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16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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IE COMING BOND ISSUE

thing Determined as to the Amount and Manner of Sale.

E O[illegible]UE HAS NOT BEEN FIXED

esident Cleveland Will Do His Full Duty When the Proper Time Shall Come.

RGAN SYNDICATE PLANS COMPLETE

nkers Quickly Sign an Agreement to Take an Issue of $100,000,000 or More.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The money cen-
s of the United States appear to be agi-
[illegible] daily over reports from Washington
cerning the bond issue that of necessity
st be made soon, but for which, notwith-
nding all the reports to the contrary—
e of them alleged to be "authorized"—
e has been no other preparation than
ous consideration by the Administration
e time that should be afforded to the
te for helpful action and the urgency
a renewal of the gold stock in the
sury. It is admitted by the most
ous officers of the Treasury that the
mption fund already has dropped as
as it safely may be permitted to go
out an effort to restore it, and this is
ell known that the issue of a call for
for new bonds, or a sale of bonds with-
t advertisement, would not surprise any-
dy.

An Absurd Suggestion.

Business men who have read some of the
orts from Washington, if they believed
em, would be justified in doubting whether
e President was giving this matter the
reful attention it deserved, or else that
record in the past for care and resolu-
n had been forgotten and flung aside.
e light-minded observer of events and in-
cations has suggested in the columns of a
w-York paper that the President might
the whole question alone and allow the
ancial crash to come as an object lesson
both parties if it were not for the ap-
lling consequences to the country. The
esident, it hardly need be said, holds no
h opinion nor intention in his mind. The
ntry will not be appalled by any lack of
olution on his part to use his power to
intain the public credit. He has prom-
d that, and his promises will be kept to
letter. Mr. Cleveland is not the sort of
esident who would indulge in the child's
y of letting the country "go to the dogs"
prove that such a calamity ought to have
n prevented.

Mr. Morgan's Inquiries.

Many erroneous impressions have grown
t of the visit of J. Pierpont Morgan. It is
ue, as has been stated in the dispatches
THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that Mr. Mor-
n visited the Capitol, and that he made
quiries about the probability of legislative
tion, and of Executive assistance to re-
ve the Treasury. He became convinced
at there was small probability of help for
e Administration from Congress, and he
s assured that the President, when it
uld become necessary, would sell bonds
gold, and that he would need the help
those who could get the gold to carry out
intentions.
turning to New-York with this informa-
, it is assumed Mr. Morgan made in-
ies among the bankers in New-York
scertain where gold might be had. If a
of bonds should be determined upon.
inquiries could not be kept absolutely
et. The repetition of his inquiries set
Street talking as if a bond sale were to
e at once. As it was natural that some
uiry also should be made abroad, it is
umed that cabled questions to London
Berlin. seeking for information as to
eign ability to supply gold for our bonds
led to return dispatches about the dis-
ition of Old World capitalists to buy
ited States bonds if a new issue should
ordered.

Nothing Determined.

he correspondent of THE NEW-YORK
MES is assured that this is all there is
stify the report that the President has
e all the preparations for a bond issue.
work of preparation, when the sale
ll have been decided upon, would be a
ll matter. There will be plenty of time
er the call for bids, if a call shall be
ade, to print the bonds and have them
eady for the purchasers. The matter of
hief importance is the ordering of the
ue. The order will be made when the
ment of prime necessity shall arrive.
he course of the Senate will not deter
President from the discharge of what
believes to be his duty in the emergency.
the Senate should declare that the Presi-
nt, if he should sell bonds at all, would
ell them against the wish of the majority
f that body, and perhaps contrary to the
ish of the Senate and the House, it is prob-
ble that he would feel constrained to in-
r the displeasure of those bodies, if op-
osition to the vote of the majority would
e manifested by selling bonds.
The Senate, by a vote prohibiting the
xercise of the power now lodged in the
resident by Congress, if it could, would
ut the country on a silver basis to-mor-
ow. There is no concealment of the de-
re of the silver men to accomplish that
esult. If the Treasury should be so low
gold that gold payments could be made
o longer, the Senate cheerfully would
tervene to prevent the President from
ntinuing specie payments in gold.

Th[illegible]ident Will Do His Duty.

[illegible] be no such calamity if the
[illegible] prevent it. His power to
[illegible]amity lies in the issue of
[illegible]ll be payable in gold at ma-
[illegible] will sell them to the very
st [illegible] advantage, but it does not
ook a[illegible]h any advantage that the
Senate ca[illegible]ford him is likely to be ex-
tended by t[illegible]t irresponsible body.

ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE.

Republicans Apparently Wish to Hamper the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Republicans
[illegible]enate are fast making it clear that
[illegible]y not be depended upon to uphold
[illegible]t of the country. Their recent deal
[illegible] Populists, by which the Finance
[illegible]e was constructed on a free-silver

Continued on Page 7.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM

Sea Wall at Battery Park Injured—Hotels and Church Steeples Blown Over in New-Jersey.

A heavy windstorm from the Southwest passed over the city early yesterday morning. Many ships were anchored in the harbor, but no damage was done to them. A remarkable illustration of the power of the wind and waves was shown in the damage done to the Battery sea wall. Many of the heavy stones were thrown from their places. The wall will have to be repaired all the way from the Barge Office to Castle Garden.

In the city the storm did much damage. Many plate-glass windows were broken, especially in the neighborhood of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

Reports from New-Jersey show that much damage was done there. The wires of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company were badly damaged. A new hotel at Belleville, of which only the framework was standing, was blown down.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Dec. 31.—During the severe windstorm last night the schooner Emma Jane, bound from Perth Amboy to Fire Island with a cargo of coal, was nearly overwhelmed, and was obliged to make her way through the inlet into Jamaica Bay for shelter. She anchored about three miles inside the inlet.

The wind shifted during the night from the east around to the southwest. The Emma Jane's anchor chains parted and she began drifting up the bay.

The employes at the beach channel drawbridge at daylight saw the schooner bearing down upon the trestle under bare poles. Her Captain tried to set the jib and guide her through the drawbridge. The wind blew the jib to shreds, and the schooner crashed into the trestle about 100 feet north from the drawbridge. A huge hole was stove into her side and her masts tottered, but did not fall.

Capt. J. H. Pryor and his deck hand clambered upon the trestle, and the schooner began to sink. Despite the protestation of the railroad men who had gathered, Pryor again boarded the foundering boat, and was helped upon the trestle with two huge hams, one under either arm. The schooner sank in six feet of water.

The Emma Jane is a fifty-ton vessel, and hails from Blue Point, L. I. She is owned by her Captain, J. H. Pryor. Her shrouds had to be cut this morning to allow the trains for Far Rockaway and the Beach to pass. She was then lashed firmly to the trestle, and will remain there until wreckers can float her. Capt. Pryor returned to Blue Point by train. This is the second time the Emma Jane has been wrecked. She went ashore last Winter in a gale at Shinnecock, and one of her crew was drowned.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31.—Something like a cyclone swept over this city at 3 o'clock this morning, and although it was confined to a small area, it did considerable damage. It swept across the lower section of the city from the northeast, partly unroofing several houses and wrecking the front of a big clothing store.

The wind spent its force, apparently, in Montgomery Street, on the block opposite the new City Hall. The roofs of the buildings 181 and 183 were torn off and the frightened occupants, who thought the houses had been struck by a thunderbolt, ran into the street and afterward took refuge with neighbors. The building 181 was most severely damaged. After the roof had been swept away the joists, which were 5 by 12, that supported the roof, were also torn out and fell in the street. The chimney of 173 was blown down and a joint skylight at 175 and 177 was blown away. The damage to these buildings is about $1,000.

From Montgomery Street, the storm jumped over two intervening blocks and descended in Newark Avenue, where it wrecked the big plate glass front of the Marshall & Ball Company's clothing store, 58 and 60, and also loosened the roof of Hoos & Schultz's furniture store, 71 and 73.

Very little damage was done on the Heights, the most serious being the prostration of trees, signs, and awnings.

Along the river front the storm was also very severe, but the only damage done was the sinking of the canalboat Mary A. Coffey, at the foot of Morris Street. Peter Petersen, the Captain, who was asleep in the cabin, reached the deck just as the boat went down. His cries attracted the attention of hands on other boats, and he was rescued.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 31.—A violent windstorm passed over this city this morning about 3.15 o'clock, but the only damage done was to the four-deck steamboat Adirondack, being built at Fletcher's Docks, foot of Thirteenth Street. The boat was fitted with a big mast. This was snapped off short as if it had been a pipestem, and the joinery on the third and fourth decks was torn away for a distance of fifty feet. The damage was all done in five minutes, but it will need $5,000 to make repairs.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—During the storm last night a heavy baggage truck that stood on the platform on the Greenwood Lake Railroad was picked up by the wind and thrown on the track in front of an approaching freight train. The train was traveling with considerable speed, and the pilot of the engine struck the truck, smashing it into fragments.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—The heavy windstorm early this morning blew down the steeple of the Ewing Presbyterian Church, about two miles from here, and also blew down a large part of the stone tower upon which the steeple rested.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 31.—Thirty-nine men were brought safely ashore from the fishing schooners Smuggler of Gloucester and Ellen Lincoln of Portland, which went ashore between Wellfleet and Nauset at midnight and were totally lost. The Smuggler's crew was taken out just as the vessel broke up. Two of the crew were nearly exhausted when rescued. The men were rescued by the life-saving crews of Nauset and Cahoon's Hollow.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS MADE

Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, Burr Mattice of Oneonta, and Benjamin H. Reeve of Greenport Receive Promotion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Gov. Morton has made the following Judicial appointments:

To be Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, resigned, to accept a United States Supreme Court Judgeship—Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, who is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and was a member of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals when it was in existence a few years ago.

To be Supreme Court Justice for the Sixth Judicial District, to succeed Justice Celora E. Martin of Binghamton, who has been elected to the Court of Appeals—Burr Mattice of Oneonta, who is now County Judge of Otsego County.

To be County Jduge of the County of Suffolk, in the place of Wilmot M. Smith, who has been elected to the Supreme Court Bench—Benjamin H. Reeve of Greenport, L. I.

The Governor will probably appoint James W. Barnum of Cherry Valley County Judge, to succeed Judge Burr Mattice. Mr. Barnum was a delegate to the recent Constitutional Convention, and was a former Republican candidate for County Judge of Otsego County.

Mr. Gleason Will Be Mayor To-day.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 31.—Mr. Gleason will go into office as Mayor of this city to-morrow, and elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate that event. It is thought that there will be a parade to escort Mr. Gleason to the City Hall at noon, where he will meet Mayor Sanford. Mr. Gleason announced that he would take no action as to the filling of the city offices for several days. He has had many callers to-day from office seekers and their friends.

The Big Canal Improvements.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—State Engineer and Surveyor Adams said this afternoon that when his force was complete for the work of surveying the canals for the $9,000,000 improvement he would have a staff of 300. He anticipates some difficulty in getting the necessary thirty additional assistant engineers, as the Civil Service eligible list just made up, from which the appointments are to be made, contains only nineteen names. Probably another examination will be ordered.

GOV. MORTON IN THE FIELD

Report that He is a Presidential Candidate in Earnest.

THE "BIG FOUR" TO WORK FOR HIM

Talk of a Campaign That Shall End Only When the St. Louis Convention Shall Have Made Its Choice.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Gov. Morton went to New-York City last night, taking a train by which he arrived in the early evening. He spent the night in New-York, and returned to this city to-day on the Empire State Express.

He dined last night with a party of distinguished Republicans, which included ex-Senator Platt, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, nad Edward Lauterbach. These are the "Big Four" of the Republican Party. One of the other guests at the dinner was ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy. Controller Roberts also was present.

It is reported here to-night that Gov. Morton made it plain to those present at the dinner that he is in the field as a candidate for the Presidency.

A close friend of the Governor told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday that the Governor would indicate "within forty-eight hours" whether he intended to go into the race in earnest. That information was published in THE TIMES Monday morning. The forty-eight hours had not expired last evening.

It is reported here that Gov. Morton has given the "Big Four" to understand plainly that he is a Presidential candidate in earnest—in the field to stay—and that they propose, from this time on, to carry on a campaign in his behalf which will be ended when some one shall have been nominated at the St. Louis convention, and not before.

Assemblyman Jerome Babcock of Jamestown met Gov. Morton for the first time today. When asked, subsequently, what, if any, significance was to be attached to the reported organization of a strong McKinley Club in his city, he replied that the only thing to be said of it was that if Gov. Morton was not to be a candidate, then the Republicans of the Jamestown District were for McKinley.

Mr. Babcock said he had talked with Major Putnam, Chairman of the County Committee, on the subject, and that Major Putnam had authorized him to say to Gov. Morton that if the Governor desired to have the delegates from Chautauqua County and the Congressional district in which it is situated, he would have no trouble in getting them. Major Putnam added that the delegates would be for Gov. Morton first, last, and all the time if he should be a candidate, but if he should not be a candidate, then they would be for McKinley. The McKinley Club was organized by some fifty prominent men in Jamestown.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS FIGHT.

An Open Contest, with McKinley Against the Field.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—J. B. Johnson has announced his candidacy for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and member of the National Committee for Kansas. He was waited upon by a delegation of representative Republicans from the First Congressional District, the home of Cyrus Leland, present National Committeeman and candidate for re-election, and requested to become a candidate against Leland. This precipitates the fight in Kansas for President, Leland being an ardent supporter of McKinley, and the opposition to him being an uninstructed delegation, which means Reed or Allison.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS ENCOURAGED.

Mr. Cable Says They May Get the Convention—New-York a Strong Rival.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Ben T. Cable, the National Committeeman from Illinois, who passed through Chicago yesterday on his way home from Washington to Rock Island, told prominent Democrats on the National Convention Committee that the outlook for this city getting the convention was favorable, and the Finance Committee went to work with renewed zest to get the required subscription backing.

According to Mr. Cable, New-York will be the only formidable rival before the National Committee. He says that New-York is only anxious to keep the convention from Chicago.

To that end, he claims, $40,000 has already been raised, and more is expected from the New-Yorkers.

PHILADELPHIA BOURSE DEDICATED

The Great Commercial Building Now Occupied by Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The Philadelphia Bourse, the first general exchange to be erected in this country, was formally dedicated to-day. The building, which is eight stories in height, runs through from Fourth Street to Fifth Street, and between Chestnut and Market Streets. Ground was broken for the erection of the building Oct. 16, 1893, and the structure complete has cost about $2,500,000.

It is already occupied by a number of trade organizations, and the Commercial Exchange and the Grocers and Importers' Exchange will take up their headquarters therein Jan. 2. The dedicatory ceremonies began at noon, and were largely attended by representative business men.

The exercises included an invocation by the Rev. Charles Wood of this city, an address by Mayor Warwick, the formal presentation of the keys of the building to Charles E. Bartel, president of the Bourse Company, by Cyrus Bergner, Chairman of the Building Committee; an address by Dr. William P. Pepper, President of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and an oration upon "The City of Philadelphia," by John Frederick Lewis, counsel for the Bourse Company and a United States Commissioner.

Large Increase in Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—According to a report laid before the House to-day, the season's business through the St. Mary's Falls Canal was the largest known in the history of the canal, and exceeded that of 1894 by 16 per cent. in the number of vessels passed; 9 per cent. in lockages; 23 per cent. in registered tonnage; 10 per cent. in freight tonnage, and 18 per cent. in passengers. The increase in freight tonnage amounted to 1,868,720 tons.

Room for Mining Exchange.

Plans for the new Mining Exchange were advanced yesterday by the lease of the first floor of 35 Broadway for that purpose. The exchange will be opened for business on Jan. 15.

DEFECTS OF BATTLESHIP TEXAS

Secretary Herbert Makes a Report to the President Explaining the Repairs That Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Herbert to-day gave out a formal statement concerning the result of the recent official inspection of the second-class battleship Texas, the vessel built by the Government at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The statement was submitted to the President at the Cabinet meeting by Mr. Herbert before being made public. The prepared statement is as follows:

> The inspection board has spent several days on the Texas, carefully investigating the vessel herself, the machinery, guns, &c. They recommend quite a number of changes and improvements, among others that docking keels be fitted one on each side, such as are now provided for in all new battleships; that various bracket plates be stiffened when a convenient opportunity occurs; that additional water-tight doors be fitted to facilitate communication between firerooms and in passing coal from one side of the ship to the other. The feed pumps are not efficient. They also recommend various changes in the piping, so that any pump can supply any boiler.
>
> The packing in the joints of the hydraulic appliances, having deteriorated, leaked so that it was impossible to maintain the necessary pressure to operate the twelve-inch guns in the turrets. In the hydraulic pumproom the leakage of steam from these joints created a heat that made it impossible for the men to remain. The board suggests that the hydraulic appliances as they are be put in proper condition, in order to fairly test their efficiency. Work is also necessary on the turrets, ammunition hoists, electric firing appliances, &c. The location of the twelve-inch magazines between the firerooms is bad for storing powder, being too hot. The board states that this defect can be readily remedied.
>
> The Texas will be sent to a navy yard, and all the deficiencies pointed out will be remedied, and when this is done she will be a first-class ship.

From the fact that a perusal of the full text of the inspection board's report was not permitted, it is impossible to state what the findings of the board were in regard to the claims made that the Texas is structurally weak. These allegations have been more pronounced since the Texas had her unfortunate experience in the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To prevent a repetition of the injury done to the vessel on that occasion the board recommends that docking keels be fitted one on each side of the ship and that bracket plates be stiffened. That Secretary Herbert has confidence in the Texas is shown by the concluding paragraph of his statement.

The Cincinnati Coming North.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day assigning the battleship monitor Amphitrite to patrol duty on the Florida Keys, releasing the cruiser Cincinnati. The Amphitrite is attached to Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution, now lying in Hampton Roads. On being relieved the Cincinnati will come North to be docked and cleaned, and on the conclusion of this work she will be sent to join Admiral Bunce.

If it has been decided to keep the squadron at Hampton Roads until the Cincinnati can join it, at least two weeks must elapse before the vessels can weigh anchor and set out on the cruise of evolution which has been mapped out by the Navy Department.

The Boston Will Go to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The United States cruiser Boston received an order yesterday to proceed to the Chinese station, and will sail the last of the week. She will come down from Mare Island Navy Yard, swing for compass correction, take some more coal, and will in all probability get to sea on either Friday or Saturday. The order has been foreshadowed by dispatches from Washington, and was in fact being awaited.

PAGUE DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY

The Lieutenant Who Tried to Kill Col. Crofton Will No Longer Wear the Government's Uniform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Lieut. Samuel S. Pague of the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment was to-day dismissed from the United States Army in accordance with the findings of a court-martial. The charge on which Lieut. Pague was tried was based on an attempt by him on the life of the commanding officer of his regiment, Col. Crofton, at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where the Fifteenth Infantry is stationed. The verdict of the court-martial was "Guilty," and yesterday afternoon President Cleveland approved this finding.

At the time Lieut. Pague tried to kill Col. Crofton it was stated at Fort Sheridan that the Lieutenant had rushed upon the Colonel while the latter was commanding his regiment on dress parade, and fired at him with a revolver. At the trial, however, it was shown that the attempt was made in the apartments of Lieut. Pague, where Col. Crofton was making a call on Mrs. Pague. Lieut. Pague tried to shoot the Colonel, but was disarmed. He managed to fire a shot, however, when Col. Crofton had left his quarters, and the bullet passed through the Colonel's coat.

In his own defense Lieut. Pague claimed that Col. Crofton's attentions to Mrs. Pague had not been proper.

After the conclusion of the trial, a medical examination of Lieut. Pague to determine his sanity was held, but the result indicated only that the Lieutenant was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH WELL

Advices to the Contrary Are Inventions of an Awkward Journal.

ROME, Dec. 31.—Many inquiries were cabled here to-day regarding the condition of the Duchess of Marlborough, née Vanderbilt, the anxiety regarding her having been caused by an alleged cable dispatch in The New-York World stating that she was very ill with typhoid fever in this city. The statement is on a par with much of the alleged cable news published by The World, and here, where the facts are known, the report of the illness of the Duchess excites wonder at the ignorance of that paper.

The fact is that the Duchess is not ill with typhoid fever, or any other disease. The Duke of Marlborough and his bride arrived here Dec. 22 and the Duchess has enjoyed the best of health while in this city. The couple visited Rome for the purpose of seeing the antiquities and other sights of the city, and they have been doing so every day of their visit.

To-day the weather was wet and windy, yet these conditions did not prevent the Duke and Duchess from going out, and they spent considerable time promenading. The representative of The United Press saw the Duke's private secretary at 8 o'clock this evening at the Grand Hotel and was informed that the Duchess was then dining. The Duke and Duchess will remain in Rome for ten days longer. The World's story is purely and simply an untruth.

Dr. Rainsford Entertained His Choir.

The choir of St. George's Church, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, was entertained last night by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, at his home, 209 East Sixteenth Street. Following a custom of years, Dr. Rainsford gave the choir of his church a supper at 9 o'clock. The entire choir of sixty were present.

Dr. Rainsford and the members of the choir at 11 o'clock adjourned to the church, where several hundred persons had assembled to see the old year out. The choir sang hymns appropriate to the occasion until midnight.

New Year's Eve Reception in Brooklyn

The Union League Club of Brooklyn held a New Year's Eve reception and entertainment last night at their clubhouse, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street. A programme of vaudeville and musical specialties was given in the large dining room by well-known professional entertainers.

After the entertainment supper was served to the many members present.

The Entertainment Committee who had charge of the affair was William F. Fuller, George K. Giluly, S. W. Milligan, Z. N. Allen, and Walter Scott, Jr.

LEE PHILLIPS RESIGNS

The Mayor Asks Him to Leave the Civil Service Board.

SAYS HE PROPOSES TO REORGANIZE IT

Col. Strong Displeased, It is Said, with the Disposition to Bring All Places Under the Civil Service Rules.

Mayor Strong will begin the new year by reorganizing the Civil Service Board. He expressed his intention in a letter which he sent to Lee Phillips, Secretary and executive officer of the Civil Service Board, whose resignation he requested. Mr. Phillips lost no time in sending his letter of resignation to the Mayor. He made both letters public just as he prepared to leave his office in the Civil Service Board rooms, in the Criminal Courts Building, yesterday afternoon. The Mayor's letter reads:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1895.

Lee Phillips, Secretary New-York City Civil Service Board:

Dear Sir: I am now just closing the first year of my administration. When I assumed the duties of this office as Mayor I then informed you that it would be agreeable for me to have you remain in your position as Secretary to that board. There was no special time mentioned in our conversation; in fact, there was but very little said about the future, but during the present year there have been so many criticisms on me for allowing the Civil Service Board to be conducted just as it has been during the last year that I feel I will now reorganize it, and in order to do that I should like your resignation.

In asking for this I want to assure you that, personally, I have no fault to find with you in the discharge of your duties as Secretary, but I think it will be more agreeable and perhaps pleasanter for me to make the change, as we intend to make two departments—one Chief Examiner and a Secretary—and in order to do that I propose to reduce the salary of the Secretary to at least one-half the salary paid you, and increase the Chief Examiner's salary to perhaps the same, so that in the reorganization we will have a Chief Examiner and Secretary at no greater expense than we now pay you, and have two officers instead of one.

My relations with you have been extremely pleasant during the entire year, and I only wish for you the success which your abilities merit. With sincere regard, I remain, very respectfully yours,

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Mr. Phillips replied:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1895.

William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, indicating your intention to reorganize this office and to that end requesting my resignation. In compliance with such request I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Secretary and executive officer of the Civil Service Board, and in doing so I desire to thank you for the very kind expressions of confidence and esteem contained in your letter, as well as for your good wishes for my future success. I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

LEE PHILLIPS.

Lee Phillips has been Secretary of the board since 1886, when he was appointed by Mayor Grace. He received $5,000 a year. He is a Republican in National politics, though in local matters he has always been an independent, never taking an active part in any campaign.

In a talk which he had with Mayor Strong with reference to his resignation, the Mayor told him that when he referred to the way the board had been conducted the Mayor did not refer to him, but to the whole board. What displeased the Mayor most was the disposition of the board to bring all places it could under its rules.

The Mayor was displeased when civil service rules were made to apply to laborers. It tied up city work too much.

Mr. Phillips says that he will now practice law, he having qualified himself for this by his early education.

YOUNG TO BE A MASON AND THIEF

Thomas Neubau, Who Was Caught in the Act, Wore a Masonic Badge.

Thomas Neubau, sixteen years old, on whose coat was a Masonic badge, and who said he was a member of the Order of the Golden Cross, was a prisoner in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with burglary.

Neubau was caught in the act of picking the lock of a door leading to the apartments of William Schroeder, on the second floor of 180 Grand Street, shortly before midnight Monday. Schroeder keeps a bakery on the ground floor of the house. While his wife was dusting some bric-à-brac in her parlor, she heard some one trying to pick the lock. She learned from a back window, and called to her husband, who caught Neubau just as he was inserting a key into the keyhole of the door.

When arraigned before Justice Laimbeer, Neubau pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail for further examination. From a letter found in the prisoner's pocket, it appears that his brother is in the Tombs, and that the family lives at 420 West Thirty-fifth Street.

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS

An Apparent Deficiency of Receipts of Fifteen Millions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.— figures of Treasury receipts and expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year 1896 are now practically completed. The official statement to be issued Thursday, Jan. 2, will show, approximately, that the receipts for the six months were $167,500,000, and expenditures $182,500,000, making the deficit $15,000,000.

The receipts for December were light, being $26,250,000, and the expenditures $25,750,000, making an excess of receipts over expenditures of $500,000.

Because of the heavy interest payments in January and the maturity of $4,320,000 of Pacific Railroad bonds, it is anticipated that the month of January will show a deficit of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

Left Seventy-seven Descendants.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Anna M. Sickles, wife of the late Philip Bonesteel, whi died a few days ago, in Kingston, left seventy-seven living descendants. She was the mother of ten children, nine of whom survive her. She was also the grandmother of forty-five living grandchildren, and twenty-three great-grandchildren mourn her loss.

Shot to Death by a Mob.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 31.—"Jim" Lynch, a negro farmhand, residing twenty miles east of this place, was taken in the woods by about twenty-five determined white men last night, and, after being whipped with a cowhide until the blood was streaming from his body, was shot to death. Lynch had been making some very ugly remarks about ladies.

Another California Stage Robbed.

UKIAH, Cal., Dec. 31.—The southbound stage from Yreka was stopped by a lone highwayman this morning about ten miles from here. He took the express box and mail pouches. It is not known what they contained. The passengers were unmolested.

DENIAL FROM JUSTICE BREWER

He Says He Has Not Been Asked to be a Member of the Venezuela Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court reached Washington to-day from San Antonio, Texas, where he has been for six weeks, in company with his daughter, Miss Brewer, who was compelled to seek a milder climate on account of her health.

Justice Brewer said to-night, in confirmation of the statements made in a dispatch sent from St. Louis on Sunday night, that no offer of a place on the Venezuelan Commission had been made to him.

CAMPBELL HAD NO EVIDENCE

Claimant of Mr. Miner's Seat Merely Trying to Purify Ninth District Politics—Other Contests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Mr. "Tim" Campbell appeared to-day in a part in which his disguise was so complete that his old political friends in New-York would have needed help to identify him. According to the statement of Mr. Okey, his counsel, made during the hearing before the Elections Committee, Part 2, Mr. Campbell is not trying to "break into Congress," but simply making an effort to purify the corruption and degradation into which politics has fallen in the Ninth District.

The hearing of the now celebrated Miner-Campbell case enabled the committee to learn only that Campbell had neglected his opportunities to procure evidence upon which to establish his right to sit in the seat now occupied by Mr. Miner, and that Miner had collected no testimony to support his case, because there was no opposition to meet. Campbell's counsel made it plain that the case was to depend altogether upon a decision by the committee that Simpson was not a candidate, and if he was, that he had been nominated by Miner, and should therefore be disqualified.

Controller Fitch, who made the statements in behalf of Mr. Miner, illustrated the shallowness of the pretensions of Mr. Campbell very clearly and thoroughly, and filed an affidavit showing how Campbell had given the names of all the voters in his district, cut from the City Record, as witnesses, from which he expected to prove that if Miner had not been elected, neither had Simpson nor Campbell, and that the seat should be declared vacant.

Arguments were made also by Representative Walsh and Mr. Mitchell, who is contesting Walsh's right to his seat, and the papers to show that men indicted for bribery in the election had been acquitted were filed by Walsh. The committee manifested a desire to have this case hurried up, a disposition which is gratifying to Mr. Walsh.

W. W. Dudley was present at the hearings of the committee. He has been employed so far in seven of the contests before the Elections Committee, and on the Republican side. If he manages to obtain more cases, and obtains the average rate of $2,000 each for compensation, he will be inclined to hope that every Congress will produce thirty-two contests for seats.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BOAT SUNK

The Packet James G. Blaine, Carrying Many Passengers and a Cargo of Freight, Strikes a Snag.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 31.—The Monongahela River packet James G. Blaine, plying between Pittsburg and the headwaters of that river, was snagged early this morning near Hartfield's Landing and sank in ten feet of water.

The packet left Pittsburg last evening with a heavy cargo of freight and a large number of passengers, and was in charge of Capt. Adam Jacobs.

No lives are reported lost. The extent of the damage is not stated.

FOUR BROTHERS BURNED TO DEATH

Perish in Their Home in the Town of Frontenac, Kan.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Dec. 31.—By the burning of a small dwelling last night in the mining town of Frontenac four boys, Robert, William, John, and Archie McTaffan, aged eighteen, sixteen, thirteen, and eleven, lost their lives.

The bodies of three of the brothers were found together in the sitting room, and the body of the fourth was found in the kitchen.

The remains were burned beyond recognition, and the cause of the fire and the reason why the boys did not escape are not known.

WEDDING OPPOSED BY THE PARENTS

But Mr. Clay and Miss Stoner Were Married in Spite of Them.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 31.—Sidney G. Clay, nephew of Cassius M. Clay of Econdidi, Ky., and Marie Louise Stoner of Paris, Ky., were married here yesterday afternoon. The bride is a daughter of Col. G. C. Stoner, the noted racehorse man. Both are about twenty-two years old. The marriage was opposed by the parents.

Miss Stoner came here two weeks ago to visit. Sunday evening Clay came. They went, with half a dozen acquaintances, to St. Paul's Church, and were married.

LARGE SUM FOR A BUSINESS BLOCK

Equitable Life of New-York Buys Denver Property.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The Equitable Building, the finest business structure in Denver, heretofore owned by a local company, was sold under foreclosure to-day for $1,467,000.

The Equitable Life Association, of New-York, was the purchaser.

An Old House Burned.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Island Hall, one of the oldest country homes in Westchester County, about four miles from this village, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, involving a loss of about $50,000. There was in it a large quantity of old and rare furniture.

The house was owned by Mrs. Ella Zareza. It was a large stone building. The family had returned to their Winter home in New-York, leaving the house in charge of Patrick Smith, the gardener. He attributes the blaze to a defective flue.

Will Be Called the Star.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—One of the successful evening apers of this city, The Star-Sayings, will, beginning to-morrow, drop the last half of its hyphenated title.

The paper has, within three years, won its way by merit from a struggling experiment to the front rank of Western journalism. It takes the full service of The United Press.

The Post Dispatch and The Chronicle raise their prices to-morrow from 1 cent to 2 cents to country purchasers.

Chaffey Sent to State Prison.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—James S. Chaffey, the receiver of stolen goods, who recently became notorious through his connection with William Bassett, or Barrett, now serving a life sentence for murder, was this afternoon sentenced to State prison for ten years by Judge Gaskill of the Superior Court. By advice of his counsel he pleaded guilty.

Slight Fire in the Holland Club.

There was a slight fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the first floor of the five-story brownstone building 14 West Thirty-first Street, occupied by the Holland Club. The firemen extinguished the blaze, which resulted from a defective heater in the parlor. The damage to the furniture was about $50. No excitement was occasioned.

FOILED BY THE GOVERNOR

The Plan to Legislate Roosevelt Out Not Approved.

CONSOLIDATION BILL IS DELAYED

Brooklyn Expected to Enter a Vigorous Protest—The Democratic Attitude.

REPEAL OF THE BLUE LAWS DEMANDED

Important Changes in the Laws Governing Sweat Shops Are Recommended.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Greater New-York bill will be introduced in the Senate one week from to-morrow probably. This will be as early, it is said, as it can be prepared. The Legislature will hold its first session to-morrow, and the programme is to adjourn, after organizing, for one week. During the recess the Consolidation bill will be discussed by the politicians and those who have been interested in uniting the three cities, and, it is expected, will be ready on the day indicated. Senator Lexow will present the measure.

Word was passed around to-day that the Platt scheme of a commission whose initial work will be to get rid of Police Commissioner Roosevelt has come up against a serious obstacle. This is nothing less than an objection on the part of Gov. Morton to such a measure. It is said an intimation of this has been conveyed to Mr. Platt, who is hesitating in an effort to determine what is the next best thing.

Gov. Morton Cautious.

Gov. Morton is in favor of the passage of such a measure as will unite, in one municipality, the territory which decided in favor of consolidation last year. But he is not in favor of making the consolidation the occasion for the passage of such a law as will enable the "machine" to drive out of their present places certain anti-machine Republicans who came into power on the reform wave. This might cause an antagonism in certain of the New-York City Congressional districts which would prevent a solid, staying Morton delegation from this State at the next Republican National Convention.

Senator Lexow came to this city to-day. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he did not yet know just which of the many proposed schemes of consolidation would be included in the bill as it would be presented. He did not think, he said, that any one could give an accurate summary of it at this time.

Brooklyn May Object.

In New-York City last week it was expected that this would be one of the measures which would go in on the opening day. Chairman Lauterbach then thought that both the Greater New-York and an excise bill satisfactory to the machine Republicans of the metropolis would be ready to be brought to Albany by to-day. Neither is here, and it is said that the attitude of Gov. Morton is responsible for the delay.

There is talk of serious opposition to the Consolidation bill from the Brooklyn members of both houses. One statement is that they will fight any proposition which does not include a referendum. No one has put in appearance, however, with any information as to the precise attitude of the Brooklyn men.

The Democratic Position.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, said to-day that the minority is in favor of the Greater New-York. "We will favor a consolidation bill, and for that part which will provide for a commission to draw a charter, provided it does not aim at partisan advantage. If the majority offers us a fair measure we shall support it. It has been intimated that the majority may try to create a permanent metropolitan police district, and to confer for all time upon the Governor the power to name Commissioners for this district. We should oppose any such measure with all our strength."

TO REPEAL BLUE LAWS.

Assemblyman Davidson Will Present A Sweeping Measure.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Assemblyman Davidson of the Thirty-third New-York District has a bill which he will introduce to-morrow, designed as the earliest blow at the so-called blue laws. It provides for the repeal of Section 267 of the Penal Code. That is the section which prohibits the transaction on Sunday of certain classes of business. If it were repealed it would make it possible to sell almost any article of merchandise on Sunday. The bill is accompanied by a petition signed by about 300 shop keepers.

Another bill by Senator Davidson requires the filing of official searches before the entry of judgment in all cases affecting the title to real property. It provides that in all cases or proceedings where official searches are required to be filed with the judgment roll in an action, or final order in a proceeding, affecting the title to real property, such searches shall be certified by the clerk of the county in which the action or proceeding is pending. And in actions or proceedings affecting property situate in the Counties of New-York, Westchester, and Kings, such searches shall also be certified by the Register of the county in which the land affected by the judgment or proceeding may be situate.

The expense of such searches, when made by said officials, shall be taxable as a disbursement in the action or proceeding, and the amount received therefor shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the county by the official receiving the same.

Mr. Davidson claims this is a bill, which, if it becomes a law, will bring into the New-York City Treasury over $300,000, for the reason that searches, in order to be taxed as disbursements in actions affecting real property, must be made by the County Clerk or Register. As the law exists now, the disbursements for searches are taxed, even though they are made by either of the title companies. This bill is favored by the city authorities.

SWEAT-HOUSE REGULATION.

Recommendations Made by the Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Assemblyman Reinhardt has about completed the report of his committee, which has investigated the sweat-house system of New-York City. The report will be accompanied by several bills having for their object the better protection of child labor.

The authority of notaries public to certify

Good

Blood in winter makes the stomach sound and vigorous, the heart healthy and tireless, the nerves strong, and the whole body full of vitality and vigor. Good blood comes by

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

to a child's age will be taken away, as it is claimed that this authority has been abused in certifying to children under the legal age. This authority, with the additional powers concerning the employment of children, will be lodged with local Boards of Health and the State Factory Inspector.

The report will recommend that the force of Factory Inspectors be doubled, especially in New-York City, in order that a more thorough supervision be had in the crowded quarters of the metropolis.

An important bill which will accompany the report of the committee provides, for the supervision of mercantile establishments by the State Factory Inspector and regulates the employment of children therein.

TO TRANSFER THE INSANE.

A Bill Will Early Be Introduced to Correct the Mayor's Error.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—It is said to-night that in all probability the Public Charities bill to transfer New-York County's insane to the care of the State Lunacy Commission, that their maintenance may be continued under the State Care act, will be introduced in the Legislature on the day of its organization. Every day that the county's insane remain as at present it costs the County of New-York double maintenance.

State Lunacy Commissioner Brown said to-day that the refusal of Mayor Strong to approve of the bill passed last Winter for the transfer of New-York County's insane to the care of the State, had cost the County of New-York $600,000. In the fund raised by taxes for 1895 there were $1,200,000 of the $4,034,557 appropriated for the care of the insane, set aside for New-York County's insane. Of this amount $600,000 was available last April. The action of Mayor Strong resulted in the entire amount remaining in the hands of the Controller unexpended.

It is said here that New-York County's insane buildings are overcrowded to the extent of 2,500, and that as soon as possible after the transfer to the State account is made ample buildings will be erected for the accommodation of all the patients.

Attorney General Hancock will enter up a judgment against New-York County for the amount of the recovery in the Court of Appeals by the State for New-York's quota for State taxes for the care of the insane next week. He does not anticipate any opposition from the New-York County officials.

DEMOCRATIC EXCISE PLANS.

The Ohio System to be Opposed and Sunday Opening Discussed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Senator Cantor of New-York, the Democratic leader, outlined the attitude of the minority on the excise question to-day.

"We are opposed," he said, "to a law based on the Ohio system for two reasons. First, it would take away from the city the wholesome control of the liquor traffic in that it would allow any one who could raise the price of a license to go into the saloon business. That would open the 'dives' of New-York. A high license would not prevent this, and it would be found that those who wished to keep dives would be the ones who could easiest raise the money. Having paid a large fee, they would make this the excuse for allowing all the other 'attractions' which go with a dive. Second, we object to allowing any part of the license fees going to the State Treasury. The license fees now paid in New-York are sufficient to maintain many charities. We do not propose to be preyed on by the rural communities.

"The minority will work, first, to secure the passage of a law which will legalize the sale of beer during certain hours and under proper restrictions on Sunday. Failing in that, we will attempt to secure action submitting the question of Sunday opening to a vote of the people of New-York."

STATE OFFICERS SWORN IN.

No Demonstration Whatever in Honor of the Event.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—"Brother" Colvin will not repeat to-morrow the gorgeous scenes which were enacted two years ago when he took his first oath of office as State Treasurer. His first term was for two years; the one which he enters upon to-morrow is for three years.

Mr. Colvin to-day had occasion to go to the Secretary of State's office to attend a meeting of the Land Board. Just before the meeting was begun State Engineer Adams suggested that the State officers take the oath of office. Attorney General Hancock acquiesced, and then Mr. Colvin fell into the idea. Secretary of State Palmer swore in the officers, giving them the "ironclad" oath. Mr. Colvin subscribed his name with the same pen that his brother officers used, and as much was accomplished in the simplest manner to-day as was two years ago by a great flourish and a gold-mounted pen.

Controller Roberts and Secretary Palmer subsequently took the oath before Deputy Secretary of State Davidson.

New Buildings Wanted.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Assemblyman Adler of New-York City has bills prepared which provide for a new market in Hester Street and a new building on the site of the Ludlow Street Jail and Essex Market Court.

Oliver Twist

set the pace by clamoring "for more." So does the connoisseur when he first tastes our "Old Crow *Rye*." So the invalid, when feeling the benefit of its gentle influence, asks for more. It is so far superior to the goods usually offered to the public, that the sequence is unavoidable. See that the word *Rye* is on the label in large letters, and our firm name on case, cork, capsule, and label.

THE CHAMPAGNE WINES
of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.,
Reims, Steuben County, N. Y.
Made by the natural process.
They are crowding out the imported.
They are sold at less than half the price of the imported wines.
They are pure and wholesome.
Try them, they will NOT disappoint you.
Sold by all first-class grocers and wine merchants.
We have sold these wines for 30 years.
They ARE the best made in the U. S.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
69 FULTON ST., AND
BROADWAY AND 27TH ST., N. Y.

MACHINE IN FULL CHARGE

Legislative Caucuses Indicate No Independence of Action.

SLATES UNOPPOSED BY ANY MEMBER

Coggeshall Not Admitted to the Secret Meeting of Senate Republicans.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE THEIR LEADERS

Cantor in the Senate and Stanchfield in the House Honored by the Minority.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The "machine" will control this Republican Legislature without so much as a sign of a struggle, if the caucuses held to-night form any basis for an estimate.

Both parties in both branches met and named officers to be supported at the organization to-morrow, the Republicans selecting the candidates who have been on the slate for weeks, and the Democrats, who are in a hopeless minority, simply going through the motions as a matter of form.

From the nomination of Speaker Fish to be his own successor down to the last place on the list, there was not a hitch in the Assembly caucus. There was not an interesting feature. There was no enthusiasm. Many of the members were strangers to one another. They took their seats in the brilliantly lighted hall, kept about as quiet as if they were at a funeral, and transacted business by vote. The machine never was in better working order.

A Secret Caucus.

It was slightly different in the Senate. That body had two questions which appeared threatening. One was what to do with Coggeshall, the other related to Senator Pavey's attempt to defeat Caleb Simms, the New-York colored man, who wanted the place of janitor. Because of this threatened trouble, the machine leaders so far acknowledged that they did not care to expose their hands as to order a secret caucus. It was in session for more than three hours.

Coggeshall Not Admitted.

Senator Coggeshall was not there. Chairman Hackett of the State Committee, who lives in Utica; "Jack" Davies, the Chairman of the Oneida County Republican Committee, and Russel Johnson of Camden, who is one of Coggeshall's political opponents, had their way about it. No invitation to the caucus was sent to Mr. Coggeshall. He was on hand, and approached near the Senate entrance. He found the door of the corridor closed. No Senator as he passed in asked "Coggy" to join in the deliberations. "Coggy" remained in the crowd but a few minutes, and went away.

Threats for the Future.

"I was not invited to attend the caucus," he said, "and I have no desire to thrust myself where I am not wanted. Mr. Hackett, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Johnson, having been unable to shut me out of the Senate Chamber by their influence with the voters of my district, have come to the doors of the caucus and set up a barricade. Next year there is to be a change in the County Chairmanship in Oneida. Possibly I have a few friends yet left there. I expect to be able to serve them here, whether I go into caucus or not." Then "Coggy" went away.

The Simms incident did not develop that Mr. Pavey, as the anti-machine leader, has much of a following. He produced a candidate against Simms, who received but six votes, while Simms, representing the "machine," received thirty.

The evening's work was no surprise. The Senators and Assemblymen were nominated last Fall to obey orders, and they began to do it promptly.

REPUBLICANS MAKE SELECTIONS.

No Contest for Any Office and No Candidate for Stenographer.

Speaker—HAMILTON FISH of Putnam.
Clerk—ARCHIE BAXTER of Chemung.
Sergeant at Arms—PHILLIP A. REINHARD of New-York.
Principal Doorkeeper—JOSEPH BAUER of Monroe.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—FRANK W. JOHNSTON of Erie.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—BERTON HOLLENBECK of Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Republican caucus of Assemblymen was called to order by George S. Horton of Wayne County in the Assembly Chamber to-night.

Fred Nixon of Chautauqua was made Chairman of the caucus without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Nixon made a short speech, in which he referred to the record of the Democratic Party in the State. That party had, Mr. Nixon said, obtained control of both branches of the Legislature in 1893. It had predicted that a man would have to be very, very aged before he would see a Republican in the Gubernatorial chair.

Blinded by its so-called success the Democracy had proceeded to legislate against public sentiment. It had legislated against the people in their demand for home rule. Retribution had come to it, and the people had now placed the Republicans in power. With political success came political responsibility. The Legislature of 1896 would be called upon to consider many important matters. It would consider excise, prison reform, charities, National supremacy, and matters made necessary by the new Constitution. He hoped and knew that the Assembly would carry on business with credit to itself.

Messrs. Cromwell of Queens and Hill of Erie were made Secretaries.

Mr. O'Grady of Monroe placed in nomination the name of Hamilton Fish for Speaker of the House. It now became necessary, said Mr. O'Grady, for the majority in the Assembly to formally name its choice for Speaker. It was unnecessary to impress upon the Republicans the importance of the selection. The Speaker was in a way responsible for the success of a session. No word of criticism had ever been heard against Mr. Fish, and Mr O'Grady wished to place his name before the caucus. Mr. Fish was a man of honesty and integrity. It was just that he should be the choice of the caucus, for in these times it was the fashion to decry the acts of efficient public officials.

Mr. Austen of New-York and Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence seconded the nomination of Mr. Fish, and the Clerk deposited one ballot for the only nominee for the office of Speaker.

Archie Baxter of Chemung, for Clerk, was nominated by Mr. Robbins of Allegany, in a short speech, and after the nomination had been seconded by James W. Husted, Mr. Baxter was declared the choice by acclamation.

Mr. Andrews of New-York nominated Philip A. Reinhard of New-York for Sergeant at Arms; there was no opposition, and he was nominated by acclamation, as were the following: Joseph Bauer of Monroe, for Principal Doorkeeper; Frank W. Johnston of Erie, for First Assistant Doorkeeper.

There was a contest over the nomination for Second Assistant Doorkeeper. Mr. Keenholts of Albany named Berton Hallenbeck and Mr. Storm of Queens placed John Terrell in nomination. Before the vote was counted Mr. Storm withdrew the name of his candidate and Mr. Hollenbeck's nomination was made unanimous.

The Speaker will appoint the Postmaster. Mr. O'Grady stated that against all precedents there was no application for the post of stenographer. On Mr. O'Grady's motion the matter was left in the hands of the Caucus Committee to be named.

On motion of Mr. Robbins of Allegany the following members were named as the Assembly Caucus Committee for the session: Messrs. Nixon of Chautauqua, O'Grady of Monroe, Cutler of Rockland, Scherer of Albany, Adler of New-York, and Degraw of Kings.

ALL HANDS FOR PEACE!

But the ONLY THING that will give you any peace if you have a COUGH or COLD is

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

the Best Remedy on Earth for a COUGH or COLD, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, GRIPPE, or PNEUMONIA. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's
6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

COGGESHALL OUT IN THE COLD.

Republican Senators Struggle for Three Hours over Minor Offices.

President pro tem.—TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH of Niagara.
Clerk—JOHN S. KENYON of Onondaga.
Sergeant at Arms—GARRET J. BENSON of Albany.
Doorkeeper—NELSON LEWIS of Rensselaer.
Stenographer—EDWARD SHAUGHNESSY of Monroe.
Janitor—CALEB W. SIMMS of New-York.
Postmaster—STEPHEN C. GREEN of Cattaraugus.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—For over three hours the Republican majority in the Senate were in secret caucus in the Senate Chamber this evening. Ballots were numerous throughout the caucus, the strife being in the main over the minor offices. The caucus had thirty-one places to fill. Senator Lexow of Rockland presided, and Senator Stranahan of Oswego acted as Secretary.

Senator Ellsworth of Lockport read resolutions on the Venezuelan question, indorsing the application of the Monroe doctrine in its disposition.

The resolutions were discussed and considered favorably. It is expected that Senator Ellsworth will introduce them in the Senate to-morrow, and that their tenor will be in accord with the views to be expressed by Gov. Morton in his annual message, which is to be transmitted to the Legislature.

Senator T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport was nominated for President pro tem by a unanimous vote. There was no contest for Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, or principal Doorkeeper. John S. Kenyon of Onondaga was nominated for Clerk by Senator White; Garret J. Benson of Albany, for Sergeant at Arms, by Senator Nussbaum; Nelson Lewis of Hoosick, for principal Doorkeeper, by Senator Tibbets, and Edward Shaughnessy of Rochester, for stenographer, by Senator Parsons.

The great strife was over the Assistant Doorkeeperships, committee clerkships, and janitorships. The Assistant Doorkeepers chosen and their sponsors were: James Roberts, Senator Brown; Robert Kelly, Senator Pavey; John Gorss, Senator G. A. Davis; I. Speik, Senator Gilbert; William Fryer, Senator Humphreys; Jonathan Carr, Senator Wilcox, and W. Hoble, Senator Malby.

The committee clerks chosen and their sponsers were: Thomas Braniff, Senator Higbie; Fred M. Jackson, Senator Stewart; Edward Wieman, Senator Wieman; Frank B. Weaver, Senator Ellsworth; Fred Khristeler, Senator Brush; F. J. Davis, Senator Stranahan; F. B. Shumway, Senator Wray; M. S. Crawford, Senator Ballantine.

For Post Office messenger Edward Cotton was chosen, his name being presented by Senator Raines.

For Janitor Caleb W. Simms of New-York was nominated, he being named by Senator Ford.

A. B. Taylor, named by Senator Parsons, and James O. Komerawd, named by Senator White, were nominated for assistant janitors.

Mr. Green of Chautauqua, who has been connected with the Senate Post Office for several years, was nominated for Postmaster. The caucus then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS MEET.

Candidates Chosen to Receive the Complimentary Vote.

President pro tempore—JACOB A. CANTOR of New-York.
Clerk—CHARLES T. DUNNING of Orange.
Sergeant at Arms—A. E. TALLMADGE of Alleghany.
Stenographer—JAMES V. RUSO of Albany.
Doorkeeper—BERNARD F. NELSON of Kings.
Postmaster—PHILIP COFFEY of Queens.
Janitor—CHARLES E. BROWN of New-York.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus in the Senate Library and made these complimentary nominations, which will be presented to the Senate to-morrow:

For President Pro Tempore—Senator Jacob A. Cantor, New-York; Clerk—Charles T. Dunning, Orange; Sergeant at Arms—A. E. Tallmadge, Allegany; Stenographer—James M. Ruso, Albany; Doorkeeper—Bernard F. Nelson, Kings; Postmaster—Philip Coffey, Queens; Janitor—Charles E. Brown, New-York City.

Senator McCarren of Kings presided over the brief session of the Democratic Senators, and Senator Ahearn of New-York offered the resolution naming the candidates.

STANCHFIELD MADE LEADER.

Unanimously Agreed upon as the Democratic Choice for Speaker.

Speaker—J. B. STANCHFIELD of Chemung.
Clerk—THOMAS W. WALDRON of Kings.
Stenographer—J. E. KELLEY of Rensselaer.
Postmaster—SAMUEL PRINCE of New-York.
Sergeant at Arms—W. C. O'NEIL of Erie.
Doorkeeper—FRANK J. DUNN of New-York.
Assistant Doorkeeper—WARNER F. LEECH of Union.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Democratic Assemblymen caucused to-night in the Assembly parlor, and made the following nominations:

Speaker, J. B. Stanchfield of Elmira; Clerk, Thomas W. Waldron of Kings; Stenographer, J. F. Kelley of Troy; Post Master, Samuel Prince of New-York City; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. C. O'Niel of Erie; Doorkeeper, Frank J. Dunn of New-York; Assistant Doorkeeper, Warner E. Leech of Waterloo.

All of the nominations were made by acclamation. Louis Davidson of New-York presided over the deliberations of the caucus, and Arthur C. Butts of New-York City placed Mr. Stanchfield in nomination for Speaker, which makes the latter the leader of the minority on the floor of the House. Mr. Butts, up to a few days ago, was himself a candidate for this honor.

Mr. Stanchfield was authorized to name a caucus committee, and designate the Democratic members who are to be placed by Speaker Fish on the Assembly Committee on Contested Seats.

Assemblyman Trainer moved that memorial resolutions be prepared on the death of Assemblyman Kerrigan of New-York City, and this was unanimously adopted.

Officers of the Massachusetts Senate.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Republican members of the Senate held a conference at the State House this afternoon. The meeting was a brief one and entirely harmonious. Senator George P. Lawrence of North Adams was unanimously nominated for the Presidency of the Senate by acclamation. The Republicans, also by acclamation, selected for Clerk of the Senate Henry D. Coolidge, John C. B. Adams for Sergeant at Arms, and the Rev. Edmund Dowse for Chaplain.

Fire at the St. Andrew Hotel.

A fire started last night in the apartments of John W. Noble, on the eighth floor of the St. Andrew Hotel, 201 West Seventy-second Street. It was quickly extinguished. The damage was $500. The origin of the fire is unknown. When the fire broke out some little excitement among the guests was caused, but it was quickly quieted by Messrs. Davis and Fish, managers of the hotel, who assured the guests that the fire was confined to one apartment.

G. W. Pond Ordered to Pay $20,260.

The Sheriff has received a commitment against George W. Pond of Long Island City for $20,260 in favor of Hugh R. Garden as receiver.

Mr. Pond has been in Ludlow Street Jail for some time in default of $20,000 bail, and now he is regularly committed, the Court having directed him to pay $20,260 to Mr. Garden.

THE ANTI-PLATT MEETING

Ex-Senator Miller Not Sent as a Messenger to Mr. Platt.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRAUDS

Another Conference to be Held To-morrow—County Committee Reorganization Not Considered.

The anti-Platt conference which was held at the Windsor Hotel on Monday night agitated the ex-Senator's followers so much that they went about yesterday declaring that the conference had sent Warner Miller as a peacemaker to confer with Mr. Platt, who was at dinner with Gov. Morton and Mr. Lauterbach, to see what could be done toward adjusting the existing difficulties.

Some of the conferrees said that there was not a word of truth in this statement, and they furnished the following list of men who were at the Windsor Hotel meeting: Gen. Samuel Thomas, who presided; William Brookfield, Joseph H. Choate, Senator Frank D. Pavey, John S. Wise, President O'Brien of the Dock Department, Elihu Root, Mr. Alexander of The Mail and Express, Cornelius N. Bliss, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Department; ex-Alderman John C. O'Connor, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Adelbert H. Steele, Paul D. Cravath, Dr. L. L. Seaman, ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and, of course, John E. Milholland.

The conference adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Messrs. Brookfield and Bliss appoint a committee of fifteen (of which they shall be members, and which shall have power to add to its number) to investigate the alleged frauds in the Republican enrollment in this city, and the validity of the present county organization, to take such action in regard to frauds at the recent primaries and in the enrollment as they may deem necessary, and to report to a meeting to be called by the Chair.

The next meeting of the conference will be held to-morrow night. The conference's committee will number twenty-five, but its make-up has not as yet been made public.

Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that no proposition had been received by the Platt people from the anti-Platt conferrees.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller said last night that the story that he was a messenger from the anti-Platt conference to an alleged Platt conference held with Gov. Morton at some place or other, was too ridiculous to talk about at all.

"The first I knew of the meeting at the Windsor Hotel," said Mr. Miller, "was when I read of it in this morning's newspapers. It is absurd to say that I am interfering in any way whatever in the politics of a county in which I am not a resident."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt went to Lakewood, N. J., last night. He was reported as saying that he would be very much pleased if the anti-Platt people would organize a new Republican County Committee.

Cornelius N. Bliss said that the idea of forming a new County Committee had not been considered at the meeting at the Windsor Hotel. The conferrees, he said, had met for the purpose of considering the fraudulent enrollment, and a committee had been appointed to look into it. The condition of affairs under the old Republican machine had become so bad, he said, that no conscientious Republican could tolerate it. He cited the conduct of Amasa Thornton, in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and the selection of J. L. Stewart of the Twentieth Assembly District for the appointment as State Inspector of Gas Meters, as cases in point.

The present plan of the Windsor Hotel conferrees is to expose the fraudulent Republican enrollment and then to demand honest treatment at the hands of the leaders of the party.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION CLOSED

A Large Crowd Present on the Last Day—The Finances of the Fair Satisfactory to the Promoters.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—The Cotton States Exposition closed to-night, a large crowd being present throughout the day. There were no ceremonies to mark the closing day, and the best of order prevailed.

None of the exhibits were removed until after dark. Several of the dwellers in the Midway sold a large quantity of bric-a-brac by auction.

The New-York and Pennsylvania State buildings will be presented to the Piedmont Driving Club.

Mr. Inman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said the exposition, when all the debts are paid, will have cost Atlanta about $200,000, or less than 10 per cent. of the money expended on the fair. This includes the original stock subscription and the appropriation of the city. This result is regarded as very satisfactory. It is estimated that the immediate benefit to Atlanta in money expended here by exposition visitors amounts to $5,000,000.

ILLNESS OF J. SEAVER PAGE

Suffering from a Slight Stroke of Paralysis at His Home.

J. Seaver Page, well known in business and social circles, is lying ill in his apartments, in the Langham Hotel, 661 Fifth Avenue, suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis, which has affected the facial muscles and nerves.

His condition, though at one time extremely critical, had so much improved yesterday, that the attending physician, Dr. Robert Abbe, is hopeful of his entire recovery. His daughter is in constant attendance upon him.

Mr. Page, who is one of the active directors of the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company, paint manufacturers at Fulton and William Streets, was at his desk last Saturday, apparently in the best of health. In the afternoon he intended going out of town, but complaining of not feeling well he consulted Dr. Abbe, who advised him not to leave the city, but to go home and rest. Soon after reaching home he was stricken with paralysis.

DANCERS EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH

Young Methodists Punished for Breaking a Rule of the Discipline.

HILLSDALE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Three church trials have just ended here. They grew out of an agitation of the much mooted question, "Is it wicked to dance?" When a dancing class was recently formed in the parlors of the village hotel among the members were several young people of good standing in the Methodist Church.

When the news reached the ears of the Methodist preacher he called on each of the young people with a prepared statement, quoting authorities showing that no Methodist could dance and be a good Christian. Stress was laid on a rule which forbids members of the Methodist Church attending dancing parties or patronizing dancing schools.

All but three of the Methodists left the dancing class. Each of the three was tried and expelled.

ROSEBERY ATTACKS SALISBURY

Another Letter on the Conduct of Affairs with the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The morning papers will to-morrow print another letter from ex-Prime Minister Rosebery of similar tenor to the letter from the same source published Monday morning, in which Lord Rosebery took the Government severely to task for its action, or, rather, its non-action, in regard to Turkish affairs.

In this last letter, Lord Rosebery advocates the holding of many mass meetings to express the public opinion on the subject. Some safety valve, he says, must be found for the pent-up, irrepressible indignation of the people. He adds: "To build the mightiest navy in the world, and give absolute power to the Ministry, in order to see our every effort baffled and ridiculed by a Sultan—and such a Sultan—is enough to make every gorge in the country rise."

The stock of
THE WALLACE CO.
Silversmiths,
is replete with Novelties, distinctive in character and moderate in price.
Buy of the Makers.
FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

CLAIM AGAINST W. I. RUSSELL

An Attachment for $32,560 Issued on the Allegation that the Tin Operator Has Left the State.

William I. Russell, one of the largest operators in tin in this country, has been absent from his office, at 2 Burling Slip, since last Friday. His absence has caused great surprise in the trade, which cannot account for it.

At his office yesterday it was stated that he was there on Friday, that he had gone out of town the next day, and was expected back yesterday, but had not reached the office.

Mr. Russell's home is a handsome house at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. It was said there last night that he had gone away on a business trip on Saturday last, and was expected to return to-day. He did not say to what city he was going. The members of his family were sure that everything was all right in his business affairs.

Lewisohn Brothers, copper merchants at Fulton and Gold Streets, obtained an attachment against Mr. Russell yesterday on a claim for $32,560 on the allegation that Mr. Russell had left the State. At the office of Lewisohn Brothers all information in regard to the attachment was refused. Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey was detailed to serve the attachment, and he levied on 480 pigs of tin in a storage warehouse in Washington Street, which were said to belong to Mr. Russell, but were stored in another person's name.

Friends of Mr. Russell expect that he will be at his office to-morrow. He is one of the best known men in the metal trade. He has been in business since 1871, has always stood well, and had a very large trade. His sales are reported to have reached as high as $12,000,000 a year about two or three years ago. He was said to be the largest operator and broker in tin in this market, and acted here as the representative of a large London house. His own means were estimated at about $200,000, but he is said to have frequently made $100,000 a year net profit in his business. He used the style of W. J. Russell & Co., but has had no partner since October, 1877.

Mr. Russell formerly published The American Metal Market, a weekly journal.

Robert Gentle, his warehouseman, said yesterday that Mr. Russell did not carry much of a stock of metals, but used negotiable receipts whenever he wanted metal. A large part of his business was done through bankers, and it was said yesterday that banks did not care now to make loans on tin.

MR. DAYTON'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING

He Compliments the Post Office Employes for the Work of the Year.

Postmaster Dayton has issued the following New Year's greeting to the employes of the New-York Post Office:

The close of the year 1895 impels my expression of thanks to the heads of divisions, departments, branches, sub-stations, and every employe of this office, for their fidelity, zeal, and efficiency during the past twelve months.

The large increase of postal business has been met by all in the service by a cheerful willingness to meet the public demands, and a record has been made against which no just criticism can be offered—a result which should afford to every official, clerk, and carrier genuine gratification, in which I most fully share. This result must be attributed to the existence of that spirit of co-operation without which such a success would be impossible.

I take pleasure in calling particular attention to the fact that the enormous volume of clerical work in the Money Order Division, Registry Division, the Second and Third Divisions, and at the stations has been so regulated and adjusted that the respective tours accomplished their labors practically within eight hours—a condition not heretofore realized at this office—and to the fact that the labor which has devolved upon the Auditor's office from the establishment of additional branches and sub-stations has been discharged in a very creditable manner. These and other extensions of the service have taxed to the utmost the resources of the Order Department, which has met and adjusted the changed conditions resulting from the introduction of these factors, the cable-car service and numerous other features in a manner requiring the most delicate treatment and the closest attention to a multiplicity of detail.

To the General Superintendent of city delivery and the Superintendent of Post Office delivery is due the credit for most excellent discipline, to which the carriers have contributed by their hearty and, oftentimes onerous efforts to strictly observe the order of the Postmaster General against the making of over time.

In closing the address, Mr. Dayton says: "In wishing to all a very happy new year, I solicit a continuance of that spirit of co-operation which must inevitably lead to a progressive postal service in the metropolis of our country."

KILLED BY AN ERIE LOCOMOTIVE

A New-Jersey Well Digger's Body Cut into Seven Pieces.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 31.—John Greenleaf, a well digger, aged forty-five years, was struck and killed last night by a locomotive on the Erie Railroad, while he was walking on the track near Waldwick. His body was cut in seven pieces, and a bottle of whisky which was found in his coat pocket was unbroken. Coroner De Baun of Ramsey's, was notified and impaneled a jury and will hold an inquest on Saturday.

Greenleaf was an odd character who had been traveling in Bergen County for a number of years, and was commonly known as Dynamite John, as he generally carried a number of cartridges in his pockets at all times, which made him a terror to all he came in contact with. He had more than one exciting experience with the stuff, having his right hand nearly blown off at one time, and being nearly blinded at another by an exploding cartridge. He lived for a number of years at the home of the Rawson twins, on Woodcliff Heights. He leaves a wife and four children in Scotland.

The death of Greenleaf makes the second well-digger who has met a violent death within the past week, the other being Paul Rodewelt of Woodcliff, who was thrown from his bicycle on Christmas Day and fractured his skull. Rodewelt was buried on Tuesday.

SIGNS OF AN OPEN WINTER

Flocks of Wild Ducks and Wild Geese Flying to the North.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Many people have witnessed during the past few days several flocks of wild ducks and wild geese going north. Some of the flocks were unusually large. Weather sharps say that this is a sure sign of an open Winter.

About twenty or twenty-one years ago the Winter set in with severity, and early in December navigation closed suddenly. By the holidays the river was again open. On New Year's Day there was Summer weather, so much so that people went in their shirt sleeves. The thermometer was up in the eighties, and mud was knee-deep on the country roads. In Poughkeepsie on that day the thermometer stood at 80° in the shade.

Democratic Clubhouse Warming.

The Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a housewarming in its new clubhouse, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street, last evening.

The clubhouse was thrown open and was brilliantly lighted. More than 300 members attended during the evening.

James E. Kelly, President of the club, presided. Among those present were Police Commissioner Parker, Major Robert P. Noah, Clifford Boese, Judge Bischoff, Col. E. T. Taliaferro, Dr. Albert S. Weston, and Fremont P. Avery.

WELCOME THE NEW YEAR

Trinity Chimes and Tin Horns Jointly Usher It In.

USUAL CROWD IN LOWER BROADWAY

Albert Meislahn, Jr., Renders Popular Selections, but They Are Mainly Wasted on the Breeze.

The bells of old Trinity Church last night rang out the old year and rang in the new for the forty-seventh time.

Albert Meislahn, Jr., a pupil of the famous chimes player, James E. Ayliffe, and himself for thirty years a chimes ringer, sat in the dingy little room far above the street in the dark tower and played the following programme to the thousands who listened below:

1. Concerto in rondo, by Dr. Hodges, 1848, "Evening Bells."
2. Song from "Oberon."
3. "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," air by De Beriot.
4. "Fille du Regiment."
5. "Kiss Me, Mother Good Night."
6. "Happy New Year to Thee."
7. "The Old Volunteer Fireman."
8. "Killarney."
9. March in "I Puritani."
10. "Old Dog Tray."
11. "Yankee Doodle."
12. "Home, Sweet Home."

Long before the song from "Oberon" rang out on the night air the crowd began to collect in the street below. From Fulton to Beaver Street the people stood in close ranks and talked and laughed and waited for the bells to begin.

In spite of the merciless wind which swept in bitter gusts down Broadway and whistled round the corners of the streets, men, women, and children began to collect as early as 9 o'clock, and stood patiently waiting to hear the music. They were not all New-Yorkers. Some had come from Yonkers and Mount Vernon, others from Newark and Paterson, while Long Island probably domiciled more than a third of the great throng after the pealing music had ceased.

The crowd stood and stared at the dark steeple, as if expecting to see it suddenly break loose from the body of the church and shoot away up into the sky.

"Why, when are those bells going to begin?" one pretty little girl asked the man on whose arm she leaned. "My neck aches with looking up there. I think the bell-ringer must be sick; besides, I see no light up there, and no one can ring bells in the dark, can he?"

"It's only 10 o'clock, my dear," the man replied, "and the chimes don't begin until 11:30."

He buttoned his overcoat to his chin and turned up the collar round his neck.

"If you don't want to wait, I'll take you home," he added, in a tone of voice that said plainly he did not care whether the bells rang or not that night.

The girl said something that put him in a good humor again, and the two walked up and down and craned their necks upward, and finally retired into a protecting corner of an office door, where the wind could not reach them and where they waited until the first notes of the bells rang out.

While the crowd moved up and down and waited, and the boys made night hideous with their horns and whistles, the full moon shone down out of a cloudless sky, and covered old Trinity with silver and the thousand gravestones with a beautiful soft white. The cold wind sang and shrieked round the lofty steeple, and made the leafless trees in the graveyard shiver and sigh. But the crowd stood and waited patiently.

The older folk made no protest against the blatant horns, but were content to stand as they doubtless had stood many another year, and wait for the music of the bells they love so well.

When the bells finally began to sound, the noise of the horns was so great that those who stood in the shadow of the church could scarcely hear the chimes. The strong wind caught up the music and carried it off into the sky almost before the eager ears in the street below were aware that it was uttered.

Now far away it sounded, now near, never for long at a time and never more than for a few bars together. The wind makes pretty fine music itself sometimes, and perhaps it was so disgusted with the maddening din of the thousands of squeaking, shrieking, bleating horns that it did not allow the sweet music of the bells to mingle with such sacrilegious sounds. Anyway, whether this was the reason or not, the chimes reached the great listening throng only in bursts and starts.

"My! isn't that beautiful!" exclaimed an old woman wrapped up to the eyes in a plaid shawl. "I heard Trinity chimes when I was a little girl, and long before they had these fine bells in the tower. But they always sounded sweet and homelike, and I'll come down here every year as long as I can walk." Her husband stroked his gray beard beside her, and shivered in the wind.

"Yes," he said, "I kinder like to hear 'em myself, too. But they oughter to play the tunes quicker when the night's as cold as this."

Half the church was in shadow. The spires that fringed the roof shone in the moonlight, and threw sharply defined shadows among the rows of white gravestones below. The crowd grew bigger and bigger and denser and denser. Every car brought a fresh load.

The noise increased, as an army of peddlers, with loaded baskets, supplied every pair of lungs with a long tin horn for 5 cents. These shining tin horns glistened in the moonlight like the swords of an army, and they certainly could do fearful execution as a weapon of attack in modern warfare.

When the bells played "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," the crowd began to sing with the chimes, and for a brief ten minutes the horns subsided. The crowd finished the verses long before the bells, but that was only natural, for when singing they could not hear the chimes and keep time with them.

One of the big Broadway policemen, with a streak of gray in his hair, stood with his broad back against the walls of a drug store at Wall Street and listened to all the music he could hear.

"I've heard these chimes for twelve years and more," he said, "and it's always them horns that spoils them. I guess the only man that really hears the music and enjoys it is the ringer himself, away up there in the dark tower. And, maybe, his work is too hard to let him enjoy it."

The new year was ushered in with the first notes of "Happy New Year to Thee," but the crowd lingered a long time afterward until the very last number was played and the echoes of "Home, Sweet Home" had died away in the night.

HARLEM LISTENED TO THE CHIMES.

Tin Horns Silent When the Church Bells Were Being Rung.

A vast crowd, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men, women, and children, gathered in the neighborhood of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, to listen to the ringing of the chimes by J. Grant Senia, who for many years rang the chimes of Grace Church.

Half the youths in the crowd had tin honrs, which they blew industriously. There were also pistols and cannon crackers, which they discharged at intervals.

The ringing of the chimes began with the changes on the eight bells, and at once the crowd became silent—not a horn blew, not a pistol was fired, not a cracker was exploded. As soon as the ringing of the bells ceased, however, the discordant din began and continued until the bells began to ring again.

The following melodies were rung in quick succession:

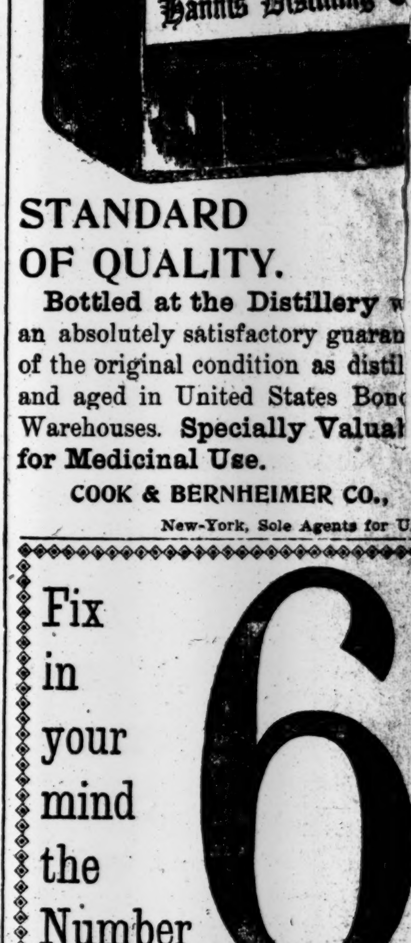
The Seguin chime changes.
De Beriot's "Seventh Air."
"Those Endearing Charms."
"Life Let Us Cherish."
Selection from "Bohemian Girl."
"Chime of the Bells."
"Minstrel Boy."
"Good Night."
"Red, White, and Blue."
"See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
"The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls."
"Old Folks at Home."
"Comin' Thro' the Rye."
German melody.
"Child of the Regiment."
"My Mary."
"Killarney."
"Home, Sweet Home."

At the conclusion of the ringing the crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. Acting Captain Sheehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station had a platoon of policemen on hand, but their services were not needed.

Prizes for Sparing Lives.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 31.—The Steinway Electric Railway Company has given a prize of $25 to every one of its employes who served through the year without causing an accident.

Reed & Barto
Silversmiths.
Everything in Sterling Silver.
Latest Designs.
Finest Work.
37 Union Square, N.
13 Maiden Lane, N.



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THE REMINGTON IS UP TO DATE ALWAYS.
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FOOTBALL ON THE EXCHANGE

Produce Men Have a Lively Time Rus ing About — Old and Young in the Fray.

A football appeared on the floor of Produce Exchange shortly after 2 o'cl yesterday afternoon, falling in the grain Trading instantly ceased. A score of br ers rushed for the ball. The one who on it found himself bearing the combi weight of half a dozen others who wis to take the first kick at it.

In the struggle hats and eye glasses w wrecked, and when the mass disentang itself there was a sorry display of du cocvered coats, crushed collars, dangli neckwear, and red faces. Traders in oth parts of the room hurried over to the p The shouting could be heard through immense building, and in a few minutes least 500 members were in the room a the gallery was filled with spectator Eagerness for the game was not confined the young.

The ball sailed about the room, which about the size of Manhattan Field, wit graybeards in as hot pursuit as the beard less. It demolished electric light glob banged against windows, and threaten skylights. Its wildest flights semed to ha the most rejuvenating effect on veter traders, whose ambition to outdo ea other in kicking it was as keen as if a go trade depended on what they accomplish Grain men, freight men, flour dealers, pro vision men, and all the trades were in the game.

S. K. Post stood at the edge of the grain pit. When the ball went that way he was usually the first to reach it, and he kick it back with a collegian's vigor, while grandfatherly face beamed with pleasu Edward Foley, foreign freight agent the Erie road, applied himself to the gan with the intentness of one bound to ou kick any other player. Edward Cottre N. G. Miller, Edward Huishizer, Samu Stetson, G. K. Clark, William M. Stillwe William Malcolm, and W. G. M. Mu [illegible] among the most active particip [illegible] those who usually stand for the [illegible] the exchange.

Walter Bevins, Henry Day, [illegible] Daniels, and William Roberts [illegible] the younger element, which [illegible] brokers and clerks from several [illegible] dred offices. Tin horns added [illegible] racket, and drove off fatigue when [illegible] becoming exhausting. The game [illegible] for nearly two hours. [illegible] the other exchanges.

FIGHT IMMINENT IN TRANSVAAL

Troops of British South Afri [illegible] pany to March on Johann [illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Mornin [illegible] to-morrow publish a dispatch [illegible] saying that a telegram from [illegible] ital of the Transvaal, states t [illegible] force of the British South Afri [illegible] numbering 800 men, is reporte [illegible] tered the Transvaal.

This force is said to have re [illegible] cinity of Rustenburg and inte [illegible] on Johannesburg. President Kruger [illegible] dered that its advance be forcibly [illegible] ed, and has issued a proclamation [illegible] to the burghers to defend their coun [illegible] dispatch adds that fighting seem [illegible] able.

CUBA LIBR
All friends of progress and humani [illegible] vited to contribute money and mater [illegible] cause of Cuban independence. Please [illegible] tributions to the following gentlemen: [illegible] nando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. [illegible] Quesada, New-York City; J. G. C [illegible] Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. [illegible] Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan [illegible] Cullen, Va. The services of well-equi [illegible] are also solicited; address as above.

PEACE FOR MUSIC HALLS

Police Board in Something of a Dilemma.

CITY MAGISTRATE KUDLICH'S DECISION

While It Is Against the Policy of the Board, Commissioners Parker and Andrews Say It Will Be Obeyed.

The decision of Magistrate Kudlich in favor of the music hall proprietors, while admitting that the selling of liquor during variety performances is contrary to the letter of the law as it stands on the statute book, has placed the Police Commissioners in somewhat of a dilemma.

The Commissioners still stand on the principle laid down by President Roosevelt that the laws must be enforced just as they stand on the statute book, and at the same time they are also bound to recognize the decision of Magistrate Kudlich.

Commissioners Andrew D. Parker and Avery D. Andrews said yesterday, in conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that they will abide by the Magistrate's decision and take no further steps to molest the music hall proprietors and managers.

President Theodore Roosevelt's views could not be learned yesterday. He was absent from his office and will not return until to-morrow. Commissioner Frederick D. Grant was in Washington yesterday, and what he thinks on the subject is also not yet known.

"So far as I am concerned," said Commissioner Andrews, "the matter ends, and nothing more can be done. The decision of Magistrate Kudlich is final for us. It was a test case, and it has now been settled. That is all I can say."

"Was this decision a surprise to you?" the reporter asked.

"Well, no," replied the Commissioner, laughing. "It is rather what I expected. It is perfectly fair. You must know," he added, speaking seriously, "that this crusade, as it has been called, against the music halls, did not emanate from Mr. Roosevelt. It came from outside sources altogether."

"How from outside sources?"

"Oscar Hammerstein himself came to us and said that a long article in a morning paper to the effect that the law was being violated by the sale of liquor during variety performances had caused him alarm. If the law was to be literally enforced, he said, the music hall proprietors would like to know the worst at once. He thought it would be a good thing to make a test case of the matter, and a test case was accordingly made. This thing was done for the music hall men, and it would never have been done but for them. They were frightened and were anxious to know exactly where they stood. Now they know. The Magistrate's decision is final, and we can do nothing more."

"Yet the law as it reads on the statute book is being daily violated, is it not?" asked the reporter.

"The Magistrate's decision as an interpretation of that law is final, and we abide by it," was the Commissioner's answer.

"This crusade, then," said the reporter, "did not originate with President Roosevelt in his wish to enforce literally all the laws exactly as they stand in the statute book?"

"No, Sir. I doubt if Mr. Roosevelt knew anything about the crusade before it was started. He is credited unfairly with a great deal. If a war was to begin to-morrow with England, there are some people and papers who would seek to find 'Rooseveltism' at the bottom of it."

Commissioner Andrews was seen in his down-town office, 99 Cedar Street.

"Yes," he said, in reply to a question by the reporter. "I have seen the decision and the matter is, therefore, now at an end. The Police Board will certainly take no further steps toward the enforcement of this law, although there is no doubt that the actual letter of the statute is being violated."

"But Mr. Roosevelt has always said that he would enforce the laws just as he found them, and this principle has been carried out all along."

"Yes," replied the Commissioner, "but the Magistrate's decision is final unless some one takes the question to the higher courts."

"Then you will not seek further to enforce this law, although it stands plainly in the statute book?" asked the reporter.

"But the Magistrate exonerates the music hall men and rules that the law has not been violated," said Mr. Andrews.

"The decision rules, on the contrary, that while the letter of the law has been distinctly violated, it would be an injustice to convict these men after leading them on for so many years."

"Well, we abide by the decision," said Mr. Andrews.

The decision, in part, is as follows:

Boards of Excise, year in and out, must have been cognizant of the manner in which these places were being conducted, and yet raised no objection.

And yet, by the provision of Section 2,011, a license previously given is revoked instantly if any of the provisions of Section 2,010 shall have been violated; but no such revocation have even been attempted in these places that have been so conducting themselves through all these years. Section 2,012 makes a violation of the two preceding sections a misdemeanor, but no complaints have ever been made, no arrests ever had, and consequently no convictions. Grand Juries have tacitly ignored the existence of any violation of the law, and, though Section 2,013 makes it the duty of the police to enter places at any time and arrest all offenders, no such arrests have hitherto been made, nor has it been as much as insinuated that improper means have been applied to seduce the police from a strict performance of their duties.

It is but too evident that all the branches of our Municipal Government have interpreted those sections as not applying to the places of amusement now made the subject of sudden attack, and have persisted in this course through a long number of years.

It would be the height of injustice to single out one offender and let him suffer the full penalty of the law.

Since, then, the law has been uniformly construed through a long number of years as not to apply to places of amusement, such as are conducted by these defendants, and in the manner in which they are and have been conducted, it is my duty, as I see it, to accept that construction of the law and abide by it.

Commissioner Andrews said that the crusade had commenced from outside sources, though he would not say that Mr. Hammerstein had himself caused it. Talking further about the decision, he said:

"Of course, I cannot criticise it; but I am reminded of a story of a Western Judge who gave a decision in a certain case that roused a storm of adverse comment and caused him to be beset on all sides for his reasons.

"'Well,' he said, 'I have given my decision, and I think it was right; but I won't give my reasons for that decision, because they may be wrong.'"

Condition of the Rice Market.

There was a steady demand for rice in the last week, both here and at the South, and the course of prices during the week was upward. The strength was due to the suspension of milling at primal centres, and meagre offerings in cleaned, and gains were so tempting that some second hands brought out stock laid by in store as against the large movement hoped for in early January.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 31,590 bbls; sales, 23,390 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 955,430 sacks; last year, 584,650 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 158,170 bbls; last year, 115,870 bbls.

Caught the Pickpocket Herself.

Miss Mary Croxton, an actress, living at 125 West Twenty-first Street, was the complainant in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Albert Bauerschmidt of 51 Charlton Street, whom she charged with having picked her pocket. Miss Croxton told Magistrate Kudlich that she felt a tug at her pocket as she was walking along Sixth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, Monday afternoon, and, turning around, saw the prisoner running away with her pocketbook, that contained $3.87. She pursued him and finally caught him after a chase of two blocks. The prisoner refused to talk and was held by Magistrate Kudlich for trial in $1,000 bail.

REPORTS OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

WHAT CORPORATION COUNSEL SCOTT SAYS OF HIS WORK.

Cases Disposed of, Money Collected, Suits, and Other Business—Public Works and Controller's Bureaus.

The first year of the reform administration was productive of several reports of the year's business which were made yesterday, and which are by no means without interest to those who follow the operations of the various city departments.

The report of Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation, relates not only to what is usually known as the Corporation Counsel's office, but to the other bureaus and offices which are a part of the Law Department. It was as follows:

At the end of the year 1895 there were pending against the city 3,895 actions and special proceedings. There were begun 1,030 such proceedings, and 930 were closed; 155 actions were tried, 62 appeals at the General Term argued, and 27 in the Court of Appeals; 850 written opinions were delivered.

Money was collected and turned into the City Treasury by the department as follows: By the general office, $40,719.75; by the Corporation Attorney, $15,436.69; by the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, $106,198.32, or nearly enough to pay for the whole expense of running the department.

During the year 10 4-10 miles of new streets have been acquired by the city in forty-four different cases in which condemnation proceedings were instituted for the purpose and completed. In these proceedings awards amounting to $1,550,000 were made for lands taken.

Under an act of the Legislature the office of the Public Administrator ceased to be a bureau of the Law Department on the 31st of May, 1895. At the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney 63,442 complaints were received, and 8,451 suits were commenced upon them.

In connection with the water supply there are in process of trial 524 cases, involving claims against the city of $8,052,207.60.

The most important proceeding closed was that relating to the condemnation of a part of the village of Katonah. Claims amounting to $1,688,548.39 were presented and sworn evidence was produced before the Commissioners to the effect that they were of that value. After hearing the evidence of the city, however, the Commissioners awarded the sum of $630,653. Six hundred and ninety-nine parcels of real estate scattered through the counties of Putnam and Westchester are now in process of examination and acquisition.

An important branch of the work of the office arises out of proposed legislation each year at Albany. In 1895, 119 sections of the New-York City Consolidation act were amended, and twenty-three acts amending other statutes directly affecting the City of New-York were passed. Thirty-nine entirely new acts were also passed affecting the city.

Careful examinations of the 119 acts were made by representatives of the Law Department and watched in all their stages, from introduction to final signature by the Governor.

Seventy-six actions brought to recover damages for alleged negligence on the part of the city authorities were disposed of. The sum of $599,661 was claimed as damages, but the amount recovered was $38,373.66, being a percentage of .0481.

An important decision was rendered in the Admiralty Courts to the effect that the city is not liable for the negligence of the employes of the Fire Department.

The department was called to act upon the cases of 3,007 delinquent jurors. The amount of judgments for the enforcement of fines against such persons was $4,030, of which $1,110 was collected.

The Dinsmore claim for about $80,000 for advertising many years ago in a paper called The Stockholder was finally defeated, as was also the claim for about $1,000,000 for salaries alleged to be due to the so-called "Wolf Board of Aldermen."

The suit begun in 1864 in relation to the famous Hackley contract for cleaning streets, made in 1861, was finally settled by the payment of about $210,000, although a judgment of about $750,000 has been entered.

The claim of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company for $100,000 for damages for a breach of covenant on the part of the city in refusing to pay for certain buildings and fixtures used in connection with the ferry at the foot of Roosevelt Street, was decided in favor of the city by the Court of Appeals.

In the famous patent suit of Christopher C. Campbell against the city, in which about $11,000,000 for damages for infringement of the Knibbe patent used in steam fire-engine pumps, the Master reported that the complainant was entitled to a decree for $28,336.

Never in the history of the city have so many proceedings been pending for the acquisition of lands for new parks, schoolhouses, fire engine houses, streets, and other public places. Title was acquired to St. John's Park, at Hudson and Leroy Streets, and awards of $520,000 were made for the property; also to the Washington Bridge Park, (so-called,) the side hill between Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, Washington Bridge, and High Bridge, for which an award of $548,755 was made; the approaches to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge, on the north, were acquired at an expense of $212,956.26; the triangular piece of land at the junction of the Boulevard, West End Avenue, and north of One Hundred and Fifth Street was also acquired at an expense of $34,432.90.

Title was also acquired to four separate school sites, involving thirty-three lots. In five other school sites, involving about fifty lots, the proceedings are nearly completed.

Proceedings for the acquisition of land for the parks described below have been begun, and some of them nearly completed.

St. Nicholas Park, (west of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets;) Fort Washington Park, (on the Hudson River, between the lines extended of One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets and west of the French Boulevard;) the Colonial Park, (between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, Bradhurst and Edgecomb Avenues;) Riverside Park extension, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, west of the Hudson River Railroad Company's tracks; the Little Italy Park, (so-called, on the East River, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, east of First Avenue.)

A proceeding has also been begun to acquire title to the Grand Boulevard or Concourse, running from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway along the ridge east of Jerome Avenue, and the report of the Commissioners as to the first section (about one-third) from One Hundred and Sixty-first to One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, is nearly completed.

Condemnation proceedings have also been begun to acquire title to twenty-seven separate school sites in all parts of the city. These involve the condemnation of about 125 city lots of 25 by 100 feet.

Proceedings have also been begun to acquire title to a site for a new courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

Four sites for the use of the Fire Department were also acquired, involving the condemnation of seven lots of land, and one site at 49 Ridge Street has been acquired for the use of the Police Department.

The difficult and important proceeding for the acquisition of title to lands on both sides of the Harlem River for approaches to the new Third Avenue bridge has proceeded during the year, but has not yet been completed.

One of the most important proceedings now pending is that to acquire title to the Jerome Park Reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward, which involves the condemnation of 298 acres of land, including the former Jerome Park race course.

Commissioners have been appointed and title to the land has been vested in the city. The contract for the building of the reservoir has already been let, but the proceeding to determine the value of the lands has not been completed.

The proceeding for the widening and extending of Elm Street has progressed rapidly during the year, and a large amount of testimony has been taken.

In the case of the Harlem Speedway a large amount of testimony has been taken. The values of the land as claimed by the property owners and the city differ enormously, the property owners claiming $3,000,000, while the city experts value the land at less than $200,000.

The following is a summary of the year's business for 1895 in the Department of Public Works:

NEW PAVEMENTS LAID.

	Square Yards.
Payable by Assessments—	
Granite on concrete and macadam	134,000
Granite on sand	31,500
Asphalt	20,000
Payable from Legislative Appropriation—	
Asphalt	137,000
Under Permits, Without Public Expense—	
Asphalt and wood	4,000
Total	326,500
Macadam roadways repaired and resurfaced	124,000

WATER SUPPLY.

	Gallons.
Average daily consumption	200,000,000
Water in storage on May 1	24,000,000,000
Drafts on stored water	22,540,000,000
Revenue from the water service to Nov. 30	$3,232,320
Increase over corresponding eleven months of 1894	117,646

New sewers built, 7¼ miles; sewers altered and improved, 7,137 lineal feet; present length of sewers on Manhattan Island, 468 miles.

PUBLIC LAMPS.

New gas lamps lighted	981
New electric lamps lighted	122
Now in Use—	
Gas lamps	25,379
Electric lamps	2,751
Naphtha lamps	233
Additions from Newly Annexed District—	
Electric lamps	567
Naphtha lamps	376
Total number of lamps	29,306

During the past year Controller Fitch has signed 39,000 warrants, representing payments of $90,000,000, of which 28,574, representing $39,599,466.54, have been payments made on account of appropriations made by the Board of Estimate for general expenses of the City Government; 10,083 warrants, representing $38,108,988.38, have been drawn on account of the city's special and trust accounts, and 305 warrants, representing $12,006,802, have been drawn on account of the sinking fund.

The City Paymaster has drawn and disbursed about 122,000 checks, and has paid out in cash over $5,500,000. During the year the city borrowed $20,277,300 on revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes; nearly all of them have been redeemed. During the same time the sinking fund increased $5,769,710.47, and the net debt of the city rose from $104,078,-[illegible] to about $[illegible]626.10.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Company,

346 BROADWAY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

The Company announces that its books for the year 1895 have been closed and that the record shows over

$127,000,000

of business on which the FIRST PREMIUM WAS RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY IN CASH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR.

For the first time in its history the Company publishes a report of new business excluding all policies that have not been actually paid for in cash. Heretofore reports of new business to the Insurance Department have been based on policies issued during the year, without regard to whether the premiums have been received by the Company or not. Future reports of this Company will be made up on the basis adopted for the year 1895.

The detailed report of the Company will be filed with the Insurance Department on or before the 15th inst.

C. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OPENS VALENTINE'S SAFES

Chief Conlin Heads a Raid on Alleged Bucket Shops.

LAWYER AND DEPUTY SHERIFF PROTEST

Captured Papers Said to Contain Strong Evidence—Hearing in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Chief of Police Conlin, armed with a search warrant and accompanied by Detective Sergeants Vail, Savage, and Heard, Capt. Pickett, and several policemen, started out on a novel errand yesterday.

He was empowered to seize the contents of the safes in the several offices of H. Valentine & Co., the alleged bucket shop keepers, which were recently raided. The proposed seizure was in order to secure any evidence that might be concealed therein. Closely following the policemen came Mr. Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's law office, carrying a load of legal objections, which "didn't go," according to the Chief.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher, armed with attachments against Valentine & Co., on behalf of the creditors, attempted to seal the safes with red tape, which proceedings were sustained by Mr. Steinhardt, but overruled by Chief Conlin.

The most interesting personages in the throng that filled the Tenderloin with excitement during the forenoon were two dark-complexioned men, twenty-five years old, who carried a bag between them. As was explained by Chief Conlin, they were professional safe openers. They refused to give their names, and told reporters they had been forbidden to talk.

The party first went to Valentine's rooms, in the basement of 43 West Twenty-ninth Street. The only furniture in the place was chairs. Blackboards were nailed on to the wall. A large safe stood in the rear.

Chief Conlin ordered the rooms cleared of reporters, and then said to Steinhardt:

"Will you open these safes for us, or will we have to do it ourselves?"

"Your warrant is defective; you have no right to open those safes," the lawyer replied.

"Go ahead, men," the Chief ordered, and the two safe openers started to work. The safe reached almost to the ceiling, and was "burglar-proof," according to a watchman employed in the place.

A drill was placed over the combination, and given a few sharp knocks with a small hammer. Then holes were drilled around the combination, and in less than thirty minutes the doors were swung open.

Chief Conlin found several papers and books, which he decided to take, and he placed them in a bag.

While the Chief was examining the papers Mr. Steinhardt jumped up excitedly and said:

"That paper you have in your hand, Chief Conlin, is the last will and testament of Alonzo C. Maynard, a member of this firm. You have no right to look at it."

"Exception not sustained," the Chief responded.

The safe openers gathered up their tools, and the party went to another office of Valentine & Co., at 39 West Twenty-eighth Street. They were followed by a large crowd. There were no curtains on the windows to obstruct the view from the outside at this establishment.

Before proceeding to work Chief Conlin ordered all reporters to leave the place. This was done in a peremptory manner, against Mr. Steinhardt's protest.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher opened the door, saying reporters could come in if they wished, as the Chief of Police had no control over the premises; the latter was simply serving a warrant, while the Sheriff was in possession of the premises, and could say who could or who could not come in.

The Chief settled the controversy by placing a policeman at the door to enforce his orders. Mr. Steinhardt repeated Deputy Sheriff Carraher's action and was forcibly removed.

"You're a blatherskite!" Chief Conlin said.

A big crowd gathered around the office while the two safes in the place were being opened and watched the safe openers through the windows.

"That's 'Spike' Hennessey and 'Kid' McCoy," one man asserted. "I saw them open safes on the Bowery."

A safe 6 feet high by 4 feet square was opened in twenty-five minutes. It contained nothing valuable to Chief Conlin.

A smaller safe, standing in the front of the room, was opened when the policemen made a second visit to the place.

Several outsiders managed to get into the room this time. Among them was Young Griffo, the prizefighter. He was allowed to remain until he tried to find out how the safe openers did their work, when he was ejected by Capt. Pickett. This safe was also empty.

The policemen visited the firm's offices at 17 and 19 Broadway, which were opened by the owners, and found to contain no seizable documents.

The documents secured were taken to Jefferson Market Court.

Chief Conlin said that in the safe in the Twenty-ninth Street place he found papers which he considered strong evidence against Valentine. He said he had not looked over all the books and papers taken by him, but would probably examine them Thursday.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon the case of Valentine & Co. was called, but as no returns of Chief Conlin's search of the safes had been made, A. H. Hummel and Mr. Steinhardt objected to the case being further conducted until such returns were made. They claimed the law held that such returns should be made forthwith.

Magistrate Kudlich decided that as the case was an adjourned hearing, it could properly go on.

Detective Frederick E. Wade, attached to Chief Conlin's staff, retold how he had bought and sold stock in the Twenty-ninth Street office on a margin of 1 per cent.

He also told how he had signed an agreement without reading it. A duplicate agreement was submitted subject to withdrawal if it was found that it was not the same as the one signed by the detective.

It was virtually an agreement between H. Valentine & Co. and the signer, in which Valentine & Co. were authorized to buy stock for the signer and act as his agent in disposing of it.

Detective Ward of Chief Conlin's staff, Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and his chief of telegraphy, Henry Foley, repeated their evidence of the last hearing about the way business was done in the Jersey City Stock Exchange.

Anthony E. Burke, the former employe of the firm, upon whose evidence the raids had been made, repeated his testimony about the general methods of the firm in conducting business.

During his testimony, Mr. Steinhardt intimated that James A. Britton was really back of the evidence of the witness, and was the cause of his having given the information against his former employers.

Mr. Steinhardt asked Burke if he did not know that Britton had threatened H. Valentine & Co. with arrest and exposure unless they paid him a large sum of money. Burke denied that he had any such knowledge.

Magistrate Kudlich adjourned further hearing in the case until Jan. 7.

PUT THEMSELVES IN PERIL

Kings County Supervisors Failed to Obey the Court's Order.

They sang the "Doxology," and they bombarded each other with City Directories. That is the way the Kings County Board of Supervisors ended their official existence in the Court House in Brooklyn last night. That was the last of them for once and for all. Few people in Brooklyn are sorry they are no more.

The board failed to appropriate any money or to authorize an issue of bonds for the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek at Maspeth Avenue, although they had been ordered by the United States Court to provide a bridge there. For their neglect of their duty, it is said, they are now liable to indictment by the Federal Grand Jury.

The Supervisors began their final meeting yesterday afternoon. A lot of little bills were ground out, and the contractors for the Meeker Avenue bridge over Newtown Creek were granted the balance of their bill, $6,232. The County Treasurer was ordered to pay $120 for carriages used by the Supervisors last week when they inspected the county institutions.

Supervisor Linnekin moved that $250,000 be appropriated for building the Maspeth Avenue Bridge. Supervisor Plunkett moved as a substitute that county bonds to the amount of $2,300,000 be issued to build several bridges over Newtown Creek. Both motions were lost.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie told the board that they were liable to indictment by the Federal Grand Jury if they did not provide for the Maspeth Avenue Bridge. He was laughed at. The board adjourned to meet again at 7 P. M.

The night session was short and hilarious. Supervisor Plunkett moved to reconsider the Maspeth Avenue Bridge resolution. He was voted down. Mr. Plunkett then moved that the board adjourn to meet again a week from Saturday.

"Where?" asked Mr. Fitchie.

"Here," was yelled.

The motion to adjourn was defeated. Supervisor Linnekin next tried to get the Maspeth Avenue Bridge before the board, but he did not get enough votes. Supervisor Boyd then endeavored to get the rules suspended in order to consider the bridge. He failed. A motion to adjourn was made. Before it was put Supervisor Shaw moved that the board sing the Doxology. The Supervisors all arose and sang.

They stopped a moment to adjourn, and the gavel of the Supervisor at Large banged the board out of existence. There was a five-minute hubbub, marked by flying dictionaries and bound volumes of the minutes. It was only horse play, and nobody was hurt. Thus ended the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

After the board had adjourned and the members had dispersed, the Supervisor at Large vetoed the resolution passed by the board Monday, appropriating $550,000 for the use of the Department of Charities and Correction.

Will Start for Europe To-day.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Southampton Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Arnoux and Miss Arnoux, Mr. and Mrs. U. H. Broughton, Mrs. Lowther Grant, Mrs. John J. Knox and Miss Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Otis G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit Sinclair, and Miss Sinclair.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the Teutonic for Liverpool are A. Butler Duncan, R. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dimock and Mrs. C. H. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gardner, J. R. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Cecil S. Moore, and the Rev. Ignatius J. McDonald.

Adirondack Land Purchase Approved.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Commissioners of the State Land Board met this afternoon, and approved the purchase by the State Forest Commission of 75,000 acres of Adirondack land from Dr. W. Seward Webb, at $8 an acre. The last Legislature passed a law authorizing the purchase, and made a preliminary appropriation of $50,000. The remainder of the $600,000 purchase price is to be paid by ten equal annual issues of bonds by the State Controller. All of the members of the board approved the purchase with the exception of Speaker Fish, who was absent.

West 14th St.

1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

CONVINCE AT A GLANCE

that they are made of pure wool (no shoddy) and in the right way. The patterns are superb. We tackled the market when wool and wages were way down, and now manufacturers' prices are way up, but our quick contracts have saved you many dollars. That is why our prices are so low. Many of our best patterns are only in short lengths now, some just enough for one room.

Furniture novelties at greatly reduced prices.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF 1895

The President's Venezuelan Message the Feature.

LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL HISTORY

What the Reform City Administration Has Accomplished—Improved Aspect of Financial Conditions.

The year 1895 came to New-Yorkers fine and pleasant, and there was abundance of good cheer and promise of prosperity.

The stock market was active and the general outlook cheering.

Official events centred on the Gubernatorial change of Levi P. Morton for Roswell P. Flower, and the municipal change of William L. Strong for Thomas F. Gilroy as Mayor, inaugurating the reform administration, the result of the defeat of Tammany Hall at the polls in November, mainly through the revelations before the Lexow committee of police corruption.

At Washington nothing could have been more hearty than the New Year's greetings to President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Brooklyn passed into the control of Republicans and started the year with a trolley accident which maimed and injured seven persons.

Among other official happenings of a local character were the resignation of George C. Clausen as Park Commissioner and the supplanting, as Health Officer of the Port, of William T. Jenkins by Dr. Alvah H. Doty; the taking of the chair by President of the State Senate by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and the opening of the Assembly with Hamilton Fish as Speaker and Mr. Platt's personal representative.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst's New Year's gifts to the public are sharp criticism of the Lexow committee, which he accuses of double dealing in respect to Superintendent Byrnes, and a book which chronicles Dr. Parkhurst's work of reform from his point of view.

James J. Martin, President of the Board of Police, fell in with a largely popular idea and said that as he was not under fire, but exonerated, he would resign.

The cost of "boss" rule in Philadelphia, under Quay and Martin, was exposed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES succinctly and convincingly.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, appointed as a committee to advise on rapid transit Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Sooysmith, Thomas G. Clarke, W. H. Burr, and Octave Chanute.

And with the new year comes to the New-York Yacht Club the announcement that the Earl of Dunraven "expected a race" for the America's Cup.

In police circles the wishes of the various factions were either that the informing police Captain, Max F. Schmittberger, might be convicted, and thus save his enemy, Inspector Alexander S. Williams, or that he would be granted immunity and increase the peril in which the superior officer stood.

The plans for the year of the reform party, or, rather, of the Chamber of Commerce, were to have further investigations and a purging of all departments through the continuation as inquisitors of the Lexow committee.

The first startling sensation of the year had for foundation the exercise of hospitality by the President of the United States, who chose to invite United States Senator David B. Hill to dinner at the White House. Mr. Hill was an honored and agreeable guest, and neither he nor his host cared to interpose a bar to those who made capital of the incident by troubling to explain it.

The Democrats early in the year made possible a scheme to retire the greenbacks.

Larger appropriations for the schools were favored by Miss Grace H. Dodge and Mrs. Clara M. Williams, former members of the Board of Education.

The plan of the New-York wool merchants to wrest supremacy from Boston was matured, and the result is the one-million-dollar Wool Exchange in West Broadway.

These were the salient features of the year that to-day is beginning to be a memory, when it began to be, and some of them may be followed up and dismissed.

Gov. Morton is a candidate for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis if he can obtain the full New-York delegation.

Mayor Strong's official career has been checkered, in that he has failed to please either of the factions which elected him, and to control his appointees, those of the Police Department ignoring him in their treatment of the excise question.

Mr. Strong's Republican adherents are a minority of their party's County Committee. Unanimity of opinion as to any portion of his policy exists only in regard to the Department of Street Cleaning, which has for 1896 been provided with all the money asked for by Commissioner Waring, with the hearty concurrence of Controller Fitch.

The results of the election of November, 1894, were nullified by that of last November, which resulted in the election of every Tammany Hall municipal candidate. The Lexow Committee's inquisitorial functions were continued by the Commissioner of Accounts, who presented no startling revelations. Its ante-election disclosures in regard to the Register's office fell flat, and an effort to reduce materially the appropriation for this office for the current year failed.

Dr. Parkhurst was not especially conspicuous during the year, but his society's agent, Dennett, at the eleventh hour trapped a venal policeman who took the bait of a bribe offered by the keeper of an evil resort.

Mr. Martin did resign, but Mayor Strong retained him in office until he replaced him and Commissioners Sheehan, Murray, and Kerwin, by Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, Parker, and Grant.

Rapid transit is yet rather a possibility than a probability. After the indorsement of a jury of engineers and the approval of the general plan of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, the question of deciding whether the road, as a tunnel construction, should be built was referred to a Supreme Court commission composed of Frederic R. Coudert, Chairman; and Messrs. Sherman and Gelshenen. The sessions of the commission have so far been devoted to the development of uncompromising and organized hostility to the project by property owners on the proposed line of route.

Philadelphia decided that "boss" rule suited its citizens, and voted for Quay and Martin.

Dunraven came, saw, hadn't room enough for Valkyrie III., was whipped, fouled Defender, sulked, wouldn't play, quit, cried fraud, took it all back, innuendoed, and forced the New-York Yacht Club to note his wailings and insinuations by an inquiry yet pending, at which the Earl appeared as a witness after disclaiming intent to besmirch C. Oliver Iselin, the active member of the Defender syndicate. Dunraven may be said to have fled from the witness stand to the first steamer bound East, as if he knew there could be but one verdict, and could not face it and the consequences—discredit as a sportsman and expulsion from honorary membership in the New-York Yacht Club.

Capt. Schmittberger is in and Williams is out—on a pension. The Police Commissioners acted deliberately, and made some gaps in the ranks of those superior officers of the force whom a failure to secure the passage of a reorganization bill left in office.

Superintendent Byrnes bided his time until, no one having appeared to answer his challenge for evidence that he had betrayed his trust, he applied for a pension, which was granted with ample recognition by the Police Board of his worth as an executive officer and a guarantor of public safety.

Inspector McLaughlin's conviction for bribery operated of itself to drop him from the rolls.

Inspector McAvoy claimed and was awarded his pension.

Inspector Conlin succeeded Mr. Byrnes, passed his probation term, and was confirmed as Chief of Police.

Sergt. O'Brien succeeded Detective Sergeant McClusky as chief detective, and weeded out all in the Detective Bureau supposed to have been faithful to the interests of Thomas Byrnes's administration; and many old detectives, who could have trained the younger ones to usefulness and important knowledge of criminals, are now pensioners.

O'Brien, when he took command, announced that the "stool-pigeon" system was dead, and that personal knowledge of malefactors was its successor.

The chronicle of National and local events of primary importance includes the following striking characteristics of 1895:

The question of the Constitutionality of the income tax was twice decided by the United States Supreme Court. The first decision sustained the tax, but on a reargument it was declared unconstitutional, after the various Revenue Collectors had made full preparations to collect it.

The uprising in Cuba, in which Americans have taken an intense interest, grew from what the Spanish authorities classed as a few bands of negro guerillas—with which the National forces, numbering about 16,000 soldiers, were able to cope—to formidable proportions which an army of more than [illegible]000 men could not control. The insurgents passed the rainy season, to take the field in four divisions, and Maximo Gomez was able, with Antonio Maceo, to evade the cordons of Capt. Gen. Campos and invade the Province of Matanzas and menace Havana, and to afterward retreat without being forced to make a stand.

The insurgents at last showing appeared to hold Cuba east of Jovellanos—about two-thirds of the island—and to have prevented the harvesting of more than one-half of the sugar crop. Their aim to secure recognition as belligerents by the United States was not attained. José Marti, a famous leader, was killed in May.

The promise of a new and prosperous South has been largely fulfilled in the awakening to a full understanding of its resources and capabilities through the Atlanta Exposition. Tribute to its wonderful scope and interest was paid by delegations from all parts of the Union. Henry W. Grady could not have contributed to a greater success.

Of strides in the public service, none were greater than those made in the Post Office Department under Postmaster General William L. Wilson.

Locally, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton may be said to have revolutionized the service, while attaining a popularity with his staff and employes and the public equal to that won by Gen. Thomas L. James.

The adoption as an auxiliary to the collection and delivery service of special cars over the cable lines was a success from the start.

The War Department under Secretary Lamont has maintained its prestige in every branch of the service, and the army is in a condition to form the nucleus of any force that an emergency might call into the field. The principal event of the year was the retirement of the Commander of the army, Gen. Schofield, who was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Gen. Miles is not a West Pointer. He believes the army should be increased and that there should be no niggardliness in protecting our ports and coasts, which he considers practically at the mercy of any foe.

Secretary Herbert, in his recent annual report, voiced public conviction in regard to the navy, which, in spite of its dwarfed condition when compared with that of other nations, was admirably represented and cordially honored everywhere, especially at the opening of the North Sea Canal, and on its observation missions in Chinese and Japanese waters, and the Mediterranean. Secretary Herbert's appeal for battleships will certainly be heeded. Contracts for Battleships Nos. 5 and 6, at $2,250,000 each, were signed a few days ago with the Newport News Company. The Secretary asks for more torpedo boats, facilities for dry docking, the enlistment of 1,000 additional men, and a reserve supply of ordnance, and is in favor of retaining the marines.

Financial issues, the keynote of which was struck a year ago, are pending. Little more than a week ago President Cleveland urged a sounder financial policy to protect the gold reserve, as we are face to face with the necessity of further action for such protection.

Of a mart for our bonds we are sure. There will be no lack of bidders in block or for small amounts. Europe apparently considers $200,000,000 but a small equity in our eighty-five billions of possessions, judging from cabled reports of financiers eager to take our obligations at London, Berlin, and Frankfort-on-Main.

The patriotic, diplomatic, and American event of both 1895 and the century was President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question of Dec. 17. The message and the events of that day must for all time be conspicuous in the history of this country. The message in reply to Lord Salisbury's disquisition on the Monroe doctrine was in harmony with the foreshadowing of the President's message of Dec. 3. While it on the one hand declared that the American Government was determined to respect the rights of Great Britain to which she was entitled and found to possess, and while all that was said was so firmly and clearly stated as to admit of no misinterpretation as to the message being based on a demand for arbitration, it meant that this Nation would see justice done, be the consequences what they might.

The message was no menace, no war cry. It asserted a principle, and asked, in order that the United States might have full light on the question of the boundary between Britsh Guiana and Venezuela, that a commission be appointed by the Executive to make the necessary investigations, and report with the least possible delay to determine, "for the justification of the United States," what is the "true" divisional line between the republic and the colony.

The Senate and the House of Representatives acclaimed the message because of its Americanism, its justice, and its timeliness without a fractional utterance, and at once granted what was asked and appropriated $100,000 for the expenses of the commission, no one who voted for either measure, assuming that the appointment of the commission meant that it was a foregone conclusion that Venezuela would be found to be in the right.

A peace-at-any-price sentiment, born of an equally ridiculous and inexcusable war cry, was as short-lived as the bellicose sentiment. The meeting held in this city to deprecate a conflict that was never seriously thought of failed in a fashion that was rather pathetic than ridiculous.

Some of the less conspicuous features of the year's history of the United States in which this community has an interest are the results of the various State elections last Fall, which were universally gains to the Republicans, even Kentucky electing a Governor of that faith; the preliminary booming for the St. Louis Convention, in which Harrison, Reed, McKinley, and Morton are conspicuous; the coming of Utah to Statehood, and the broad grin of harvest response to the tickling of planting.

We had a gold boom at Cripple Creek, with "wildcat" accessories, as usual; Lieut. Peary is back in the navy yard, resolved after his failure, in full view of success never again to winter in the "Arctic Hell"; our athletes twice demonstrated their superiority to their visiting British cousins; bicycling has come to stay and to be a permanent institution; all wholesome, outdoor pastimes have become more popular; wild game was rarer than in 1894, and is destined to extinction, except in preserves, and anglers reluctantly condemn the brown trout, S. Fario, as a water wolf and the foe of our native S. Fontinalis.

Yachting, despite Dunraven, flourished, and his supposed influence was a nebulous factor in deterring challengers. As the year closes a cup race for 1896 seems assured, and perhaps William II. of Germany may strive to win the coveted emblem which has cost so many fortunes both to victors and vanquished.

As for fads and freaks, fate has been too bounteous with new women, hypnotism, and the occult.

The Harlem Ship Canal exists in that a channel deep enough for much ship traffic is open from the East to the North River and was inaugurated with great pomp and much enthusiasm during the Summer.

This suggests the great north side of New-York and the rapidity with which it has advanced in buildings and population within twelve months, and the great Morningside plateau, where, before the present year is out, will be substantial evidences of such perpetual monuments of religion, charity, and education as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. Luke's Hospital, Columbia College, and Barnard College, not to speak of the tomb of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, almost completed.

The record of the Police Commission and Department illustrates how men with a conscientious bent may become vastly unpopular. Holding that they would be recreant to their trust and untrue to their oaths of office, if they interpreted the law, the Commissioners decided vigorously to enforce the excise law, because, as they understood it, it was enacted to furnish opportunity for blackmail.

The Commissioners adhered tenaciously to their policy, and when the votes were counted last November it was found that the majority of the Germans had spurned the reform administration as tyrannical and unpopular, and favored Tammany Hall.

The extra zeal in excise matters has led to the police being criticised for the robbery of $58,930 worth of jewels and money at the residence of Isaac Townsend Burden, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, and a seven-thousand-dollar diamond robbery in the apartment of Mrs. F. N. Barnes, at Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West.

New-York City was not without its needless building accident in the collapse of the Ireland structure on West Broadway, and the loss of many lives.

It also can boast of the brilliant and costly functions which were incident to the marriages of the Vanderbilt, Gould, and Rockefeller brides.

Rapid transit, as has been said, did not come, but a new system of underground trolley on Lenox Avenue was tried, and is a success.

The result of planning to supplant steam locomotives on the elevated railroads with electric motors, Greater New-York, the new East River Bridge, and the North River Bridge may become more than projects this year.

The criminal sensation of the year was the confession of Barbara Aub that the charge of assault made by her against Walter L. S. Langerman, on which he was convicted before Recorder Goff, was untrue, so far as criminality went, and her recantation of such confession. Langerman was, however, set free, and his accuser was held in bail on a charge of perjury, which may never be tried.

The remedy for diphtheria, antitoxine, stood the test of constant use during the year 1895, and is now considered as great a boon to humanity as vaccination or anaesthesia.

An Absolute Failure.

From Brooklyn Life.

Tackle—Do you mean to say Sapper couldn't [illegible] into college?

[illegible]

A New Year's Gift Distribution.

BEATS ALL!

TRADE MARK
CAW'S 14 KT. GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN.

ONLY 50c.

For a Caw's Fountain Pen and a half-pint bottle of Caw's Blue Black Writing Fluid.

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WRITING FLUID.
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CAW'S PEN & INK CO.
NEW YORK

Every one who will call at our store Thursday, Jan. 2, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and hands in his or her name and address (not for publication) and the name of the paper or papers in which he or she reads this advertisement will receive one of our celebrated fountain pens and a half-pint bottle of our best ink for 50c.

The above simple conditions must be complied with, and only a single sale will be made to each applicant.

The fountain pens used in this sale are our best make and include a 14-kt. gold pen, the entire outfit being worth $2.50.

Any purchaser not satisfied can get his money back.

We will mail the Pen to parties living out of the city on receipt of the paper's name and 50c. (stamps accepted), but the ink, not being mailable, will be delivered only over our counter.

Mail orders may be sent up to midnight Thursday, Jan. 2d.

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The Largest Fountain Pen Establishment IN THE WORLD.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—The School Girl—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Twentieth Century Girl—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New Superba—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Queen's Necklace—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract 8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lucia di Lammermoor and Cavalleria Rusticana.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	27	54	56
6 A. M.	28	40	42
9 A. M.	28	33	36
12 M.	30	38	39
3 P. M.	30	36	39
6 P. M.	29	35	38
9 P. M.	25	34	37
12 P. M.	22	32	35

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday........................40.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday........................37.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year........................29.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years........................33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NEW LOAN.

The two features of the new loan for the maintenance of sound currency that are the most noteworthy are the very large sum that is to be provided for and the fact that a still larger sum could have been secured without difficulty. If the Government shall close the contract on the terms now reported to be offered, the Treasury will promptly secure enough gold to carry its reserve up to $164,000,000, or 33 per cent. of all the legal tenders issued and nearly 40 per cent. of all actually outstanding, and it will command at need another $100,000,000 of gold. With such resources at its command, administered with the forethought, prudence, and skill already shown, the stability of the currency is assured beyond all question for a long time to come.

The value of the assurance is incalculable, and there is a peculiar significance in the manner in which it has been attained. Within a week of a disturbance of the stock market of a most violent character; on the morrow of an international incident that has been interpreted to be very serious; in the face of the fact that Congress will give no specific measure of relief, the financiers, not only of the United States, but of the world, stand ready to invest great sums in United States bonds issued to maintain the stability of its currency. They would not do that if they entertained the shadow of a doubt that in the long run the currency of the United States is as sound as gold. Their faith in us would of course be barren if the Administration were not ready to avail itself of it, had not the courage and the sense to borrow what the world is ready to lend, and to use it for our imperative needs. But the response to the policy of the Administration is irrefutable proof of the confidence of the world in the ultimate honesty and soundness of the people of the United States. It is a pledge of the faith that not in the politicians in or out of Congress, but in the President of the United States is that people truly represented.

No doubt the financiers know, as the President and his advisers know, that this method of conducting the finances of a great Nation is very costly and also that it cannot be continued indefinitely. They know that no amount of gold in the Treasury, however large, can be kept there against the drain of a perpetually renewed redemption and reissue of notes. They know, too, that the evils in actual operation cannot finally be removed and may in some degree after a while be aggravated by this policy. But they know that this is the only policy possible, and they believe that ultimately the American people will provide one that will settle their troubles forever.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1896.

The final "estimates," as they are called, for the municipal expenses of the year which begins to-day, show an increase of $6,519,611 over the amount appropriated for the year 1895, carrying the total to $46,496,571. Deducting the amount available from the "general fund," there is a total of $43,996,571 to be raised by taxation. But of the large increase $2,867,690 is on account of State taxes, and the bulk of that is due to the failure in past years to raise the sum required of the city for the support of the State system for the care of the insane. There is also an increase of $479,256.25 in the amount required for the payment of interest on the city debt, and $1,015,758 in the amount required for the redemption of bonds. These three items, accounting for $4,362,704 of the increase, were entirely beyond the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and have no direct relation to the expenses of the City Government.

The balance of the increase amounts to $2,156,908, and of this $716,879 is on account of the requirements of the Board of Education. The need of additional schoolhouses has long been felt, and there will be no complaint on account of more liberal expenditures for that purpose. The cost of street cleaning is increased $624,700, but, considering the results, this item will be regarded with actual satisfaction. When these allowances have been made, and it is considered that a large extent of new territory has been added to the city within the year, while there is a constant increase of population and development of street areas, it will be seen that there is to be no increase of expense that can be regarded as abnormal.

Even if the increase were greater than it is, the question of importance would be, not the absolute cost of the municipal administration, but the actual value of it. Whether the people will be satisfied with spending $40,000,000 a year on the City Government depends upon whether they feel that it is honestly and economically expended and they get full value in results. They are not willing to have the public funds stolen or wasted, but they wish to have the best management of their public affairs at whatever cost may be legitimate. They will be entirely satisfied on that point only when they see men put in charge of all administrative departments because of their ability to manage the affairs of those several departments and because of their known integrity, and not with a view to serving any political or partisan end whatever. If there is any shade of suspicion about the necessity of such large expenditures at present it is because that principle of fitness has not been uniformly followed in making appointments, because the reform administration has been reform only in spots.

We shall hear by and by about the increase in the rate of taxation, which is generally accepted as the indication of public economy or extravagance, though it is nothing of the kind. It will depend partly upon the aggregate of the estimates and partly upon valuations of taxable property, which ought to show considerable increase this year, as the net increase last year was unusually small. The increase in the rate is not likely, in any case, to exceed one dollar in a thousand of the assessed valuation, and if the results are what they ought to be this will be more than made up to every taxpayer in the business benefits of good government in the City of New-York.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

We have already described the bargain made by the Republicans in the United States Senate with the Populists. Its terms, on the side of the latter, are very simple. The Populists get a clear majority for free silver in the Finance Committee. The Republicans, on their side, get control of all the other important committees of the Senate. They also get the "patronage" of the Senate; that is to say, the filling of a few petty offices, which they can give to party or personal favorites. This contemptible "mess of pottage" probably had a good deal to do with the bargain. Senators have been stripped of much of their control over appointments in the Federal service. Their business as office brokers, which used to be large and profitable, is practically destroyed. They are a hungry lot. Despicable as the motive is, it is probable that the greed for these miserable fragments of plunder had much influence with them. Besides this, there was the control of the committees that determine the course of legislation in regard to a thousand things in which the Senators are deeply concerned. Still, the wretched nature of what they got only makes more amazing their insensate folly in giving what they gave.

For what they gave was the control, in their name, of all financial legislation, and they deliberately gave it to the known supporters of a most unsound, most dangerous financial policy, and one which the whole country is sure, if the issue comes before it, to repudiate. Unquestionably a majority of the present Senate is in favor of free coinage. That majority could insist on having the control of the Finance Committee, and, in due time, after proper debate and publicity, they could have secured it. But in that case, the lines would have been drawn. The position of each Senator would have been declared by himself and made known to the country. Each party would have been divided. The Republicans, being more numerous than any other party in the Senate, could have stood fairly on the record, as their Senators should have made it up. They have chosen, for the sake of advantages peculiar to themselves, for the sake of party or personal advantages, to take upon themselves the responsibility for the character of the Finance Committee. As politics, it is a blunder; from the point of view of permanent National interests it is a very grave offense.

The duty of every intelligent citizen at this time is to do all that lies in his power to secure the absolute and unquestionable stability of our currency, which means the certain continuance of gold payments. It is much more the duty of every citizen in public life, and so exercising greater influence, to do nothing that can throw any doubt on the continuance of gold payments. But this is exactly what the Republican Senators have done, and they have done it from selfish motives. They have proclaimed to the country, as representatives of the highest authority of their party, that for mere paltry party advantage, they will refrain from opposing the control of financial legislation by the free-silver men. Instead of opposing it, they have deliberately put the free-silver men in a position of the greatest advantage. If the Republican Senators, from such contemptible inducements, will do this, what will the party leaders do in the next campaign? What firm resistance to the free-silver movement can be expected from them? Suppose they see a score of Electoral votes apparently in the hands of the free-silver party, what price of concession will they not pay for them? Every pernicious provision relating to our currency has been purchased or compelled in this way. The currency will not be entirely secure until such base bargains are impossible. Instead of making them impossible, the Senators of the party that has just carried the country deliberately seal a new bargain as outrageous as any of the past. We repeat: It is a blunder in politics, and in patriotism it is a crime.

THE RACING LAW.

Judge INGRAHAM has raised a distinct issue between his own court and one of inferior jurisdiction by deciding explicitly that the racing law enacted by the last Legislature is Constitutional. It is to be hoped that the question may be taken to the Court of Appeals and decided at the earliest possible moment, so that, if Judge INGRAHAM's decision should be reversed, the Legislature which begins to-day may make such modifications in the law as will put its constitutionality beyond further dispute and enable the Racing Association to make seasonable provision for the season of 1896.

It is not particularly creditable that the courts of this State should have been allowed to be used, by means of collusive suits and also by means of suits that are not collusive, but only malicious, for purposes of private spite and revenge. Judge INGRAHAM has made it very clear that he does not allow his court to be used for that purpose. He points out that there can be no such thing as a crime "under the Constitution" to define and to punish which no statute has been passed, but on an accusation of which a citizen may nevertheless be subjected to annoyance and persecution. This proposition seems obvious enough, but the Magistrate who committed Mr. LAWRENCE for trial after he had been discharged failed to perceive it. The rebuke which Judge INGRAHAM administers to this Magistrate is entirely deserved, as is also the rebuke to the police force for making the arrest of a man who has committed no offense against any law, upon the ground that his conduct was "unconstitutional."

TURNING A SHARP CORNER.

It was on Nov. 11 that our high-tariff neighbor, The Tribune, disturbed in mind by the exactions of combinations in the protected industries, urged "the coming Congress, strongly Republican in the House," to "place before the President a bill which will materially limit the pernicious activity of such combinations in the future." Curious, isn't it, but these were The Tribune's words.

Our neighbor at the same time published the following specifications:

> "The old combination of steel rail makers, the existence of which was long denied, has held the price without the slightest change at that of December, 1893, though rails were reduced when pig iron dropped below $10.50 per ton. The combination of wire and cut nail makers, which raised prices 176 per cent. from May 1 to Sept. 14, putting them 33 to 50 per cent. higher than they were three years ago, now threatens to close all its works in December in order to stop a decline. The makers of bar iron, having hoisted the price at Pittsburg from 90 cents to $1.40 when the demand was greatest, now refuse any reduction when iron has declined.
>
> "The coke monopoly, strengthened during the last week by purchases of other works, proposes to put up the price of coke to $2 per ton."

The price of coke has since been increased to $2.

Only seven weeks have passed, and now The Tribune denounces Democratic members of the House because they would not vote for the Republican Tariff bill, which increases by 15 per cent. the duties used by these greedy combinations, and also the duties by which the interests of every other combination dealing in dutiable products (the Sugar Trust excepted) are served.

Instead of "a bill which will materially limit the pernicious activity of such combinations in the future," the Republican House has passed a bill which would, if it should become a law, enable the Steel Rail Ring and the other combinations to increase their exactions by 15 per cent. The Tribune abuses Democrats because they would not "sink partisanship in patriotism," and vote for it!

WHEELING, RACING, AND ROADS.

The Board of Officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen at its meeting on Monday took action that was unquestionably judicious upon a point of much importance. Of course we mean the recommendation to the National Assembly of the league to dissolve altogether all connection between the league and bicycle racing. The reasons appended to the resolution calling for such a dissolution are entirely valid. The league exists for the purpose of promoting the objects which all wheelmen have in common, such as the improvement of roads, of maps, and in general of the means for getting about the country on wheels with pleasure and profit, which includes improvement in country taverns. Racing is not one of these objects. The proportion of wheelmen who care anything about it is very small. Of course there is an interest in "records," in knowing the best that can be done in bicycling under various conditions and at various distances, but that will take care of itself, or, rather, it will be taken care of by those who have direct pecuniary interests in the promotion of bicycle racing, to wit, the professional riders and the makers of bicycles. The pecuniary interests involved are already enormous and are growing. No association of a body of amateur sportsmen can undertake to supervise a commercial rivalry between powerful interests without getting more or less smirched in the course of the operation, and without more or less unfitting itself for its avowed and legitimate purposes. The view taken by the representatives of the league in this State is so obviously reasonable that it will doubtless commend itself to the National league, and thus a connection which has already involved it in some scandal, and threatens far more, will be dissolved.

Another point is much more open to question. That was raised, to be sure, not by any action of the meeting, but only in the address of the Chief Consul. He seemed to propose as a compromise between the demand for good roads and the claims of economy in the rural districts that cycle paths should be made in or along the highways, from three to six feet wide, which should be practicable for wheels at most seasons. By inference he seemed to intimate that if this accommodation were afforded to the wheelman their agitation for better roads would cease. As the work of the wheelmen in agitating for better roads is one of the most valuable public services they have rendered, so the cessation of that agitation, upon a sop being thrown to themselves, would be a public calamity. Though the bicycling interest is very important, it is not the most important interest involved in this question. There are advantages to be gained by the improvement of our roads to which the pleasure and comfort of travelers by wheel are a minor consideration. What is needed is to convince the rural public that good roads are economical, so economical that they cannot afford to have bad roads. Even if the wheelmen were to agree that, so long as a cinder path was provided for them, they would not object to the rest of the road being by turns a mud-wallow and a dust-heap, they would defeat their own purpose, for the full and combined force of all the elements enlisted in favor of good roads is necessary to produce good roads, and has not yet availed for that purpose. If the wheelmen were unwise and unpatriotic enough to dissociate themselves from the general agitation, they would do much harm to the cause, without doing any good to themselves. But we are confident that they will take as rational a view of this question as they have taken of the question of racing; and even that the Chief Consul will consider, on more mature reflection, that his suggestion was a mistake.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

In his recent annual report the Attorney General of the United States asked Congress for directions as to the course which he should take with respect to the venerable suit against the Bell Telephone Company—a suit which is still in the testimony stage, although it has been pending before Judge COLT, in Boston, for almost nine years. The Attorney General remarked that this litigation had "probably been purposely protracted until the patents had expired."

Who has been responsible for this protraction? Our dispatches from Boston throw some light upon this matter. The Government sued the Bell Company in January, 1887, asking the United States court to declare the fundamental telephone patents of ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL null and void. At that time, one of these patents had six years of life remaining, while the other had seven. That is to say, one was to expire in 1893 and the other in 1894. During those seven years, of great value to the Bell Company, the court was taking testimony in this suit, or in considering questions of procedure. It was taking testimony when the very patents in question expired, and when a decision against the validity of them could no longer be of any service to the public. It is taking testimony now, and the beginning of argument upon the evidence is not in sight.

Our dispatches show that although the bill was filed in January, 1887, the Government did not begin to submit testimony until almost three years later. How had it been impeded?

> "Demurrers were filed and sustained by the Circuit Court, but on appeal were overruled, and an amended bill was filed in December, 1888, after which answers were filed and other proceedings taken, but it was not until December, 1889, nearly three years after suit was brought, that evidence for the Government was first taken."

During this delay the expiration of the patents in question was approaching. We cannot understand why the court permitted three years to be consumed in this way. Nor do we see why two years were required for the presentation of the Government's direct testimony. Not until Jan. 11, 1892, was the taking of that testimony completed. And then the Bell Company was permitted to consume almost three years (from Jan. 11, 1892, to Nov. 7, 1895,) in submitting direct testimony on the side of the defense. While the Bell Company's lawyers were thus leisurely engaged, the patents expired and ceased to have any value.

The Government now asks for six months in which to submit testimony in rebuttal, and Judge COLT allows five months, or until May 31. After that date the Bell Company will ask for as much more, and possibly for a year. When the testimony is all in the court, will "hear the case," and we presume that the first decision will be reached at about the beginning of the next century, or thirteen years after the suit was brought. All this will have taken place in one court and before one Judge.

Upon whom does and will the responsibility rest? While counsel for the Government may not always have proceeded with a due regard for the flight of time, it appears that the greater part of the delay has been caused by the defendant corporation. It is reasonable to assume that the Bell Company was unwilling that a decision should be reached before the expiration of the patents. But has the court had no power to prevent this extraordinary delay and protraction? Could not Judge COLT, who has granted the several extensions of time allowance, have brought the case to trial at least before the end of the six years which elapsed before the expiration of the first patent? We think Congress should inquire as to the remarkable manner in which this litigation has, as the Attorney General says, "probably been purposely protracted."

* * *

Who is it that spoke of war a while ago—of New-York bombarded, the Capitol at Washington burned, and the Mayor of Philadelphia held for a ransom? To-day's dispatches from London say nothing about the sailing of warships in this direction. They are as gentle as if England knew that it is not "the crime of the century" either to make a plain statement of facts or to declare an intention of finding out others.

FRENCH FARCE IN GERMAN

"Ferdinand's Ehecontract," Presented at the Irving Place Theatre, Proves to be Easily the Success of the Season.

That marvelous instinct which enables the public to judge with accuracy a play's amusement - producing powers several hours before the curtain rises on the first act, and whose almost invariable effect is that a play which is going to succeed attracts an impressively large first night audience, was illustrated again last evening at the Irving Place Theatre. Nothing except the existence of that instinct explains why so many people gathered there, for a week ago practically nobody in New-York had ever heard of "Ferdinand's Ehecontract," and the advance advertisement since then has been of the economical Teutonic kind that neither takes up much space in the papers nor causes any large amount of excited comment around firesides or in the market places. Nevertheless, the house was more than full, up stairs and down stairs and in the boxes, where wealth and fashion sets aloof for inspection, and occasional glimpses of the stage. All the German playgoers were there, and all were sure that the farce about to be offered for their judgment would be a success.

And it was. A more laughable piece of nonsense has not been presented in Irving Place for years and years than is this translation into German by Benno Jacobson of Georges Feydeau's ingenious rearrangement of old types and old situations. Any one who took the trouble to analyze the piece would see at once that its elements have all been used again and again, that every character in it is familiar, and that its action could take place nowhere else than on the stage, and yet its interest is almost constant, its probability seems to be obvious, and the characters who drift from one scene of excitement to another into the inevitable haven of matrimony and bliss give the impression of being real human creatures, moved by human emotions, and working out their destinies after the manner of every-day citizens. And, while events progressed, the audience laughed, constantly, unanimously, and with touching sincerity. The ushers had nothing to do except to usher, and no signals for applause were necessary from the crowd that stood behind the back row of seats.

The story of "Ferdinand's Ehekontrakt" is extremely simple, its development adroitly complex. A young man, about to marry, finds himself in painful embarrassment on account of an intimacy of long standing with a certain music hall queen. He fears the scene she will make if he announces his plans for the future, and he fears the effect a chance revelation of his past might produce in the family he is about to enter. So the young man temporizes. Meanwhile the mother-in-law that is to be arranges for the signing of the marriage contract, invites her friends to witness that important ceremony, and, to amuse them after it is over, secures the services of the "chantant-diva." Of course there is a terrible explosion, everybody recognizes everybody else, and no contract is signed. The third act restores calm and distributes happiness on all sides, just how it is not necessary to describe, for the telling would not be funny, though the seeing is extremely so.

The humor of the piece lies in its action. All the characters talk gravely enough, from their own standpoints, and yet almost every phrase they utter causes laughter. This, of course, proves the play to be a farce of the best and truest kind, of the kind that is quite beyond the power of joke-writers to produce.

Director Conried has cast the piece admirably, and given it a perfectly adequate setting. Of all the many actors who took part in the performance, perhaps Rudolf Senius made the most decided hit. His role was that of a notary's clerk, with curly flaxen hair and a queer twitch in his neck. He was the most innocent of all the characters, not even excepting the ingenue, and therefore, was much buffeted about by everybody who came near him. Bertha Kuhn played the music-hall person with vivacity and a décolleté dress, both very pronounced and charming. Anna Braga was the fiancee, a small role, which she played simply and effectively, as she does all that are allotted to her. Hubert Reusch, as the hero, gave, as usual, the impression of not being accustomed to wear a collar, but was otherwise acceptable. Adolf Link's duty was to portray an impulsive and irascible South American, and he accomplished it with his accustomed skill. Others in the cast were Emma Habelmann-Teller, Julius Strobl, Arthur Eggeling, Wilhelmina Schlüter and Emil Otto.

GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN

"Lohengrin" Applauded by a Brilliant Audience in the Academy of Music.

The presentation of "Lohengrin" by the Metropolitan Opera House company in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night was witnessed by a large and fashionable audience. Mme. Nordica's superb vocal and dramatic work as Elsa gained for her frequent hearty plaudits, and at the conclusion of the first act she, Mlle. Brema, M. Plançon, and Signor Cremonini were called before the curtain four times.

Anton Seidl conducted, and the performance was one of the most enjoyable ever presented before a Brooklyn audience. All of the principals merited the applause showered upon them, and the new-comers among them established themselves in the favor of the local musical public. The cast was:

Elsa, Mme. Nordica; Ortruda, Mlle. Brema; Enrico l'Uccellatore, M. Plançon; Federico Di Telramondo, Signor Ancona; L'Araldo del Re, Signor de Vaschetti, and Lohengrin, Signor Cremonini.

Among those present were St. Clair McKelway, President Truman J. Backus of the Packer Collegiate Institute, ex-Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford, Courtlandt Dixon, Howard Gibb, Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, and Col. E. L. Langford.

Gounod's "Faust" will be presented in the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Tuesday evening. Mme. Saville will sing the part of Marguerite, and M. Edouard de Reszke will be the Mephistopheles. Others in the cast will be Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister, Signor Ancona, Signor Viviani, and Signor Cremonini.

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"Drunk again, Mike!"
"This is Saturday, you know."
"And you want to make folks think that you work for a living."

—"You owe for three months' rent, and the landlord says you must pay or quit."
"Tell him I prefer that he should raise the rent."

—"Are you not ashamed of yourself, begging at midnight?"
"Oh, I beg in the daytime, too."

—"Yes, Sir; ten degrees below zero in Chicago."
"Well?"
"Isn't that great for a city which was in flames only twenty-five years ago?"

—"Why do you wear your diamonds? False jewels are as effective as real ones on the stage."
"I would have to buy false ones."

—"You can't say that he is jealous without cause."
"Yes; I can; he is never jealous of the right ones."

—"I owe you my life. I will never forget it."
"You exaggerate. You owe me $5. Don't forget that."

—"A magnificent couple; are they married?"
"He is."

—"How pale the moon is!"
"It stays out at night."

—"There is an elevator in the house."
"To raise the rent?"

—"He abused him roundly."
"Oh, I thought he would attack him squarely."

—"We can promise you 50 per cent. on the profits."
"I should prefer 25 per cent. on the losses."

—"Where is the doctor?"
"At breakfast."
"Tell him that if he does not make haste I'll be cured."

—"Triplets! Born a week ago."
"Which one do you intend to keep?"

—"She has a dowry, $10,000 a year."
"Call it an indemnity."

PERSONALS.

—Passmore Edwards, editor of The London Echo, a paper which The Spectator describes as "the most honest and most faddy in the world," gives away thousands of pounds every month to philanthropic undertakings of various kinds. These he is able to select with great judgment, but he always takes care to exploit his good deeds at great length in his own paper, and persistently asks other journalists to do the same in their own publications. Even in this, however, his taste, not his motives, can be impugned. He wants other people to imitate a good example of generosity.

—This is a Persian "fait-divers." Schahabam XXVII. asked his Prime Minister for a census of all the fools in his kingdom. At the head of the list appeared the name of the Sovereign, who, being in good humor, asked simply, "To what achievement do I owe this honor?" The Minister replied: "To your having intrusted important sums for the purchase of horses to strangers, who will never return." The Shah objected: "What will you do if they return?" The Minister replied: "Efface your name and put in theirs."

—Alphonse Daudet says that Dumas went to him one day to urge him to apply for admission in the French Academy. "I said that I could not think of it. He insisted. I persisted. Accidentally, I met him a week later. He came to me with a dejected air, and, before I could say a word, exclaimed: 'I am so sorry! I have promised my vote to somebody else.' That is one of the reasons why I wrote 'L'Immortel.'"

—Johann Irinyi died a few days ago in Hungary, at the age of seventy-nine. He was one of the five or six persons who claimed to be the inventors of matches in their present form. He brought out his invention in Vienna in 1836, and a factory was started to work it. For the last few years he has acted as Government Inspector of Match Factories in Hungary. He died a poor man.

—The Duc d'Aumale corrected the proofs of the last chapter of his "Histoire des Princes de Condé," did the honors of his picture gallery at Chantilly to an Ambassador, gave a dinner to François Coppée, the poet, and went behind the scenes of a playhouse to congratulate Jeanne Granier on her acting in "Amants"—all in one day.

—Richard Henry Dana, Jr., best known as the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," also wrote the account of the Monroe doctrine which appears in Wheaton's "International Law." He was a lawyer of great ability, and in 1876 was nominated for Minister to England, but the Senate refused to confirm him.

—Inscription on the blade of Kaiser Wilhelm's sword: "Trust in God! Be courageous in battle, in order that you may preserve your honor and your glory! The one who relies courageously on the aid of God is never beaten. Your strength belongs to the Fatherland. To my dear son, Wilhelm, May 6, 1892. Wilhelm, R."

—An ex-Chief Commissioner of British Guiana is quoted in a London paper as saying that in 1881, when he called on President Garfield, the latter remarked: "So you are from Demerara! Well, how are things looking in your little island?"

—One of Queen Victoria's Christmas presents was a genuine "hure de sanglier," or boar's head, from the Emperor of Germany, and it was served at her Christmas dinner.

—Archbishop Bonnechose, having compared the ex-Empress to Blanche de Castille, somebody has written: "Blanche, oui; de Castille, oui; mais Blanche de Castille, non."

—Louise Michel thirty years ago compared herself to "the white dove carrying the olive branch to the ark."

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—Thouvenin, in the time of Louis Philippe, was a bookbinder whom adepts in the modern art of book collecting may applaud unreservedly; but Charles Nodier then alone appreciated him, so that there are not many valuable books bound by Thouvenin. The loss is lamentable; the seventh star of the Pleiade has not caused sincerer regretfulness. Ambroise Firmin Didot gave no orders to him—so much the worse for Didot's fame. An antiquarian of New-York found in Paris recently Queen Marie-Amélie's portfolio. It is of morocco, embossed in arabesques, paneled; with straight-grained leather, in mosaic, in the centre bearing the initial and crown in gilt; clasped with a lock of delicately carved copper, "à la cathédrale," a scheme of Thouvenin's invention. There is a pocket of leather on the reverse of the cover; it has a copper lock, "à la cathédrale," and the catch is ornamented with a turquoise. The blotting-paper leaves have been used by the Queen who lived in the time of the Empire, and greatly admired Eugénie's beauty, for as she wrote in the Orleans handwriting the Empress's name, and under it, "Que linda y elegante es ella!"

—Bonaventure found in a shop of the Rue Lafitte, in Paris, the "Histoire du Schisme d'Angleterre," by Sanderus, 1672, bound by Chamillart, with the arms and with the lacelike ornament invented by Boyet, known to book lovers as "dentelle Chamillart." Bonaventure paid $2 for the book and offered it to several collectors of New-York for $25, but they would not buy it. At another visit to Paris he learned that a Chamillart binding, the condition of which was not as good as that of the Sanderus, was valued at $160, and he raised the price of his book to $100, but book-lovers of New-York declined it with unanimity. He sold it to Damascène Morgand at Paris, it brought $370 at auction at the Hotel Drouot. It went for $500 in the Auguste Fontaine catalogue, and if it reappears it will be disputed among so many bidders that its value cannot be over-estimated in advance.

—Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, paid in 1373 3f., or about $6 of our money, to Amiot Arnaut Belin for writing and illuminating the Seven Psalms at Dijon, and 4f., or about $8 of our money, for an almanack to Robert in Paris. His "Chronique des Rois de France," written by Henriot Garnier Breton, cost him 72f., or about $105 of our money.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

EVERETT—Bram Stoker of London.
SAVOY—Edward Atkinson of Boston.
PLAZA—Congressman Frank J. Cannon of Utah.
WALDORF—Ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick of Pennsylvania.
PARK AVENUE—D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and Gen. J. D. Bingham of the United States Army.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WILLARD'S—T. Jefferson and wife, New-York; Anthony Gil de Tennade, Thirtado Espmoras, Brooklyn.
RIGGS—C. G. Emory, Henry Lee and wife, Miss Henrietta E. Lee, Lafe Pence, J. R. Talbert, New-York.
EBBITT—A. R. Turner, Jr., New-York; J. G. Bacchus, M. G. Bacchus, Brooklyn.
COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Harris, New-York.
PAGE'S—Charles F. Whitcher, New-York.
NORMANDIE—H. A. La Fetra, Mrs. H. A. La Fetra, Mr. E. H. Field, H. A. La Fetra, Jr., Miss Grace Haskell, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Flint, W. B. Flint, Jr., Brooklyn.
SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Millard, Miss Esthel E. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hilder, C. H. Milhans, Robert J. Collins, Mrs. P. F. Collins, William C. Dick, Edward Milligan, D. O. Wood, New-York; Theodore L. Frothingham, Brooklyn.
ARLINGTON—Dr. A. B. Bird, T. Weild, Mrs. J. Weil, L. V. Weil, W. T. Starbuck and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Olcott, Joseph J. Manzer and wife, C. R. Thomas, Andre Ganvey, V. E. Revision, New-York.

St. George's Day.

John Davidson in "Fleet Street Eclogues."

I see the strong coerce the weak,
And labor overwrought rebel;
I hear the useless treadmill creak,
The prisoner cursing in his cell;
I see the loafer-burnished wall;
I hear the rotting match-girl whine;
I see the unslept switchman fall;
I hear the explosion in the mine;
I see along the heedless street
The sandwichmen trudge through the mire;
I hear the tired quick-tripping feet
Of sad gay girls who ply for hire.
Hoarsely they beg of fate to give
A little lightening of their woe,
A little time to love, to live,
A little rest; and then to go.
I see where from the slums may rise
Some unexpected dreadful dawn;
The gleam of [illegible] eyes
A flash of women's faces [illegible]

QUEEN'S POET LAUREATE

Alfred Austin Tumbles into the Office that Tennyson Won.

HE STUDIED LAW AS A GOOD CHILD

But He Was from His Earliest Years Quite Determined to Devote His Life Mainly to Literature.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Queen Victoria has appointed Alfred Austin Poet Laureate, an office which has been vacant since the death of Lord Tennyson, Oct. 6, 1892.

Alfred Austin was born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. His father was a merchant and Magistrate of the Borough of Leeds, and his mother was the sister of Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Honiton, of which he was Lord of the Manor. Both his parents being Roman Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College, and afterward to St. Mary's College, Oscott. From Oscott he took his degree at the University of London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple.

The publication of a poem entitled "Randolph," when he was eighteen, showed the bent of his disposition, and it may be said, on the authority of Mr. Austin himself, that he studied the law in deference only to the wishes of his parents, to neither of whom did he ever cause an anxious moment. From his earliest years he was imbued with the desire and determination to devote his life mainly to literature. The expression of this resolve is found in a novel written and published while he was yet a minor.

On the death of his father, in 1861, he quitted the Northern Circuit and went to Italy. His first acknowledged volume of verse, "The Seasons: A Satire," appeared in 1861. A third and revised edition of "The Season" appeared in 1869. His other productions in verse are: "The Human Tragedy," 1862, republished in an amended form in 1876 and finally revised in 1889; "The Golden Age: A Satire," 1871; "Interludes," 1872; "Rome or Death!" 1873: "Madonna's Child," 1873; "The Tower of Babel," a drama, 1874; "Leszko, the Bastard: A Tale of Polish Grief," 1877; "Savonarola," a tragedy, 1881; "Soliloquies in Song," "At the Gate of the Convent," "Love's Widowhood and Other Poems," "Prince Lucifer," and "English Lyrics," all published between 1881 and 1890.

He has published three novels—"Five Years of It," 1858; "An Artist's Proof," 1864, and "Won by a Head," 1866; also, "The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from Temple Bar, 1870, and "A Vindication of Lord Byron," 1869, occasioned by Mrs. Stowe's article, "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life." He has written much for The London Standard and for The Quarterly Review. During the sittings of the Oecumenical Council of the Vatican he represented The Standard at Rome, and he was a special correspondent of that journal at the headquarters of the King of Prussia in the Franco-German war.

His political writings include "Russia Before Europe," 1876; "Tory Horrors," 1876, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian Horrors," and "England's Policy and Peril," a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield, 1877. In 1883, in conjunction with W. J. Courthope, he founded The National Review, and continued to edit that periodical till the Summer of 1893. In 1892 Macmillan & Co. issued a collected edition of his poems in six volumes, since which time they have published "Fortunatus the Pessimist," "England's Darling and Other Poems," and a prose work entitled "The Garden That I Love."

FREDERICK LEIGHTON A PEER.

Also Henry Hucks Gibbs, a Liberal Donor to the Conservatives.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In accordance with the usual custom of conferring honors on the occasion of the new year, the Queen has elevated to the peerage Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, and Henry Hucks Gibbs, formerly a member of the House of Commons and a Director of the Bank of England, and has knighted the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Senior Puisne Judge of British Columbia.

Henry Hicks Gibbs has been a large donor to the purse of the Conservative Party.

REBELS ROUTED AT CALIMETE.

Martinez Campos Says They Cannot Reunite Without Battle.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Spanish Embassy has received an official dispatch from Madrid, saying that the Government has received a cable message from Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos, announcing the complete defeat of the rebels under Gomez and Maceo at Calimete, province of Matanzas.

The dispatch adds that the insurgent leaders have fled to the Sierra de Siguanea, in the south of the province of Santa Clara, where they have taken refuge in the forests. Martinez Campos says that the rebel forces are now so broken up that they will be unable to join again without risking a pitched battle.

A SILESIAN MINE EXPLOSION.

Twenty-one Laborers Dead, Seventy Injured, and Seventeen Missing.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Wrangel, Prussian Silesia, yesterday, causing the death of a large number of workmen. Twenty-one dead and seventy injured persons have been taken out of the mine, and seventeen are missing.

ITALIANS AND ABYSSINIANS.

Reinforcements Arrived at Massowah, Natives Quartered at Dolo.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Government is informed that the additional reinforcements of Italian troops sent to Abyssinia recently have arrived at Massowah.

The Abyssinian army is quartered at Dolo. The Italian troops are compelled to send out columns for the purpose of obtaining forage and provisions, and many cases of dysentery are reported among them.

Talisman Wreckage on Dutch Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Much wreckage has come ashore on the Dutch coast. Among other things washed up are a part of a ship's boat, a broken name-board, bearing portions of the name Talisman, a small oak plank marked Talisman, and a medicine chest, supposed to have belonged to the British bark Talisman, Capt. Marvin, from Ship Island via St. Michaels, for Newcastle, England, which is thought to have been wrecked Dec. 6 or Dec. 8.

A Fatal Earthquake near Nola.

NAPLES, Dec. 31.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Cicciano, near the city of Nola, in the Province of Caserta, on Sunday. A number of houses were thrown down, several persons were killed and many others injured.

Hohenlohe's Vienna Visit Finished.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Prince von Hohenlohe, Chancellor of the German Empire, and his wife, have concluded their visit here, and will return to Berlin immediately.

Increase in Great Britain's Revenue.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Treasury returns issued to-night show that the net increase in the revenue for three-quarters of the financial year amounts to £6,337,068.

Guests at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild of New-York arrived at the White House to-night, to be the guests of the President and Mrs. Cleveland for New Year's Day.

VETERAN MATHER'S NAME DROPPED

A. N. Cheny Will Now Be the Fish Culturist of the State, and Will Receive His Salary.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission is now enabled to have A. N. Cheny as its Fish Culturist, at a salary of $3,500, and the State Controller can with consistency allow Mr. Cheny to draw his salary, which has been withheld for some months.

Mr. Cheny was enjoying a temporary appointment last Spring, when a competitive civil service examination for the place was ordered. Mr. Cheny's only competitor was Col. Frederick Mather. Mr. Cheny passed with a slight lead, but Col. Mather, being a veteran, was entitled to preference under the law, and was therefore certified to the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission for appointment. The appointment was spurned, and the commission finally preferred charges of incapacity and incompetency against Col. Mather.

At its Buffalo meeting last month, the State Civil Service Commission adopted a resolution that the charges were not of sufficient gravity to call for the expunging of Col. Mather's name from the eligible list. At to-day's meeting of the commission, however, further action was taken, and Col. Mather's name was stricken from the eligible list. This leaves the Fish Commission free to appoint Mr. Cheny. Civil Service Commissioner McKinstry was asked how the matter was brought about, and he replied that it was entirely the work of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, who must take the responsibility.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Proceedings of the Board at Its Meeting in Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The State Civil Service Commission, at a meeting in this city today, approved of an application of the Police Commissioners of New-York City for an amendment to the board's rules in reference to promotions in the department.

The change in these rules involves the establishment of an honor roll, on which will be places for all deserving members of the force, from Chief of Police to the lowest officer. In the standing on this honor roll, meritorious service, and seniority in the department are to count for 65 per cent., and superior capacity for 35 per cent. The latter qualification is to be determined by competitive examination.

The Board received the resignation of William C. Reddy, Secretary of the Board of Examinations for Court Positions in New-York City.

The age limits of pages in the Department of State Board of Regents were changed from ten to seventeen years to fourteen to eighteen years, so as not to conflict with the compulsory education law.

Chief Examiner Carmody submitted his report, which was accepted.

The board adopted a very complimentary resolution on the retirement of Mr. Carmody, who resigned some time ago, the same to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Carmody had been executive officer of the commission for three years past, and the resolutions attest the entire satisfaction of the board with his spirit of devotion to the work.

The State Lunacy Commission submitted its new hospital schedule, which grades the positions according to the salaries paid, making everything uniform in all the hospitals. The Civil Service Commission will correct its classification to agree with this schedule.

DR. REYNOLDS A BIGAMIST

The Man Who Committed Suicide in Springfield, Ill., Left Two Wives, Who Met at His Bier.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—At the bier of Dr. William E. Reynolds, bigamist and suicide, yesterday stood two women, both of whom held marriage certificates, and claimed to be lawfully wedded to the dead man.

One, who came to this city with Reynolds, and who was married to him in Milwaukee last September, is a mere girl. The other, to whom circumstances point as the legal wife, is a woman of thirty. She arrived in the city yesterday morning from Aurora. The two women met and mutual explanations soon developed the fact that both had been duped by Reynolds. The older woman immediately offered the other a home and shelter under her own roof.

Reynolds had two divorced wives living in New-York. The Aurora wife discovered this fact some time ago, and also that his fourteen-year-old son lives at Hillsdale, N. Y., and that other well-to-do relatives of the dead man live in that State.

The body of the suicide was placed in a vault to await the orders of these relatives, and if not claimed by to-morrow, it will be taken to Chicago by the Aurora wife and buried there.

MARYLAND SENATE DEAD-LOCKED

One of the Democrats Refuses to Act with His Party—Mr. Mudd Will Be Speaker of the House.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 31.—Indications late to-night point to a dead-lock in the upper house of the Maryland Legislature. The Democrats have fourteen votes, while the Republicans have but twelve, but Senator W. Cabell Bruce of Baltimore City refused to-night to go into Democratic caucus, and the majority was forced to nominate its candidates without him.

The Republican Senators met, discussed the situation, appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Bruce to offer him their support as candidate for President of the Senate, and finally adjourned at near midnight until to-morrow, without taking any action. It is thought that Mr. Bruce will be the Republican candidate for President.

The thirteen Democrats nominated John Walter Smith of Worcester County for President. Mr. Smith served as President of the preceding Senate.

The Republicans of the House of Delegates nominated ex-Congressman Sidney E. Mudd of Charles County for Speaker. Baltimore City's candidate, William H. Schilling, received 23 votes to 40 for Mr. Mudd on the first ballot.

Thirteen of the twenty-one Democratic members of the House caucussed, but adjourned until to-morrow without nominating candidates for House positions.

Threatened with a Water Famine.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The City of Newburg is so seriously threatened with a water famine that orders have been issued allowing only one company to use water at a fire. The city has 23,000 inhabitants. Last year, at the beginning of the Winter months, there was a storage supply on hand of 7,000,000 gallons. The water was fourteen feet deep. It is now only nine inches deep.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—3:10 A. M., Dec. 31, 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; tenement of Daniel Doyle; damage, $100.
—8:05 A. M.—346 East Houston St.; Isaac Weinstock; damage trifling.
—10 A. M.—1,553 Madison Avenue; dwelling of Dr. John Reiner; damage slight.
—10:20 A. M.—1,640 Second Avenue; Martin Finch; damage slight.
—3:50 P. M.—137 First Avenue; G. L. Rockenbrod; damage, $10.
—3:45 P. M.—Ferry Avenue, Lorillard's Point, Westchester; Summer home of August Zerega; damage, $50,000.
—4:05 P. M.—14 West Thirty-first Street; Holland Club; damage, $50.
—5:15 P. M.—528 Tenth Avenue; J. Goldfield; damage slight.
—6:30 P. M.—464 Fourth Avenue; F. Schluger; damage, $25.
—7:10 P. M.—201 West Seventy-second Street; Hotel St. Andrew; damage, $500.
—7:10 P. M.—1,642 Second Avenue; damage, $25.
—8:15 P. M.—19 Pell Street; Moses Hill; damage trifling.
—8:25 P. M.—850 Gerard Avenue; Michael Brown; damage, $75.
—9 P. M.—309 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Carrie B. Vallels; damage, $5.

Deferred for a Few Minutes.

From L'Echo de Paris.

Police correctionnelle.

—Prévenu, levez-vous et répondez.
—Oui, Monsieur le Président...
—Vous n'avez jamais encore été condamné?
—Non, Monsieur le Président...
—C'est bien. Asseyez-vous...et attendez!

WAS SCHOMBURGK'S WORK

England's Claim Began with the Knowledge of Venezuela's Wealth.

SALISBURY ANSWERED BY GRANVILLE

Documentary Evidence that the Premier Did Not Correctly State the Facts in His Letter to Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The State Department has made a discovery of considerable importance in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, which throws new documentary light on the British contention of ownership west of the Schomburgk line, and Lord Salisbury's refusal to agree to arbitration east of that line. In the opinion of those officials engaged in studying the various phases of the controversy, this official document demonstrates that England had no idea of claiming a large part of Venezuela until Schomburgk's scientific explorations had disclosed the great wealth of the region, and that she then determined to make exorbitant claims, trusting that part of them, at least, would stick.

It is also their opinion that the document nullifies a large part of Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney, by showing that the English Premier has not been entirely disingenuous in his relation of matters of fact. Lord Salisbury, in undertaking to correct Mr. Olney's statement that the dispute began as least as early as 1814, which he says is founded on misconception, declares that the dispute on the subject of the frontier did not, in fact, commence until after the year 1840, and he then proceeds to narrate the true circumstances connected with the marking of what is called the Schomburgk line, in the main as follows:

A grant was made in 1835 by the British Government for the exploration of the interior of the British colony and Mr. (afterward Sir Robert) Schomburgk, who was employed on this service, on his return to the capital of the colony in July, 1839, called the attention of the Government to the necessity for an early demarkation of its boundaries. In consequence, he was appointed in November, 1840, Special Commissioner for provisionally surveying and delimiting the boundaries of British Guiana, and notice of the appointment was given to the Governments concerned, including that of Venezuela.

The intention of her Majesty's Government at that time was, when the work of the Commissioner had been completed, to communicate to the other Governments their views as to the true boundary of the British colony, and then to settle any details to which those Governments might take objection.

It is important to notice that Sir R. Schomburgk did not discover or invent any new boundaries. In submitting the maps of his survey, on which he indicated the line which he would propose to her Majesty's Government for adoption, Sir R. Schomburgk called attention to the fact that her Majesty's Government justly might claim the whole basis of the Cuyuni and Yuruari, on the ground that the natural boundary of the colony included any territory through which flow rivers which fall into the Essequibo. "Upon this principle," he wrote, "the boundary line would run from the sources of the Carumani toward the sources of the Cuyuni proper, and from thence toward its far more northern tributaries, the Rivers Iruary (Yuruari) and Iruang, (Yuruan,) and thus approach the very heart of Venezuelan Guiana." But, on grounds of complaisance toward Venezuela, he proposed that Great Britain should consent to surrender her claim to a more extended frontier inland, in return for the formal recognition of her right to Point Barima. It was on this principle that he drew the boundary line which has since been called by his name.

The newly discovered document consists of a letter from Viscount Leveson, (afterwards Earl Granville,) British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir James Stephen, permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, written under instructions from Lord Palmerston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for the guidance of Lord John Russell, Secretary for War and Colonies. This important letter shows exactly what went on inside the British Cabinet at the time.

Schomburgk had been sent out by the Royal Geographical Society in 1835, with funds supplied by the Government, to explore the Orinoco country, and that on his return to England in 1839, and apparently as a result of his familiarity with the resources of that country, the Government chose him as the most available person to select the richest territory in Guiana, which would naturally constitute England's share in any subsequent division. The note is as follows:

Foreign Office, 18 March, 1840.

Sir: I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the sixth instant, inclosing copies and extracts of dispatches and their inclosures from Mr. Light, Governor of British Guiana, relative to the expediency of an arrangement being made with the Brazilian, Venezuelan, and Netherland Governments by which the boundaries of British Guiana may be accurately defined.

With reference to that part of your letter in which you state that Lord John Russell considers it to be important that the boundaries of British Guiana should be ascertained and agreed upon, if possible, and that Mr. Schomburgk's researches in those parts have qualified him in a peculiar manner to be of use, should the services of any person acquainted with the geography of British Guiana be required for fixing the boundaries of the British territory, I am to state to you that the course of proceeding which Lord Palmerston would suggest for the consideration of Lord John Russell is that a map of British Guiana should be made out according to the boundaries described by Mr. Schomburgk; that the said map should be accompanied by a memoir describing in detail the natural features which define and constitute the boundaries in question, and that copies of that map and memoir should be delivered to the Governments of Venezuela, of Brazil, and of the Netherlands, as a statement of the British claim. That in the meanwhile British Commissioners should be sent to erect landmarks on the ground, in order to mark out, by permanent erections, the line of boundary so claimed by Great Britain. It would then rest with each of the three Governments above mentioned to make any objection which they might have to bring forward against these boundaries, and to state the reasons upon which such objections might be founded, and her Majesty's Government would then give such answers thereto as might appear proper and just.

Lord Palmerston further considers that it would be expedient that the Brazilian detachment should be required to withdraw from Pirara and that the officer in command should be informed that any claim which Brazil may imagine itself to have to that village should be stated by the Brazilian Government to that of Great Britain, in order that it may be discussed and settled between the two Governments. I have, &c.,

(Signed) LEVESON.

To James Stephen.

In reference to the last paragraph, it may be stated that Brazil did withdraw from Pirara, and that the southern boundary of British Guiana has now advanced over 100 miles beyond that point.

FEELING IN GUIANA.

Colonists Ask Land Concessions Within the Disputed Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The leading editorial articles of Demerara (British Guiana) papers, which reached the State Department this morning, relate to President Cleveland's annual message and its reference to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The Daily Chronicle, the Government organ, says President Cleveland's remarks really amount to this:

"The established policy of the United States is firmly opposed to the forcible increase of European territory upon the American Continent," and, conceding that this is a pretty plain proposition, declares that there is only one condition under which Great Britain is at all likely to concede the right of the United States to be sole arbiter of the destinies of the other American republics, and that is that she shall declare a protectorate over them and make herself responsible for their wrongdoings and liabilities, "in fact, assume toward them in deed as well as in word the part of a wet nurse."

The suggestion for arbitrating the whole dispute is ridiculed, and it is argued that the disparity in power between Great Britain and Venezuela is the only thing that has delayed more prompt redress for the Yuruan incident. It is claimed that if Venezuela had been a great nation the indignity on the British flag would have been wiped out long ago, though the whole resources of the empire were required to achieve that end, and the threat is made that unless reparation for that insult is speedily made the character of the action adopted by Great Britain may render the necessity for further discussion respecting the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela altogether unnecessary. The article concludes:

"It must be apparent to all who study the matter that, should Lord Salisbury accept the suggestion thrown out by President Cleveland and agree to submit the matter of the boundary line to arbitration, not reserving therefrom the territory lying on either side of the arbitrary line, such action would be tantamount to conceding that there is some doubt as to whether the Yuruan outrage was committed on British territory. If it were not, the demand for reparation would appear in a vastly different light to that which it at present assumes. Of course, we may be told, in fact a portion of the American press has already told us, the territory is occupied by implication, when Great Britain demands an indemnity for the arrest of British policemen at Yuruan, seeing the arrest could not be complained of unless the place were assumed to be under British jurisdiction. It is difficult, however, to see where the implied occupation comes in. The occupation is an occupation de facto. The Union Jack flies at Yuruan, and a British outpost is stationed there to indicate where the defined lines of British Guiana reach to. Beyond this is contested territory, regarding the ownership of which Great Britain is quite prepared to arbitrate, and has all along been quite prepared to arbitrate. That, however, she will fall in with the suggestion thrown out in the Presidential message and submit to arbitration her claims to the entire territory claimed by Venezuela is not for a single moment supposable."

All the leading men of Georgetown, British Guiana, met Dec. 5 and formed a company to develop the country in dispute, petitioning the Government for "a concession of crown lands lying north of the Cuyuni River between the meridian of longitude 60° and the western boundary of the colony, and between the latitudes of 5° and 7° north." The company undertakes within two years to hand over to the Government, to be used in building roads and bridges to the coast, $500,000, and to have a working capital of $750,000 additional.

One of the principal speakers declared that they had recently had an opportunity of learning that the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who was taking a great deal of interest in this colony, and who was inclined to push forward its development, was favorable to giving large concessions, and it struck a number of them that the colonists, who had borne the brunt of things so far, and who had spent and lost a good deal of money in the colony, should have a finger in the pie if there were any good things going. He had no doubt that the necessary money could be raised in England after the colonies themselves had subscribed the preliminary expenses.

A number spoke in the same line. One of them asked if any part of the territory applied for was affected in the boundary dispute. The Chairman replied that the whole of it was, but according to the cable dispatch that day, "Lord Salisbury said there would be no arbitration."

Over 15,000 shares were taken in the colony, and the company was fully organized. It appears from the official maps that the territory asked for amounts to nearly 5,000 square miles lying almost wholly west of the original Schomburgk line, and therefore, according to Lord Salisbury's contention, altogether in the disputed territory.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM NOT TRIFLING.

Her Boundary, if Accepted, Will Take One-third of Venezuela.

"I cannot understand," Carlos C. Bolet, formerly Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, and now in this city, said, "how any one except an Englishman, notably desirous of obscuring the real situation, can try to belittle the Venezuelan-Guiana boundary dispute, so called.

"To say that it is ridiculous to talk of war over a trifling boundary dispute, seems plausible enough; but, is this a trifling boundary dispute? No one should want war. I have no idea that war is within the limits of possibility. England is not going to fight the United States over a 'trifling boundary dispute.' I have not considered that there was the least danger of war at any time, and that despite the fact that to my mind the question of boundary long since gave place to one of foreign aggression on this continent.

"The United States, from a pure sense of justice, might well extend its kindly offices to a weak sister republic against the encroachments of a strong European monarchy, but this country has an interest in the question of its own, and that for the reason that Great Britain has gone so far that her designs are palpable. No clever intrusion of the boundary question will afford an excuse for the attempt she is making to appropriate one-third of our country.

"One-third, I say, and a third which includes the control of the mouth of the Orinoco River and of valuable gold mines. The Statesman's Year Book, their official publication, in 1885 placed the area of British Guiana at 76,000 square miles. The same book in 1886 placed it at 109,000, an increase, you see, of 33,000 in one year. They claimed 26,000 square miles in 1814. Now the maximum claim is something like 115,000 square miles.

"By the treaty of London in 1814, between the Dutch and the English, the Essequibo River is given as the limit of the Dutch possessions that were ceded to Great Britain, but England takes both sides of the Essequibo and both sides of all its tributaries. Then, because the ruins of some Dutch forts are found, farther up the coast toward the mouth of the Orinoco, she pushes her claims to take them in also. It is a matter of history that the Dutch were constantly invaders of the Spanish territory, which is now Venezuela, and they constructed fortifications to protect themselves, but they were invariably repulsed and driven back across the Essequibo.

"Finally, in 1791, a treaty between the Spanish and Dutch was entered into and signed at Aranjuez, Spain. It was a treaty of extradition, and here again the Essequibo was named as the dividing line between the possessions of the two Governments. A photographic copy of this document, which is held by Spain, is now in the possession of the State Department at Washington, and will doubtless play an important part in the investigation by the commission to be appointed by President Cleveland.

"There is another document, which shows that since the independence of Venezuela Great Britain has acknowledged that territory well within her present claim belonged to Venezuela. It relates to Punta Barrima, and the English Government suggests that Venezuela should establish a lighthouse there.

"More modern history shows how groundless are her present pretensions. Look in the Encyclopedia Britannica. The edition of 1887, I think, states the case as it then stood. The comparatively small tract between the Essequibo and a line drawn south from Punta Barrima was then in dispute, and each country agreed not to enter upon that tract pending the settlement of the question of boundary.

"Venezuela kept faith, but Great Britain not only occupied that territory, but many times as great an area far beyond it.

"The control of the Orinoco means the control of the interests of nearly the entire northern part of South America. Does this interests the United States?

"Is President Cleveland's message too strong? Does not his firm attitude now prevent a war which would follow a dispute of greater immediate import? I think it does."

Mr. Bolet spends a considerable part of his time correcting erroneous statements that creep into print, and combatting the perversion of fact systematically persisted in by one or two of what he terms un-American papers.

ENGLAND WANTS CUBA.

Don M. Dickinson Regards Venezuela Matters as but an Opening.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Don M. Dickinson, in an interview on the Venezuelan subject this morning, said: "Lord Salisbury's unnecessary arguments against the Monroe doctrine generally in the Venezuelan matter, are not aimed at the solution merely of the Venezuelan question. The purpose, chiefly, is to set aside the Monroe doctrine altogether on the comparatively insignificant boundary dispute in Venezuela and then get a foothold in and dominion over Cuba, especially, in accordance with her repeated efforts since 1849.

"England owns the enormous Spanish debt. It is too plain the end sought in the Venezuelan matter is of first importance; Cuba, and then other things a thousandfold of more importance to England and America than the territory in dispute in Venezuela.

"The precedent is what England seeks at present, and on this issue she has been met by this Government."

Board of Conciliation Wanted.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Westminster Gazette says:

We must not delude ourselves into thinking that the Venezuelan crisis is passed. There is a surprising depth and strength of feeling behind President Cleveland. Lord Salisbury cannot retreat from his position of refusing to submit the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration, and the Americans will not retreat from the stand they have taken.

The Gazette, in conclusion, advises that both agree to leave the whole matter to a Board of Conciliation. The countries, it says, would not be bound to accept the decision of such a board, but the chance of reaching an acceptable compromise would be very great.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—The Yale Corporation to-day purchased a tract of land on the corner of Wall and High Streets for $13,400 from the Edwin A. Smith estate. By this purchase Yale secures possession of all the land from Elm to Wall Street on the east side of High Street. This will complete the inclosure known as "the New Campus" on the west side.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 31.—John Sullivan, a farmer living a mile south of Grandville committed suicide Sunday by taking aconite. He was fifty years old, and until six months ago was a bachelor, and very saving of his money. He married a widow with four children. He did not like married life, and this was his reason for killing himself.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Dec. 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at this point at 9:20 o'clock this morning.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE

No Expectation that the House Bill Will Pass.

A WIDE DIVERSITY OF IDEAS

List of Amendments Growing Daily—A General Overhauling of the Schedules is Probable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Any expectation that the Senate will pass the Tariff bill as it came from the House is being dispelled by the attitude of the Republican Senators. The bill hardly had been received when Mr. Burrows offered an amendment, giving iron ore and the manufactures of iron, copper, flax, and many other commodities the benefit of a rate of 60 per cent. of the McKinley tax. Amendments relative to other commodities followed.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon now comes with a resolution directing the Senate Finance Committee to restore the duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the Senate. Mr. Mitchell delivered a long harangue today in support of his resolution, and he was followed by Knute Nelson, the new Senator from Minnesota, in a plea of similar import. It was a reminder of old times to hear these tariff speeches.

It ought to be conclusive evidence to the public that the Republicans are more disposed to reopen the entire tariff question than to give the Treasury the aid asked for by the President.

The financial question cut a considerable figure in the debate, owing to Mr. Mitchell's statement that the raids on the Treasury gold might have been prevented if the Secretary of the Treasury had exercised his discretion to redeem notes in coin. The watchful Mr. Hill pounced upon this assertion, and made it the subject of a short but lively discussion.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE TOPIC.

The Attention of the Senate Repeatedly Called to Finance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The financial discussion in the Senate to-day was started by Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.) Mr. Mitchell's resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report an amendment to the House Tariff bill, imposing a duty on raw wool, was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate upon it. In the course of his speech he was discussing the question as to the redemption of United States notes in gold, claiming that they should have been redeemed in coin—gold coin when convenient, and silver coin when convenient—when he was interrupted by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) who asked him whether it was not a fact that, ever since 1879, it had been the custom, under all Secretaries of the Treasury, to pay gold for greenbacks when demanded.

Cockrell Puts in a Word.

"That, perhaps, has been the custom," Mr. Mitchell replied, "and, in my judgment, it is a very bad custom."

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) interposed the remark: "Beginning in October, 1891; never before."

Mr. Mitchell (to Mr. Cockrell)—Is that the fact?

Mr. Cockrell—That is the fact.

Mr. Mitchell—I know that during the last Administration it has been the custom; but I am firmly of the opinion that, during the last few years, if gold has been demanded for United States notes, and if that demand had been promptly met by the Secretary of the Treasury with a statement to this effect: "Gentlemen, I am authorized to redeem these notes in either gold or silver coin. It is not convenient to redeem them in gold; but I will redeem them one-half in gold and one-half in silver, or all in silver," a stop would have been put at once to the redemption of United States notes, or there would have been no considerable demand for their redemption.

Mr. Hill—The question which I desired to call attention to was the question of fact as to what had been done by all the Secretaries of the Treasury since 1879. In that I disagree with the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Cockrell—In October, 1893, in response to a telegram sent by me to Secretary Carlisle, he responded that the first Treasury notes of 1890 were redeemed in gold in 1891 by Secretary Foster.

Mr. Hill—We are talking about greenbacks.

Mr. Mitchell—I was talking about both greenbacks and Treasury notes.

Mr. Hill—I now ask the Senator from Missouri whether it is true that, so far as United States notes are concerned, those commonly called greenbacks, they have been always redeemed in gold, since 1879, by all Secretaries of the Treasury?

Mr. Cockrell—They were never presented, and there was no demand for gold, and it cannot be shown on the record. The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, since that time proposed to redeem, retire, and cancel every one of these greenbacks with silver dollars, and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposed to substitute for the greenbacks silver notes; and, in addition to that, I want to say that Secretary Carlisle, in January, 1895, stated before the House Committee on Appropriations that if in the beginning the Secretary of the Treasury had exercised the discretion of paying either in silver or gold, at his convenience, it would have operated well and would have been of great benefit.

Secretary Foster's Course.

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Cockrell whether Secretary Foster did not redeem United States notes in gold.

Mr. Cockrell replied that he did not know. Secretary Foster might possibly have done so.

Mr. Hill—I understood the Senator from Missouri to say that it had not been done.

Mr. Cockrell—Not on demand. I repeat that no Secretary of the Treasury until October, 1891, ever yielded the option to the holders of United States notes to require payment in gold, regardless of consequences.

Mr. Hill—My point was that the Secretary of the Treasury had repeatedly—and that it was the custom—redeemed greenbacks in gold when gold was demanded.

Mr. Cockrell—The option was never given to the holders until 1891.

Mr. Mitchell—I am very much obliged to both the Senator from New-York and the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) recalled a dinner at Delmonico's on Nov. 17, 1891, at which Secretary Foster informed the bankers that whenever gold was demanded for United States notes he would pay it; and Mr. Stewart added that President Harrison, in his annual message, in December, 1891, referring to that same matter, said that it had done much to sustain the business of the country, and that it would be continued to the full power of the Government.

A Talk from Nelson.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) followed Mr. Mitchell in a speech on the wool question, and on the financial question. At the close of his remarks Mr. Mitchell's resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) offered a resolution declaring that it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold at private sale, or under private contract; and that in case of any sale of bonds under existing laws, it shall be made only after due advertisement and after proposals being invited, and then only to the highest bidder. He asked for its immediate consideration.

The resolution "went over" until Friday.

The following resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) who gave notice that he would address the Senate on it next Friday:

Resolved, That by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress the revenues of the Government were reduced below its necessary expenditures, and the fund created by law for the redemption of United States notes has been invaded to supply such deficiencies of reserve; that such a misapplication of the redemption fund is of doubtful legality and is greatly injurious to the public credit and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than $100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion (to be segregated from all other funds) to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes; and such notes when redeemed to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion.

The Senate adjourned at 2:30 o'clock to meet again Friday.

IN SESSION TWELVE MINUTES.

The House, Having Nothing to Do, Meets and Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Many more members of the House were in their seats to-day than it was expected would be present to hear the Journal of Saturday's proceedings read and to vote in favor of the motion to adjourn until Friday. That constituted the entire programme of business, and the session lasted just twelve minutes. About 100 members were on the floor. There was also present H. Dudley Coleman of New-Orleans, a member of the Fifty-first Congress, and now contesting Mr. Buck's right to a seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

McMillin of Tennessee reintroduced in the House to-day his bill to repeal the State bank tax.

Mr. Cummings of New-York introduced a bill to increase the army, so that hereafter, on a peace footing, it shall consist of ten regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and thirty regiments of infantry.

Bills to repeal the "free alcohol in the arts" section of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff law were introduced in both Senate and House.

Course of Study at Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) introduced in the Senate today a bill to regulate the course of study at the Naval Academy. The bill, drawn by the Commandant of the academy, has the approval of Secretary Herbert. It reduces the course to four years by abolishing the two years' cruise; provides separate courses of instruction for the regular line, and the engineer corps, and fixes the ages of candidates at examination for admission at between fifteen and seventeen years.

AUSTIN ABBOTT'S HOUSE ROBBED

Mystery About the Case—The Lawyer Says Reports Are Exaggerated—Small Theft Police Say.

There is a great deal of mystery surrounding a burglary which was committed Christmas Eve at the residence of Austin Abbott, a lawyer, 16 East Sixty-fourth Street. Although a week has elapsed since the robbery, it did not become public until yesterday, when it was reported that $8,000 worth of diamond jewelry had been carried off by the thieves.

Mr. Abbott was visited at his home last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but he refused to give any information, except to say that the value of the property stolen had been grossly exaggerated.

"The matter is under investigation," said Mr. Abbott, "and we hope to recover the property stolen, therefore I must decline to say anything about it."

Acting Captain Casey, who is in charge of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, said last night:

"The robbery was a very small affair. It was reported here as a sneak robbery. The servants had neglected to put the chain on the front door, and while the family was at dinner in the front basement a sneak thief entered the house by opening the front door. A box which was on the mantel in the front parlor, and which contained four articles of jewelry, a brooch, a hairpin, and two scarfpins, was stolen. The value of the articles stolen was given as $200. Nothing else was taken."

If the robbery was as trifling as reported from police sources the reason for so much secrecy is not apparent. The police say that the theft was committed by a sneak thief, but Mr. Abbott told the reporter that force was used in entering the house.

NOW BACK TO PROFESSIONALS.

Police Again Think They Robbed the Burdens—No New Information.

The police, having indulged in the usual number of theories concerning the mysterious robbery of the Burden jewels, have now come back to the original one that the robbery was committed by expert professional thieves, perhaps with a confederate in the house, perhaps without one.

"There can be little doubt," said a prominent police official yesterday, "that the work was done by very clever professional thieves without any help from inside. I do not think the servants had anything to do with it."

At Police Headquarters yesterday no new information was given out, although the air was charged with rumors of all kinds.

Mr. Burden has not, so far, received any answer to his advertisement offering $5,000 reward for the recovery of the property.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Elijah Alvord Howland.

Elijah Alvord Howland, for thirty-six years a public school teacher in this city, died at his home, 575 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Monday. Mr. Howland was born in 1839, and came here with his parents from Amherst in 1851. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York, and in 1859 became an assistant teacher in the old Yorkville school, in East Eighty-seventh Street, near Park Avenue.

He became Principal of the old Manhattanville school, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, in 1865; of a new school in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street in 1875, and of No. 89 in 1889. He taught for nineteen years in the first evening high school in this city, and was of late Principal of the Harlem Evening High School, in Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Howland was for several years President of the New-York Teachers' Association, was also Vice President of the Teachers' Building and Loan Association, and a Trustee of the Teachers' Benefit Association. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

The Rev. W. R. S. Mallon.

The Rev. W. R. S. Mallon, seventy-three years old, who had been a Unitarian minister fifty years, died in St. John's Hospital, in Yonkers, yesterday of pneumonia. He went to Yonkers with his wife in October to spend the Winter. He had been ill only a few days. The funeral services will be held Thursday in the Unitarian Church. The Rev. Mr. Morehouse of New-York, the Rev. Stephen Camp of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. Bixby of this city will conduct the services. The Rev. Mr. Mallon had charge of churches in Albany, Charleston, S. C.; Staten Island, Colorado Springs, and Dover, N. H.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Stephen P. Irwin of Southbridge, Mass., died yesterday at the age of ninety-nine years. He would have passed his hundredth year the 4th of July next. He was one of the first cotton manufacturers in New-England, and founded the village of Sandersdale, in Southbridge. His early life was spent in Rhode Island, and he was Captain of a company of militia in that State during Dorr's rebellion.

—James Bliss, a well-known lawyer of Long Meadow, Mass., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. The cause was decided to be apoplexy, by Medical Examiner Breck. Mr. Bliss was a member of the Hampden County bar. He was unmarried, and leaves a mother and two sisters.

—Rachel Rowland Bomeisler, wife of Charles M. Bomeisler, died at her home in this city last week. She was the daughter of the late P. S. Rowland, a prominent merchant and real estate owner in the city of Philadelphia, where Mrs. Bomeisler was born July 28, 1837.

—Nicholas Martenis, fifty years old, of Port Murray, Warren County, N. J., died yesterday just after he had stepped into a buggy. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders, a Director of the Warren County Bank, and a leading Democrat.

—Dr. Thomas S. Dowell, one of the oldest physicians in Atlanta, Ga., is dead. He organized the Southern Medical College and was its President until his death.

—Paul Krause, a merchant of New-York, who had been committed to a private insane asylum in Germany, died in that institution Dec. 10.

—Daniel Lawbaugh, a business man of Princeton, N. J., died on a railway train at Flemington. He was fifty years old.

Gold Found in Cairo.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Henry C. Harvey of Maspeth, Queens County, N. Y., has filed with the Secretary of State, at Albany, a notice that he has discovered two mines of gold and silver on land in the town of Cairo, owned by T. D. and J. V. Hulse and their surrounding neighbors. There are outcroppings of gold, he says, at a point beginning at Bowery Brook, near Hulse's Mountain Retreat; thence southwest for 900 yards, and covering a space 300 yards wide. Cairo is not apprehensive of becoming a second Cripple Creek. Corner lots can be bought at the price asked before Mr. Harvey's discovery.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 31.—A large four-story building containing Wright Brothers' hardware store was burned last night. The stock, valued at $50,000, was a total loss. The insurance amounts to $30,000. The building was valued at $15,000 and was insured for $6,000. Five firemen were seriously injured by the explosion of powder on the third floor.

ORANGE, N. J. Dec. 31.—The hat-forming factory of Mayor John Gill was damaged $15,000 by fire this afternoon. The loss was on stock and machinery. The flames broke out in the drying room, no one knows how, and spread to the second and third stairs. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—Fire in the Nolting Block this morning destroyed $40,000 worth of property. The heaviest losers were D. J. Chamberlin & Co., clothiers; D. W. Wilson & Co., printers. W. H. Callow and the Elgin Business College were also burned out.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Too late for Christmas trade at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN WAS QUICK

He Secured for His Firm $100,000 Worth of Long Island City Bonds Almost at the Last Minute.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 31.—John C. Sheehan went to New-York City to-night with bonds of this city for about $100,000 in his pocket.

Since it became certain that former Mayor Gleason would resume that office to-morrow the present city administration has been hurrying to get all bills paid and other claims adjusted. All the contractors doing work for the General Improvement Commission have rushed the work, fearing that Gleason would refuse to pay them should they fail to get through by the end of the year.

The majority of the contracts are held by Sheehan & O'Brien, and they had sublet them to local contractors. It is said they made a profit of $150,000 on the combined work. There was a balance of nearly $200,000 due to the firm, and they consented to take bonds for it, in order to hasten the payment. The bonds have to be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, and countersigned by City Treasurer Knapp. The first mentioned officials signed the bonds, but it appears Mr. Knapp was not ready to do so, and to-day the contractors and sub-contractors met at the City Hall, hoping that the matter would be straightened out before the dreaded Gleason got into power.

One of the last contracts given out was sublet to Thomas Kavanagh of this city. He had a number of Italian laborers at work, and they also gathered at the City Hall to-day, clamoring for their money. Contractor Kavanagh made a demand upon the original contractors for a settlement. Major Malloy of Delaware, who built the Harris Avenue sewer for Sheehan & O'Brien, and L. Riddle of O'Reilly & Riddle, who built the Broadway sewer for the same firm, were also present, and each said that there was a balance of $40,000 due to them, and they wanted the money.

While the contractors were arguing inside the building, the Italians were making things lively outside. They believed that they were not going to get their money, and there were dark threats to get square with some one.

Treasurer Knapp put a number of clerks at work taking the record of the bonds to be issued to the contractors, and had about $100,000 worth signed at 9 o'clock, when John C. Sheehan took them and went away.

Unsanitary Schools.

From The Forum.

A good corps of window cleaners going from school to school could improve the illumination of the rooms if they were held strictly accountable for their work and its results. It would be wise to secure adjoining lots now for every school, even if the buildings that deprive the yards of sunlight and purifying winds must be torn down. The automatic water closet should be removed, and some clean, economical, sanitary apparatus supplied, and the defects in ventilation should be remedied. The needs of the schools are the result of twenty years of neglect, and are so numerous that it is difficult to select the most urgent. Perhaps the most obvious is an asphalt pavement before every building. Our Chairman wrote to the Department of Public Works about this, and learned in reply that nothing could be done for one school at a time, but that when money was supplied for fixing all, then all could be done at once. I have seen one teacher made voiceless and many made hoarse by the constant shouting necessitated by the sounds reflected from opposite buildings into the open windows during warm weather. If one stands on the front sidewalk the noise is not so intense; but in the front classrooms of No. 94 or No. 41 one cannot make one's self heard at a distance of ten feet during the passing of a laden truck or rattling grocer's wagon. Ordinarily one cannot find ten consecutive minutes during school hours when the maddening hammer, crash, and bang are silent.

As the normal eye is being dimmed by bad lighting, so the normal ear is being blunted and the normal voice ruined by harmful and unnecessary noises, to say nothing of the increase of nervous diseases from the same causes. The school yards should be paved with asphalt, less on account of sound than as a protection against dampness. Asphalt is much drier than stone or concrete; that is, it is not such an accumulator of the water of condensation. Enough schools should be erected to do away with the necessity for any classes in the assembly room, and its curtains. In every building there should be plenty of well-ventilated clothing closets in the halls, enough to furnish each pupil with a separate peg or rack. The furniture should be arranged with due regard to light and to the size of the pupils. In a case reported by Dr. Taylor, a young girl was brought to him with a lateral spinal curvature. On questioning her he discovered that her classroom was furnished with small desks—a whole grade of young women being seated and working at desks which made an upright position impossible. The Principal, acknowledging the justice and frequency of complaints, said that the matter could not be remedied, and the girl had to be removed from school. It would seem a small thing to ask for a change of furniture if the ruined health of growing women is the alternative.

THE NEW YEAR

"Will it come with a rose or a brier?
Will it come with a blessing or curse?
Will its bonnets be higher or lower?
Will its morals be better or worse?"
WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Don't delay in your choice of COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets at the old prices. 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

E. & W. Chico, The new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

PURRINGTON—WHEATLEY.—On Dec. 31, in Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Mrs. Anna Cora Wheatley, daughter of Salem T. Russell, Esq., to William Archer Purrington.

DIED.

BLISS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 29, William Bliss, aged 30.

BRADFORD.—On Monday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 21 Washington Place, William H. Bradford.

The funeral services will be held at the house on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock. Burial at Lenox.

BUDD.—On Sunday morning, of heart failure, in this city, Emma W., widow of Eli B. Budd and daughter of the late David Cotheal.

Funeral services at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av. and 39th St., at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

BURDICK.—On Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, Matilda D., wife of I. Newton Burdick and daughter of the late B. B. Merrill.

Funeral services at her late residence, 77 Washington St., East Orange, Thursday, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of 1:30 train from New-York at Brick Church Station, by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts.

CRAIG.—On Monday evening, Dec. 30, Susan Craig, in her 72d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 314 West 30th St., on Thursday forenoon, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock.

Kelso (Scotland) and Melbourne (Australia) papers please copy.

CROSBY.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1895, Julia Francis Crosby, wife of the late Orrin H. Crosby, in her 79th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from the residence of her son, Frederick F. Crosby, 525 Jersey Av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.

HEPBURN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, C. W. Rodman, at Queens, L. I., Dec. 31, 1895, in her 92d year, Louisa R., widow of the late Robert D. Hepburn.

Funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, at 3 P. M. Boat leaves foot of East 34th St. at 1:50 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 1:54 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

HOWLAND.—On Monday, Dec. 30, Elijah A. Howland, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services from St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.

MELLEN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 30, of pneumonia, the Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, late of Colorado Springs, aged 73.

Funeral from the Yonkers Unitarian Church on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 11:45 A. M.

SMITH.—In Elizabeth, on the 29th inst., Ellen Babcock, wife of Elliott C. Smith.

Funeral services at her residence, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock promptly.

SOUTHERLAND.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, John P. Southerland, of paralysis.

Funeral services from his late residence, 439 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

New Publications.

ILLUSTRATING taught in The Art Student. Two specimen Numbers 10c. 132 W. 23d St. [illegible]

MANY NEW YEAR'S BALLS

Senator Brice Celebrated the Majority Birthday of a Son.

BRILLIANT GATHERING IN WASHINGTON

A Party Including the Vice President and Many of the Diplomatic Corps Attached to the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator and Mrs. Brice celebrated the twenty-first birthday of their son, Kirkpatrick Brice, by a ball to-night, which was one of the most brilliant occasions that have marked their residence at Corcoran House. The young man was graduated from Harvard last Summer, and is now a master at St. Mark's, Cambridge.

The company assembled after 10 o'clock, and the time was given up to general dancing until after the midnight supper, when a cotillion, led by Baron von Ketteler of the German Embassy, with Miss Helen Brice, was danced by about seventy-five couples. The drawing room suite was superbly decorated with Christmas greens and fine roses. The balcony, which was spread with rugs and furnished with chairs and sofas, was occupied by the band at one end, and the rest of the distance formed the communication around the house.

Mrs. Brice received in an elegant gown of black satin brocaded in roses; Miss Brice wore white satin and tulle; Miss Kate Brice was in blue satin and Mrs. J. J. Brice of California wore black crêpe.

The favors, of which there were nine sets, made a gorgeous decoration on a screen in the ballroom. The souvenir favors were silver-topped smelling bottles for the ladies and silver-mounted rabbit feet for the men. There were, besides, sashes and glittering orders, calendars and picture frames, fans and tape measures, violets and pink ball bouquets, and confetti like the pretty baubles used at an Italian fête. The figure which caused the most merriment was when all the dancers carried toy balloons of varied colors.

Supper was served from 11 until 4 in the morning. At midnight the dancing ceased, and with a flourish of trumpets the New Year was announced, while healths and good wishes were exchanged. Among the New-Yorkers present were: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. and Miss Devereaux Clapp, Mr. McDougal Hawkes, Mr. Cyril Hatch, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. Percy Turnure, Mr. John Furman, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Reevis of Baltimore, and Mrs. Charles Kuhn of Philadelphia. Messrs. Coolidge and Morgan of Boston, were other out-of-town guests.

Others present included the Vice President and the Misses Stevenson, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the Austrian Minister and Mme. Hengelmüller, Marquis Malaspina, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator, Mrs., and Miss Cameron, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Miss McMillan, Judge and Mrs. John Davis, Miss Bessie Davis, Mr. Charles McCawley, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mme. Bourgeat, Mr. Bax-Ironsides, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Miss Emma Lansing of Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. and the Misses Liter, Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Williams, Mrs. and the Misses Wallack, Mme. Mendonça, the Misses Mendonça, the German Ambassador and Baroness von Thielmann, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Natalie Barney, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Miss Anderson, Representative and Mrs. Draper, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, Miss Elizabeth Wardes, and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont will give a dinner, followed by a reception, Friday next, in honor of Associate Justice and Mrs. Peckham.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith and wife gave a dinner to-night in honor of Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and Mrs. Sartoris had twenty ladies to meet Mrs. Fred Grant at a luncheon to-day.

MR. CARROLL'S LEAP YEAR PARTY.

Members of Three Hunt Clubs Have a Jolly Time at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 31.—A leap year party was given at the country seat of Charles R. Carroll, near Hempstead, to-night, at which were congregated the leading spirits of the Meadowbrook, Cedarhurst, and Westchester Hunt Clubs, as well as many prominent society men and women from New-York City. It was at first the intention of the patroness, Miss Aileen O'Donnell, to hold the dance in the Carroll barn, which is one of the largest on Long Island, but the recent cold spell prevented these plans being carried out, as the immense barn could not be properly heated. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock at handsomely decorated tables.

There was no special fomality observed, parties being made up on the spur of the moment. The ballroom was not thrown open until after dinner. Then the exquisite decorations elicited all the compliments that the assembled guests could invent. The cotillion was led by C. Albert Stevens and Henry Payne Whitney, son of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. At the conclusion of the cotillion another supper was served, and then dancing was resumed.

The drawing rooms and hallways of the Carroll mansion were handsomely decorated with garlands of laurel and holly. The Hungarian Band was stationed behind a mass of Florida palms and tropical plants. The favors were very pretty and numerous.

Among those present were ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, Henry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Kernochan, Miss Fanny Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper-Hewitt, Louis Haight, Maxwell Stevens, Harry K. Vingut, E. Willard Roby, Miss May Bird, Ralph N. Ellis, Master of the Meadowbrook hounds; Miss Helen Benedict, Rawlins Lowndes Cottenet, William C. Hayes, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, H. L. Herbert, E. T. Cushion, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Hone, the Misses Mills, Egerton Winthrop, and Bronson Winthrop. A large number of the guests remained over night to attend a cross-country hunt which will take place to-morrow from the clubhouse of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. An unusually large field will be present.

RICHMOND HUNT CLUB BALL.

Ladies' Costumes of Ancient Styles—Hunting Music for the Dance.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 31.—The sixth annual ball of the Richmond County Hunt Club was held to-night in the ballroom of the Hotel Castleton and was attended by nearly 200 members of the club and invited guests. It was a novelty in the way of hunt balls, as it was a bal poudre, and many of the toilets of the ladies were of an appropriate character.

The walls of the ballroom were completely covered with white bunting, and, extending from floor to ceiling and a yard apart on all sides, were ropes of holly, which were then carried in festoons from the sides to the centre of the ceiling. On the side walls were plaster casts of the heads of nine of the best horses owned in the club, each wearing the owner's bridle and decorated with the club colors, while here and there about the rooms were accoutrements of the chase. The horses' heads were modeled for the occasion by William Clark Noble.

The room was lighted with hundreds of electric lights with colored globes, and the effect was very beautiful. Dowthwaite's orchestra played dance and promenade music, mainly consisting of hunting airs. Dinner was served at midnight at small tables in the hotel dining room.

The guests were received in the main parlor of the hotel by the following patronesses, who wore gowns of the style prevalent a century ago and coiffures well powdered: Mrs. Charles Benedict, Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mrs. E. S. Twinning, Mrs. G. A. Irving, Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mrs. Wethered B. Thomas, Mrs. W. S. Nichols, Mrs. H. W. Watrous, Mrs. Francis O. Boyd, Mrs. Robert Emmet Robinson.

The members of the Managing Committee wore red hunting coats and white trousers, and were as follows: Messrs. Lewis F. Whitin, E. H. Brown, F. H. Cabot, George Cromwell, H. M. Dunn, Charles D. Freeman, A. J. MacDonald, H. C. Hopkins, Otto Ahlmann, Carlisle Boyd, David Wilcox, George T. Bonner, E. S. Twinning, G. A. Irving, H. B. Montgomery, W. Harry Motley, E. Norman Nichols, Master of Foxhounds; E. H. Outerbridge, A. J. Outerbridge, W. B. Thomas, Clarence Whitman, J. Temple Gwathmey.

Among those present were Mr. Charles Pfiser, master of the Essex County Hunt Club, and Mrs. Pfiser, P. F. Collier of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, Mr. and Mrs. Renall of the Westchester Hunt Club, Mr. Joseph Clarke of the Radnor Hunt Club, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John Wendell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Duffie of New-York, Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mrs. H. M. Dunn, Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Mrs. W. Harry Motley, Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mrs. J. Temple Gwathmey, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Emmons, the Misses Bonner, Miss Monteith, Miss Johnson, Miss Taylor, the Misses Coffin, Miss Wall, Miss Shaw, Miss Diederickson, Misses Vyse, Miss Emmons, Miss Boyd, Miss Conyngham, Miss Sus, Miss Wonham, Messrs. Lyndsley Van Rensselaer, Frank Wiman, P. C. Sus, and Frederick Wonham.

LAKEWOOD GREETS THE NEW YEAR

Two Brilliant Balls in New-Jersey's Winter Resort.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 31.—Lakewood gave the new year a royal welcome. The balls at the Lakewood Hotel and the Laurel House surpassed anything ever seen in the way of entertainment at this resort. Both were all that distinguished men, women richly gowned and with rare jewels, chaperoning beautiful daughters, fine music, and exquisite flowers could make them.

At the Lakewood Hotel Mr. Silleck honored his guests with by far the finest ball in the history of this house. The ballroom was entirely redecorated for the occasion in a charming shade of pink. Banks of palms, sparkling with electric lights, filled the stage and window recesses, and smilax was entwined in the chandeliers and in garlands on the side walls. Over the ballroom door a belt of holiday greens, with a huge bunch of mistletoe, was suspended. An elaborate supper was served in the main dining room during the intermission in a programme of twelve dances. Among the guests were Mrs. Pio Echeverria, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. D. Schieffelin, G. R. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Lispenard Stewart, Dudley Gautier, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Larom, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Nathan Straus, W. Lunan Bull, Jr., Lemuel E. Quigg, Mrs. Arthur Schuyler, the Misses Schuyler, Commodore and Mrs. G. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wood, Mrs. William H. Beadleston, Miss Beadleston, H. C. Beadleston, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor of New-York; ex-District Attorney and Mrs. James W. Ridgway, John Hesse, George Wingate Lathrop, C. Harper, Mrs. Charles Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Street and Miss Street of Brooklyn; Robert S. Green, son of the late ex-Gov. Green of Elizabeth, and Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, and Miss Turnbull were prominent among the cottagers, many of whom went from one ball to the other.

The Laurel House ball also surpassed any previous holiday affair ever given within its walls. For days Mr. Plumer has been unable to accommodate the applicants for the holidays, and to-night's affair was a delightful finale to the smaller dances of the week. The Empire music room was lovely with feathery asparagus fern over mantels and pendant from chandeliers, forming a background for huge clusters of American Beauty roses, tied with wide sashes of white satin ribbon. Palms filled the alcoves and formed a fine effect in the new music room corridor, where the decorations were white and green garlands of laurel, and the ceiling was hung with white tarletan, with touches of silver lace. The main dining room, where the supper was served, and the corridor leading to it were gorgeous with pink hangings, holly, and cedar. A square table, around which the smaller ones were grouped, was bright with crystal candelabra, palms, and plates of saccharine dainties made by the chef.

The following were among the guests: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Stewart G. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. T. Hoyt, Irving Paris, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, S. C. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gallatin, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hastings, Mrs. Morgan Dix, John Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harmon Brown, W. P. O'Connor, the Misses O'Connor, E. J. Woolsey, E. S. Davis, Mrs. Henry L. Jaques, Miss Alexander, Miss Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Brokaw, Miss Brokaw, Miss Lucy Inman, C. F. Hansom, the Rev. Roderick Terry, and Roderick Terry, Jr., of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Sanford Ross, P. T. Ross, Jr., Leland Ross, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Hadley, Jr., of Newark; the Misses Eastwick of New-Orleans; Mrs. Samuel Andrews, and the Misses Andrews of Cleveland.

NAVAL CADETS ENJOY A DANCE.

The New Year Ushered In by a Grand Ball at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 31.—The regular New Year's Eve ball of the naval cadets took place at the Naval Academy this evening. The armory was tastefully ornamented with bunting, and the insignia of armament that was between the flags made an effective adornment.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Lieut. Commander Sebree, assisted by Cadet Robinson, received. The academy band, under Prof. Zimmerman, furnished the music.

Among those present were, from Washington, Miss Phythian, Miss Todd, Miss Thomas, Miss Ramsay, Miss Dyer, Miss Lull, Miss Wainwright, Miss Sampson, Miss Harvey, Miss Peachy, Miss Burnham, Miss Sickles, and Miss Hoff; from Baltimore, Miss Graty and Miss Sanders; from Worcester, Mass., Miss Bates; from Springfield, Miss Williams; from Alexandria, Miss Dangerfield; from St. Louis, Miss Kneff, from Cincinnati, Miss Henkle; from Annapolis, Miss Handy, Miss Marchand, the Misses Bessie and Katherine Brewer, Miss Tate, Miss Fay, Miss Green, Miss Leroux, Prof. Werntz, Dr. Marchand, Prof. Chew, Miss Bates, Mr. Clason, Prof. Brown, Mr. Iglehart, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Burns, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Ross, Mr. Adams, Mr. Leroux, Prof. Dashiel, Prof. Pusey, Lieut. Col. Ahan, the wife of Lieut. Commander Sebree, Lieut. Calvocoress and wife, Passed Assistant Engineer Miner, Passed Assistant Engineer Bartlett, Ensign Robeson, Ensign Moall and wife, Naval Cadets Powelson, McCauley, Craven, Marshall, Williams, Kimball, Peterson, Littlefield, Lave, and Powell; Col. McCauley, United States Army, and Cadet Izard of the Revenue Service.

PANIC ON A CHICAGO CRIB

Flames Threaten the Lives of Thirty-five Men—One May Die.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—A panic was created among the thirty-five employes of the intermediate intake crib of the Chicago water works last night. Surrounded by the waters of the lake and isolated from communication with the land, they saw themselves threatened with death by fire. The men are workmen engaged in extending the Chicago Avenue intake tunnel to the two-mile crib.

James Whitney, the second cook of the gang, was warming himself at the door of the furnace at 9:30 o'clock when the engineer threw into the flames a big bunch of oil waste. Gas was developed the instant the oil touched the embers, and a mass of burning material was thrown through the furnace door upon Whitney. A sound as of an explosion went through the crib. Whitney was knocked down. His clothing was ignited, and the fire threatened to destroy the whole plant.

Signals of distress were made by means of torches, and in a few minutes a tug was steaming toward the crib as fast as the screw could be driven. The run was quickly made, and Whitney was taken on board and brought to the city, afterward being removed to the County Hospital.

He was so badly injured from his burns and exposure it is thought he cannot recover. His home is in Columbus, Ohio.

Action Stopped by an Injunction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Five minutes before the Directors of the Board of Trade were to have met this afternoon for the purpose of deciding if H. M. Greene of H. M. Greene & Co. was guilty of bucket-shop practices and passing judgment accordingly, they were served with a writ restraining them from taking any action which would debar Mr. Greene from the privileges of membership. The writ was made returnable the first Monday in February, but it is the intention of the board to bring the case into court in a few days on a motion to dissolve the injunction. The Directors at once adjourned for a week.

AIMED TO REACH FOLGER

Senator Chandler Explaines the Object of His Resolution.

A SENATE INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Disclosures in The New-York Times Show the Necessity for an Investigation in the Armor-Plate Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Senate has adopted, in a modified form, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, relating to prices paid for armor for vessels of the navy, and to the connection of Government officers with patents used in the manufacture of armor.

This resolution, as stated in these dispatches last night, is likely to bring out all the facts concerning the relations sustained by Commander William M. Folger of the navy to the Harvey company. Mr. Chandler agreed to limit its scope, when Mr. Gorman suggested that the paragraph relating to the lower prices charged foreign Governments be stricken out, because the fact was made known at the last session that it had been deemed desirable for American manufacturers to compete with foreign armor builders for supplying a single Russian vessel and that the armor had been furnished at a loss.

Mr. Hale expressed regret that Mr. Chandler had seen fit to go into this subject. He favored, he said, the holding up of the hands of the naval officers. The work on the navy had thus far been done openly and above board, and it was a pity that anything had arisen that would in any way disturb the confidence that Congress has had in all the branches of the Navy Department. Mr. Hale admitted that if anything had been done to disturb the popular confidence in connection with the subject of battleships and armor, it ought to be brought out.

Mr. Chandler, who had listened intently to what Messrs. Gorman and Hale had said, expressed his willingness to modify the resolution in accordance with the Maryland Senator's idea. In supporting the resolution, Mr. Chandler showed that he had been a close reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I concur in every word that has been said by the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Maine," said Mr. Chandler, "including the regret they express that there is any occasion, if there be any occasion, for the adoption of this resolution. I take the responsibility of offering the resolution, and of saying that facts have come to my knowledge which require investigation, and also which require publicity, if the facts are as I understand them, in order that, in furture contracts for armor for the vessels of the navy which we hope to build and ought to build in considerable numbers during the next few years, everything may be above suspicion and above reproach. Unless it is necessary to secure the adoption of the resolution, I do not propose to bring into the Senate and put on record any statement of fact which would injure any officer of the navy or other officer of the Government. Since the Senators are inclined to learn a part of the foundation of this proposed inquiry, they may do so by reading in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 18, Page 1; in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 19, Page 1, and in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 20, Page 4, statements which justify, and, in my judgment, require, this investigation. Certainly we shall be the more likely to make judicious contracts and to secure large appropriations for the increase of the navy which ought to be made if this subject can be cleared from the doubt and suspicion which now rest upon it in connection with the publication made in the newspaper to which I have alluded."

The statements in THE NEW-YORK TIMES referred to by Mr. Chandler were in connection with the action of James R. Davies against the Harvey Steel Company for services rendered in getting the Harvey patent before the Navy Department. Testimony was brought out on the cross-examination of Commander Folger and of William Allen Smith, Secretary and Treasurer of the Harvey Company, to the effect that Folger received $20,000 worth of the stock of the Harvey Steel Company, and that he was placed on a salary of $5,000 a year as "consulting engineer" to the company after he had made contracts with the concern, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, under which the company had already received $96,056.45, and would probably receive millions of dollars in the future.

Folger was Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance until Jan. 1, 1893, when he resigned and obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, as he alleged. Previous to that time, according to the report in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 18, while at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, he had recommended the Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Tracy, to make contracts with the Harvey Company for supplying steel armor for the battleships authorized by Congress. After he obtained his leave he went abroad as an employe of the company for the purpose of aiding in the introduction of the Harvey steel in the foreign navies. As a direct result of his labors, it is alleged, the steel armor advocated by him is now employed by many of the important countries of the world in the construction of their new naval vessels.

And all this time Folger was on the pay list of the United States Navy, as he is to-day.

The resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Harvey Steel Company, employing Folger as "consulting engineer," was read by Secretary Smith, on cross-examination, from the book of the minutes. It was dated Jan. 10, 1893, and was as follows:

> The President, H. A. Harvey, reported that he had arranged with Commodore William M. Folger, to be retained by this company as consulting engineer, on a salary of $5,000 per annum, from Jan. 1, 1893, and on motion of Mr. Hine it was resolved that the action of the President in relation thereto be, and the same is hereby, approved and confirmed.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES had the testimony of Secretary Smith bearing on the relations of Commander Folger with the Harvey Company transcribed from the court records and printed it in full. Mr. Chandler read this to some purpose. Charles D. Hess of the firm of Hess, Townsend & McClelland, 40 Wall Street, New-York, attorneys for James R. Davies, made the following statement in THE TIMES after the case was concluded:

> If a man in any of the civil departments of the public service had been guilty of the conduct of Commander William M. Folger of the United States Navy he would find himself under indictment for bribery. Yes, and for perjury. This man should be arraigned at once before a court-martial and dismissed in disgrace from the navy. By his own testimony and the testimony of his friends he has confessedly been guilty of accepting pay from naval contractors while in the employ of the Government, and while he was supposedly looking after the Government's interests.

The resolution as it finally was adopted by the Senate is as follows:

> Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire whether the prices paid, or agreed to be paid, for armor for vessels of the navy have been fair and reasonable; also whether any prices have been increased on account of patent processes used for the introduction of nickel, or for cementation by the Harvey process; and, if so, whether the increases in price are fair and reasonable; whether the issuance of any of the patents was expedited at the request of the Navy Department; whether such patents were properly issued and were for inventions not previously known or used, and who were and are the owners of such patents; whether any officers of the Government were interested therein, or at the time when any contracts were made were, or have since been, interested in the patents or employed by the owners thereof; and whether any legislation is necessary to further promote the manufacture and cheapen the price of armor for vessels of the navy.

It is assumed that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will lose no time in investigating this case.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. James Hamilton, Third Artillery, six months' extension; Major James C. Worthington, Surgeon, six months' extension.

—Major Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been detailed a member of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, vice Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, relieved.

—Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Reading Iron Company, Pennsylvania, to inspect gun carriages.

—Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, will report to the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. H. S. Holcombe has been detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Lieut. Commander W. T. Swinburne has been ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 5.

—Lieut. P. J. Werlich has been detached from the Philadelphia.

NEARLY LOST BY DELAY

American Claims Against Peru Before the Swiss Court.

MESSENGER HAD NO TIME TO SPARE

Britain, France, and Chile Had Made a Secret Agreement to Divide Guano Fund Now in the Bank of England.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A cable dispatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, announces the arrival there this morning of a messenger from Washington, who presented to the President of the International Court of Arbitration the documents in the famous Landreau claim against Peru. With only a few hours to spare, a secret arrangement between Great Britain, France, and Chile to divide the guano fund now in the Bank of England was prevented from being entirely consummated without the admission of American claims.

It appears that a sum aggregating $3,500,000 had accumulated in the Bank of England as the proceeds of guano sold by Chile in accordance with Article IV. of the Treaty of Peace between that country and Peru ratified in March, 1884, which provided that the net proceeds of the sale of the 1,000,000 tons of guano should be equally divided between the Chilean Government and the creditors of Peru. Subsequently the English holders of Peruvian bonds arranged with Peru to settle the debt on the terms of the well-known Grace agreement, and the British Government forced Chile to cede to the bondholders the Bank of England deposit and all guano proceeds for eight years, amounting altogether to over $10,000,000.

France immediately interposed a claim of priority for Dreyfus & Co. of Paris, who asserted that this guano had been a guarantee to them of a twenty-million-franc loan to Peru. Under these circumstances, the three Governments concerned agreed to leave the matter entirely to a tribunal composed of three Justices of the Supreme Federal Court of Switzerland, including the Chief Justice, who should distribute the fund in the Bank of England.

The court met nearly a year ago and announced that it would receive petitions and evidence until April 30, 1895. The American Minister at Berne notified the State Department of this fact, and Secretary Gresham, by vigorous action, succeeded in having the time extended to Sept. 25, and the inquiry broadened to include American claims against Chile and Peru.

The Landreau case had already been fully presented to the Chilean Claims Commission, which met in Washington during the Summer of 1894, but was not then considered, the tribunal deciding that it had no jurisdiction over the case.

When Secretary Olney came into the State Department, he saw that the voluminous evidence and documents could not possibly be rendered into French as early as Sept. 25, yet it was absolutely essential that this should be done, as all the proceedings of the Swiss Court were conducted in that language, and its rules provided that all documents should be in French. Secretary Olney secured a further delay to Dec. 31, which the court granted, but declared must be final.

Every facility was offered the claimants by Secretary Olney and the entire department's force of expert translators was assigned to the case and worked on it steadily for several months. Two weeks ago the evidence was printed and the messenger with the copies left immediately for Switzerland. His passage had been engaged by the St. Paul, but on account of the exploded steam pipe on that vessel he was compelled to take the Campania, and only arrived in Havre last Sunday. Then began the race to Switzerland, resulting as announced by to-day's cable in the delivery of the documents to the Court, only a few hours ahead of the expiration of the final limit of time.

It is understood that the total amount to be distributed by the Swiss Court will probably exceed $7,000,000, which is about the figure of the Landreau claim, which is said to have priority over that of the French banker, Dreyfus.

It is intimated that the action of Chile in withholding from the United States knowledge of the secret convention entered into for the distribution of a fund in which American claimants had so much interest, calls for explanation.

OYER AND TERMINER CLOSING

Justice Ingraham Presides at Its Last Session—Now the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which under the Constitution of the State has been superseded by the criminal division of the Supreme Court, went out of existence yesterday. Justice Ingraham presided at the last session of the court, and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Miller, and Hennessey represented the people.

A writ of habeas corpus had been secured for Lorenzo Seneratto, an Italian, who had been arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, and his counsel argued for his discharge, but Justice Ingraham refused to discharge the prisoner, and postponed the further hearing until Saturday, when he will hear the argument in Supreme Court, Chambers.

The closing moments of the court were quiet and without formality. Justice Ingraham ordered Clerk Carroll not to make any minute of the court's expiration on the records. He said that the court should meet its Constitutional termination by simply fading out of existence. There was no formal adjournment, as is usual at the end of the term.

Justice Ingraham swore in Clerks Carroll, Penny, and Walsh, who are to serve in the new Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, which will open next Monday.

Justice Ingraham left the bench and the court, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer ceased to exist.

NEW TERRITORY FOR THE POST OFFICE

Three Branch and Two Sub Stations Will Be Opened To-day.

Twenty-two square miles of the annexed district will be included to-day in the regular Post Office delivery system of New-York City. In this territory will be three fully equipped branch stations—Station N at Williams' Bridge, in charge of John Kuewitz; Station X, at Westchester, in charge of Francis J. Menzies, and Station Z, at City Island, in charge of Alfred L. Horton. Besides these there will be two sub-stations for the sale of stamps, money orders and registered letters; No. 38 at Wakefield, in charge of William D. Miller, and No. 39, at Unionport, in charge of Mrs. Mary J. Connolly.

During a week or so past twelve carriers—seven mounted and five on foot—have been familiarizing themselves with the routes in the new district, and they are ready for the opening of the offices.

Auditor Thomas A. Jardines of the Post Office Department will visit the new offices to-day, when they and their contents will be turned over to him, and he will give the proper vouchers and receipts on the part of the United States Government. This will be the official opening and recognition of the offices.

RECEPTION AT THE PRESS CLUB

John Hare Makes an Address and Many Entertainers Appear.

The officers of the New-York Press Club gave a reception last evening in the clubhouse, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street. Joseph Howard, Jr., President of the club, presided and complimented the members of the club on the fact that they were out of debt.

Mr. Howard then introduced the English actor, John Hare, who made a brief address. A very interesting programme had been arranged for the occasion by A. B. de Frece and William F. Gilchrist, who were at the head of the Entertainment Committee.

George Grossmith, Jr., delivered a recitation which was loudly applauded. Among the other well-known performers were Marshall P. Wilder, Charles B. Ward, Magician L. Verbeck, and the Liberti Neapolitan Troubadours.

Among those present were George F. Lyon, Robert B. Roosevelt, Jean F. Charlivois, A. S. Hammersleigh, George H. Fleming, P. J. Hanway, Henry Masterton, Dr. John T. Nagle, and C. M. Hammond.

BROOKLYN'S NEW YEAR

The County of Kings Becomes the City of Homes and Churches.

MANY CHANGES IN THE OFFICES

Ex-Mayor Schieren Issues an Encomium on His Administration —Supervisors Die To-day— Changes in Courts.

The new year will bring to the citizens of Brooklyn a change of municipal administration, and also an expansion of territory.

Flatlands will not become a part of Brooklyn until 12 o'clock to-night. The law says: "The County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn shall, from and after the first day of January, 1896, be one body corporate and politic by the name of the City of Brooklyn."

Mayor Frederick W. Wurster passed into legal control of the City Government at 12 o'clock last night, but he will not formally take charge until 10 o'clock this morning, when he will hold the customary New Year's reception in the City Hall.

Mayor Wurster said yesterday that he would not name his Cabinet for two weeks. Under the charter, Mayor Schieren's Cabinet will hold office until Feb. 1, 1896.

Charles A. Schieren, the outgoing Mayor, and his Cabinet will attend the reception to-day in the City Hall.

There will be many changes in the county government to-day.

The Board of Supervisors will expire to-day. For the last ten years this body of small-fry politicians has done little beyond making redolent records for the members in connection with "jobs" in county farm contracts.

County Auditor Frederick Keller gives way to City Auditor John R. Sutton, and the office of County Auditor is abolished.

County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor today becomes also City Treasurer, in place of John D. Kieley. Mr. Taylor will be "Treasurer of the County of Kings and ex-officio Treasurer of the City of Brooklyn." He will hold office two years, at a salary of $5,000 per year. His bond will be increased to $750,000. The Department of Charities and Corrections becomes to-day a branch of the City Government.

It was expected that the Flatlands police force—eighteen men—would be sworn in at midnight last night. Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby went to Flatlands to administer the oath. As soon as he reached the town police station an injunction restraining him from making the Flatlands police part of Brooklyn's scheme of government was put into his hands. The injunction was issued by Justice Gaynor.

It was obtained by members of the Flatlands department.

A new Board of Aldermen will come into existence to-day. It will be composed as follows, by districts:

First—Martin F. Conly, (Dem.,) John J. Dunn, (Dem.,) John Guilfoyle, (Dem.,) Denis F. Dunn, (Dem.) Second—David S. Stewart, (Rep.,) W. H. Leaycraft, (Rep.,) William J. Taylor, Rep.,) Samuel Myers, (Rep.) Third—Milledge D. Messinger, (Rep.,) John J. Schulsser, (Rep.,) Samuel E. Thompson, (Rep.,) Frederick W. Singleton, (Rep.) Fourth—John J. McGarry, (Dem.,) Frank Hennessy, (Dem.,) William Keegan, (Dem.,) W. A. Dolye, (Dem.) Fifth—Adam H. Leich, (Rep.,) James H. Ruggles, (Rep.,) W. J. Wassmuth, (Rep.,) John F. Oltrogge, (Rep.) Sixth—David M. Welton, (Dem.,) P. J. Donlin, (Dem.,) Theodore Maurer, (Dem.,) R. C. Backer, (Dem.) Seventh—F. F. Williams, (Rep.,) Joseph R. Clark, (Rep.,) Charles D. Haubert, (Rep.,) C. H. Francisco, (Rep.)

Foster L. Backus will to-day become District Attorney in place of James W. Ridgway, who held the office for twelve years. Mr. Backus will receive from 10 A. M. until noon.

The defunct Board of Supervisors was composed as follows:

Thomas Fitchie, Supervisor at Large and ex-officio President of the board; Norman S. Dike, Supervisor of the First Ward, President pro tem. of the board; Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn and ex-officio a Supervisor; Martin F. Conly, Harold A. C. Dahl, Maurice J. Ralph, John J. Carey, Eugene R. Judge, Charles C. Reeves, Thomas J. Plunkett, Joshua A. Shaw, John J. Donahue, Joseph H. Mahon, Robert O'Donnell, Joseph Enderlin, Patrick J. Donlon, Philip T. Williams, Martin Schottler, Richard Wright, John J. Bisson, Henry W. Smith, George Gretsinger, Thomas J. Linnekin, Simon Donovan, Jacob D. Ackerman, William McClenahan, William J. Wassmuth, John C. Walker, Otto Muhlbauer, James Boyd, Henry Hesterberg, John V. Van Pelt, W. V. B. Bennett, and John L. Ryder.

There were no formalities yesterday in the Brooklyn City Hall. Mayor Schieren worked at his desk as usual, and went away at the usual time. He attended a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission and there burned the city bonds canceled during his administration. That was his last official act.

Mayor Schieren expressed himself as well pleased with his administration. To the newspaper men he issued the following encomium:

> I leave off in good health after two years of arduous work. I am satisfied I have not worked in vain. I think I leave the affairs of the city in better condition than I found them. Every department is on a sound business basis and economy is practiced consistent with the necessities of the city. I firmly believe Brooklyn has a prosperous future before her, although some men take a pessimistic view of things. We are $3,000,000 inside the debt limit, but we have, also, outside the new bridge, completed many contracts, and during my term old contracts amounting to $3,000,000. We were hardly $1,000,000, within the debt limit when I started. If business should become more prosperous then real estate would be more in demand, and the increase in assessed valuation would necessarily follow, so that Mayor Wurster will have a good margin to work on. During my term I have received courteous treatment from every one with whom I came in contact officially or otherwise, especially the officials in the city and county, for which I wish to tender my sincere thanks.
>
> I retire from public life with a feeling that I have made many friends and added very much to my knowledge of public affairs. I shall continue, as a citizen, to take part in all political affairs, especially with the Republican Party. I shall continue to work for good government and pure politics, and I want to urge on every citizen the necessity of using his best efforts to bring about that result. It is the plain duty of every citizen who loves his city and his country.

The City Court, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Circuit Court, and the County Court of Sessions went out of existence in Brooklyn yesterday, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution. The County Court will hereafter have the jurisdiction of the County Court of Sessions, and the other abolished courts are absorbed into the Supreme Court. The three new Supreme Court Justices elected in the Second Judicial District, are Wilmot M. Smith of Patchogue, L. I.; W. C. Dickey of Newburg, and Martin J. Keogh of New-Rochelle. They will be installed in office Monday.

The two incoming Judges of the County Court in Brooklyn, which will now have criminal jurisdiction, are W. B. Hurd, Jr., and Joseph Aspinall.

The new Coroners take office to-day. Surrogate George B. Abbott enters to-day on another term as Surrogate.

There is a prospect of a squabble over the office of Civil Justice E. C. Murphy. He claims his term does not expire until May 1, 1896. William Schnitzpan, who was elected in November to succeed Justice Murphy, hopes to go into office to-day. But he is a peaceful citizen, and when he heard yesterday that Justice Murphy was going to sleep on the bench to-day, he said he would trust to the courts.

PILOTS' WORK DURING THE YEAR

Only Two Complaints, Although over 5,000 Ships Have Been Handled.

The last regular meeting of the Pilot Board for the year 1895 took place yesterday. President Higgins submitted to the board a draft of his annual report, which will eventually be sent to the Governor. It reviews briefly the advantages of the new pilot system, and goes over generally the work of the board for 1895.

According to the report there are now 109 licensed pilots in active service. During the last year three pilots died in port, and six pilots were drowned in the discharge of their duty. These were on the pilot boat George H. Warren No. 5, which sailed Nov. 5, and was never heard of afterward. There have been only two complaints against pilots during the last twelve months, although 5,482 vessels have been piloted in and out of port. The gross amount of pilotage collected during the past year was $387,045.27.

One hundred and eight sunken wrecks in all were removed from the channels of the rivers and bays during the year 1895. The total receipts for the year were $11,454.14. The cash on hand amounts to $6,815.88. The report concludes with the statement that the new system under which the pilots are now working bids fair to be thoroughly successful, and of material advantage to all the pilots.

NO REPORT FOR A WEEK

Committee Considering the Testimony on the Dunraven Charges

LAST OF THE WITNESSES EXAMINED

Riggers Billman and Byno and Some More Sailors Testified—Yacht Club to Make the Verdict Public.

Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, E. J. Phelps, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, the committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to investigate the charges of Lord Dunraven, have heard all the testimony, and now will prepare their report, and render a verdict as soon as possible.

The committee met again yesterday morning in the model room of the New-York Yacht Club, at 10 o'clock, and adjourned after examining a few witnesses who were left. These were Quartermaster Barbour of the Defender, Riggers Billman and Byno, and two or three members of the crew.

Quartermaster Barbour and the sailors said that no ballast had been put on the yacht the night before the first race or taken off again the night after the race. Their testimony was substantially the same as that given by the other sailors, who were examined on Monday.

Rigger Byno was on board the Defender the night after the yacht was first measured in the Erie Basin. He had some men with him, and they were at work on the bridles of the main sheet, and generally overhauling the other rigging. These riggers were at work until 3 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 7, and he was positive that during that time no extra ballast was put on the yacht. He and his men were the only ones at work, all the crew having turned in for the night.

This was the last of the testimony, and then the committee adjourned at 11:30 o'clock. Mr. Joseph H. Choate was one of the first to leave the clubhouse. He said: "The investigation is over, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. I cannot say when the committee will make its report, for I do not know. It is probable that when it arrives at a decision it will be made public through the officers of the club."

Mr. Choate thought it would be several days before a verdict would be rendered.

Mr. Morgan hurried down town as soon as the investigation was over, and a little later Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, Captain A. T. Mahan, and Mr. G. R. Askwith, Lord Dunraven's lawyer, left the clubhouse together. The three entered a carriage and were driven rapidly up town.

Messrs. Whitney, Phelps, and Rives conferred for more than an hour, and then went to the Hotel Brunswick for luncheon.

Mr. Whitney said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "It will take several days for the committee to make its report, and it is impossible to say now when it will be ready. The decision of the committee will be made public through the officers of the New-York Yacht Club. The publication of the decision will be in their hands."

Mr. Phelps said: "The investigation, so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned, is over. All the testimony has been received. I cannot say when the committee will make its report, but I am sure that it cannot be prepared this week. It may be ready for publication next week, but of that even I am not certain. I have nothing whatever to say at present in regard to the testimony or the position of the committee."

The few members who met at the clubhouse during the afternoon had little to say about the investigation. They were of the opinion that Mr. Iselin had thoroughly proved the falsity of the charges made by Lord Dunraven about the Defender's ballast having been tampered with. Whether Lord Dunraven would withdraw them and apologize no one seemed to know, but there was a general feeling that the committee would in some way smooth over the troubles, and all would be smooth sailing again between the British yachtsmen and the members of the New-York Yacht Club.

What action the committee would take on the matter of the foul, the alleged crowding of the course, the action of the Cup and Regatta Committees, and Lord Dunraven's withdrawal of his yacht in the last race, no one pretended to know, but all thought that the last series of cup races would be reviewed by the committee in its report.

J. A. G. Hamilton, Lord Dunraven's secretary, sailed for home on the steamship Havel yesterday. Mr. Askwith will go on Saturday.

POLICEMAN REDNER ARRESTED

Accused by Mrs. Emma Barchman with Extorting Blackmail—Held in Default of $5,000 Bail.

Policeman Daniel Redner of Acting Inspector Cortright's staff was arrested Monday night, charged with blackmailing Mrs. Emma Barchman, keeper of a disorderly house at 230 East Ninth Street, whose place was raided on Dec. 15 by Central Office men, among whom was Redner.

Mrs. Barehman says that on the night of the arrest she paid Redner $10 to allow her to walk to the station house. She also declares that she engaged Abraham Levy to defend her case, and that he asked her for $1,000, on the ground that some of it would have to go to the policemen.

She further says that Redner came to her again and demanded money for suppressing her case. She alleges that she asked if it would then be necessary to pay the lawyer, and that he answered "No," and told her that so far as he was concerned she might resume her business.

She went to Dr. Parkhurst, who communicated with the police, and a trap was laid for Redner. She met him Saturday, and gave him $60, and arranged for him to come to the house and get the rest.

He went there Monday night, and was arrested with the marked bills in his pocket. Redner was taken to Police Headquarters, suspended from duty, and locked up. He was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and held in default of $5,000 bail to appear for trial.

MARRIED IN A HARVARD CHAPEL

Mayor-Elect Josiah Quincy One of the Ushers at the Thorndike-Gould Wedding Yesterday.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, Miss Mary Quincy Gould, daughter of Benjamin Apthorp Gould, LL. D., Ph. D., was wedded to Albert Thorndike. Both the bride and bridegroom are of old families who occupy a high social position.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward H. Hall, assisted by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers. Miss Fanny Huntington Quincy was maid of honor, and there were four bridesmaids—Misses Dorothy Quincy, Marian Wigglesworth, Henrietta Wigglesworth, and Harriet Hosmer Carr. Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Josiah Quincy, Mayor-elect; W. S. Eaton, Jr., Laurence Minot, B. W. Palmer, and William Thorndike of Boston, Gardiner M. Lane, and Dr. M. H. Morgan of Cambridge, and B. F. Gould, Jr., and F. P. Delafield of New-York. The ceremony was of the simplest character.

Mayor-elect Quincy, who is a relative of the bride officiated as an usher and escorted to their seats many of the distinguished residents of Boston, Newport, Providence, and New-York, who were prsent. Included among the guests were President Eliot of Harvard, and many of the professors in that institution.

More Amusing than True.

From The London Daily News.

The United States Congress has complied with the demand of President Cleveland, and has made the necessary appropriation for the commission which is to be sent to South America to declare how much British territory Great Britain may keep.

UPHOLDS THE RACING LAW

Judge Ingraham Discharges President Lawrence and Bookmaker Sturgis.

HORSE RACING NOT A LOTTERY

No Evidence to Show that the Act of Legislature Was Unconstitutional—Magistrate Crane Criticised.

Judge Ingraham handed down his decision in the racing cases before Oyer and Terminer adjourned yesterday, ordering the discharge of Joseph Sturgis, the bookmaker who was arrested at the Morris Park race track some two months ago. The writ of habeas corpus had been argued a week ago.

Judge Ingraham said in his decision that the Police Magistrate was not justified in holding Sturgis.

Sturgis was arrested on complaint of Policeman Guerin, who saw Sturgis make an entry in a book. The entry was found to be "forty to fifty on Navarre." No money was received. There was no betting ring, nor was betting allowed by the association.

In the matter of the habeas corpus for President Lawrence of the Western Racing Association, Judge Ingraham ordered his discharge. The Judge said there was no evidence that any crime had been committed.

"In the matter of Lawrence," the decision reads, "decided herewith, I have come to the conclusion that Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895 is constitutional, and that act was passed at the same time as the amendment to Paragraph 351 of the Penal Code, which prescribes the punishment for violation of the law in regard to making and entering bets.

"Paragraph 351 of the Penal Code provides that any one violating the provisions of the section is guilty of a felony, except where another penalty is expressly provided by law. Paragraph 17 of Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895, however, provides that any person who, upon any race course, shall make or record directly or indirectly any bet or wager on the result of any trial or contest of speed or power of endurance of horses taking place upon such race course, shall forfeit the value of any money or property so wagered, received, or held by him to be recovered, &c. As another penalty is provided by law for th's offense of making a record of a bet and wager, Paragraph 351 of the Penal Code does not apply, and the only penalty that a person entering such bet or wager is liable to is contained in Paragraph 17 of the act referred to.

"The Constitution expressly provides that bookmaking or other kinds of gambling shall not be authorized or allowed in this State, and the Legislature is directed to pass proper laws to prevent this offense; but the penalty must be fixed by the Legislature. The Constitution itself fixed no penalty, and until the Legislature does fix the penalty, no punishment can be inflicted for violating the section of the Constitution. The Legislature has fixed such penalty and the penalty thus fixed is the only one that can be enforced.

"I think, therefore," the Judge says, "that the Police Magistrate was not justified in holding the relator, and he must be discharged."

In his written decision Judge Ingraham said that Samuel B. Lawrence was committed to the city prison on the complaint of George T. Henry under several commitments, one for violation of Paragraph 323 of the Penal Code, and also for violation of Paragraphs 351 and 352 of the code. A writ of habeas corpus was issued.

The complaints changed Lawrence with contriving, proposing, and drawing a certain lottery, the lottery being a horse race and called the Withers Stakes. Another complaint was poolselling and recording bets and wagers on the race. The other complaint was with being the manager and director of a certain horse race, the same not being allowed by any special law.

"It seems to me," the Judge said in his decision, "entirely clear that this horse race could not come within the definition of the lottery defined by the Penal Code. The statute itself clearly draws a distinction between a lottery and a horse race. A horse race depends not entirely, nor could it be said largely, upon mere chance, but depends upon the speed and endurance of the horses taking part, and the skill used by the riders.

"A lottery is determined by chance, and not upon speed or endurance. If a horse race would be held to be a lottery so would every athletic competition for a prize. This would be absurd.

"Nothing is alleged to show that Lawrence was engaged in poolselling or bookmaking, or kept any paraphernalia for recording bets or wagers.

"I think it may fairly be said that it is apparent that a distinction is drawn in the statute betweeen a horse race, where the successful horse is to receive a stake or premium, and selling a pool or making a bet upon the race.

"The object of Paragraph 351 is to prevent persons from selling pools or making books upon the race, not from being interested as owners of the horses or managers of the race.

"It is not charged that this association of which the relator is President has not fully complied with the provisions of Paragraph 16 of the code.

"It was the association which contributed the stakes that were to be raced for, and the money that was paid by the owners of the horses entered went to the association.

"All through legislation on this subject a distinction has always been drawn between the act of racing for the stake or purse, and poolselling and bookmaking and other betting upon the race itself. It would seem that the distinction made by the statutes and by judicial authorities was to be still maintained, and that it was to prohibit betting upon the race itself by others, rather than the racing itself for the stake or reward.

"It is not usual for the Court on such a proceeding as the present to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional; certainly not unless it is clearly within the prohibition of the Constitution.

"I am clearly of the opinion that the act itself is not unconstitutional, and that there is no evidence here which would justify me in holding that any statute of the State was violated, or that the relator was guilty of any crime.

"When a similar charge was made against the relator some time ago I expressed then substantially the same opinion and discharged the relator. It seems that after such discharge the Magistrate in this complaint assumed to hold that the relator had been guilty of a crime and committed him for trial.

"It is certainly unusual for a Magistrate to review or disregard an opinion upon the constitutionality of a law by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and it is even more unusual for Police Magistrates or police officers to disregard an act of the Legislature by assuming it to be unconstitutional.

"My conviction is that there is no evidence to show that the defendant is guilty of any crime, and he is entitled, therefore, to be discharged."

President Lawrence was arrested two months ago at the Morris Park race track. He was held in bail, and then the writ of habeas corpus was gotten out by his counsel.

Joseph Sturgis, a bookmaker at the same track, was arrested at the same time, and a writ also secured for him after he had been held in bail by a Police Magistrate.

Argument was made before Judge Ingraham a week ago. Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll argued for Sturgis. Lawyer Joseph S. Auerbach appeared for President Lawrence, and Lawyers Elihu Root and John M. Bowers appeared for the racing association.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy said yesterday that he proposed to take an appeal from the decision of Judge Ingraham in the matter of President S. B. Lawrence of the Westchester Racing Association, and Bookmaker Joseph Sturgis.

Mr. Hennessy said that to-morrow he would file a notice of appeal with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Judge Ingraham will sit in that branch of the Supreme Court next month.

CORNELIUS FLYNN'S STRANGE BURGLAR

Says that a Man Shot at Him While He Was Fixing the Fire.

Dr. E. L. Eruhourd lives on the Southern Boulevard near Freeman Street, and has a stable in the rear, where Cornelius Flynn, his coachman, lives. Dr. Eruhourd has his house equipped with burglar alarms, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning the doctor was awakened by all the alarms ringing at once. He attributed it to the storm which was raging outside, but, as a matter of precaution, touched an electric button, which rang a bell over Flynn's bed in the stable.

Flynn got up, and thinking the doctor wanted the fire attended to, went into the cellar and began raking the coals in the furnace. He told the doctor the next morning that while he was working at the furnace, a man stuck his head in the cellar door and fired three shots at him in quick succession. No one in the house heard the shots, but at the doctor's suggestion, Flynn went to the Tremont Police Station and reported the matter. A policeman went with Flynn to the house, and, on searching the premises, failed to even find the bullet holes, or any trace whatever of the attempt burglary, and so reported to Police Headquarters.

When the electric wires were examined the ringing of the bells was found to have been caused by a defect in the connections. Flynn, however, sticks to the story of the shooting, and says that the bullet must have struck in the pan of ashes.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Exquisite designs, just finished, are now at half cost of manufacture.
45 West 23d Street.

THE COMING BOND ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

basis, showed they were willing to go any length to gain control of the Senate organization. It now looks as if the alliance with the Populists has blunted the sensibilities of the alleged sound-money Republicans. They not only are willing to let the silver cranks work out their theories at the expense of the Senate, but some of them are disposed to hamper the Administration in a manner most acceptable to the Populist crowd.

This was made plain to-day when Mr. Elkins, the West Virginia Senator, offered a resolution designed to tie the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury in the time of emergency. This resolution declares: "It is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold at private sale or under private contract, and in case of any sale of bonds under existing laws it shall be made only after due advertisement and after proposals being invited, and then only to the highest bidder."

Slapped Butler on the Shoulder.

Mr. Elkins appeared to be greatly satisfied with himself when the resolution was read at the desk. He smiled at the Populists in his immediate neighborhood and walked over to Mr. Butler of North Carolina, slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and said something to him in a low tone; whereat Mr. Butler began to laugh.

Mr. Hill, who had been an attentive listener, suggested, with a trace of sarcasm in his tones, that he was afraid the terms of the resolution might reflect on Senator Sherman, who, when Secretary of the Treasury, was in the habit of making private contracts such as were referred to in the resolution. Inasmuch as the Senator from Ohio was not in the chamber Mr. Hill thought that the resolution should lie over.

"The Senator from Ohio can speak for himself," snapped Mr. Elkins. "I suggest that the Senator from New-York make his objections openly and not in this roundabout way."

"The Senator from Ohio is entirely competent to speak for himself," retorted Mr. Hill, "but he is not now here to do so. The Senator from West Virginia does not seem to see the point of the criticism."

"I certainly do not," said Mr. Elkins.

"That is plain," said Mr. Hill.

One Way or the Other.

Mr. Sewell of New-Jersey objected to the consideration of the resolution, but subsequently withdrew his objection. Mr. Hill renewed it with the remark that the point as to the advertisement and sale of bonds was provided for in the House bill now in the hands of the Finance Committee, and which he supposed soon would be reported to the Senate. Mr. Hill looked toward Mr. Aldrich as he spoke, and that gentleman, who is a member of the Finance Committee, declared that the bond bill would be reported either adversely or favorably. The resolution has gone over until Friday.

Elkins's action is regarded as an attempt to intimidate or to hurry the President. If the resolution should be adopted, and the Republican-Populist combination should have the power to force its adoption, it would not be binding upon the President, and it is not believed that he would pay any attention to it. Elkins's performance is interesting chiefly in that it illustrates the cheapness of the game of politics which the Senate Republicans are engaged in.

Sherman Priming Himself.

Senator Sherman paved the way to-day for his deferred criticism of the President's last financial message, by introducing a resolution deprecating the use of the proceeds of bonds for any other purpose than the maintenance of the gold reserve. The chief surprise in connection with this resolution is caused by the fact that in effect it provides for the retirement of the greenbacks. After reciting something of the history of the fluctuations of the gold reserve during the past two years, attributing the fluctuations to the shortness of the revenue, and stating that the use of the gold reserve in this manner is of doubtful legality, the resolution declares that the greenbacks redeemed out of the gold fund should not be again reissued, except in exchange for gold. It had been understood that Mr. Sherman did not favor the retirement of the greenbacks. His explanation of his present position will be awaited with interest.

Mr. Sherman will call up his resolution Friday and make known his views on the existing financial troubles. What he will say will have no effect on the Senate majority. The silver men have full control of the Senate now, and they improve every opportunity to make it known that no financial legislation which does not provide for free coinage can be enacted.

READY TO TAKE BONDS.

Bankers Complete Plans to Care for $100,000,000 or More.

Preparations were completed in the financial district yesterday for taking care of the proposed issue of Government bonds.

As was indicated several days ago in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the plans contemplated an outright issue of $100,000,000, with an option to subscribers to take $100,000,000 additional at the same price. Such an issue would undoubtedly place the gold reserve on a basis so substantial that general business could concentrate its energies on the development of the prosperity already enjoyed, without distraction on account of perils to the Treasury.

The form in which the local plans were matured appeared in a paper prepared by J. P. Morgan & Co., which intending subscribers were invited yesterday afternoon to inspect and to sign. Notice that such a form would be ready was sent out about midday. Callers flocked in the afternoon to the firm's office, where they found the following paper awaiting their signature:

J. P. Morgan & Co. propose to form a syndicate in order to make a contract with the United States Government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold, payable in United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925; of this amount at least 5,750,000 ounces to be firm, and the balance may be firm or in the form of an option in whole or in part; the price to be upon about the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895. No participation hereunder shall be binding unless the equivalent of $100,000,000 of bonds are subscribed for. Subscriptions may be taken up to a larger total in the discretion of J. P. Morgan & Co. prior to execution of contract with the Government; any option to apply ratably among all firm subscriptions.

The syndicate is to be under the management of J. P. Morgan & Co., and they are to be allowed 1 per cent. therefor.

The undersigned agree to accept firm participations in any such syndicate to the extent set opposite their respective names, and ratably in any option, and to furnish gold accordingly, it being understood that such gold is not to be withdrawn from the United States Treasury for the purpose of said subscription.

No one summoned to consider this paper hesitated to sign it. The result was that late in the afternoon pledges had been received for subscriptions in sufficient amount to care for an outright issue of $100,000,000, with the possibility of doubling the amount should occasion call for it. Provision was thus made for the bonds in conformity with Mr. Morgan's proposition to banks and bankers last Friday, as was promptly announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It was understood that the bonds would be 4 per cents. to run thirty years.

The sources of supply for the gold were definitely set forth in the subscriptions. J. P. Morgan & Co. put the name of that firm down for $50,000,000. The firm represents its immediate business connections and various banks. The city banks which are gold holders promise $25,000,000. This amount will be subscribed through President Stillman of the City Bank, and President Woodward of the Hanover Bank. Foreign banks and bankers, including Bleichroder of Berlin, the Deutcher Bank, and the connections of L. Von Hoffmann & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Ladenburg & Thalmann, and Speyer & Co. will take care of the remaining $25,000,000. The $1,500,000 drawn from the Treasury, but withheld from export on Saturday, will be part of the foreign contribution.

No suggestion appeared that J. P. Morgan & Co. acted by official authority. It was not alleged that the President or Secretary of the Treasury had consented to any such arrangement. Bankers assumed that Mr. Morgan knew what he was about in making the proposition, and that developments in the near future must sustain his action. Their confidence in his competency to deal with the situation led them to commit themselves unhesitatingly to his plan.

The subscriptions promised by Messrs. Stillman and Woodward were understood to represent not only the banks, of which these gentlemen are Presidents, but other banks and trust companies, including the New-York Life and Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Morgan was understood to stand for his own house, the Park Bank, the Bank of Commerce, and allied institutions. Foreign subscriptions were based on assurances from Germany and England.

Should the President avail himself of this opportunity to float a loan large enough to allay financial anxiety for the remainder of his term, as it is supposed he will do, the Government will receive a good return for its bonds. It is believed that the price will be quite as large as that obtained under the February contract. The commission of 1 per cent. to the negotiators will be paid by first subscribers. Bonds will then be delivered directly to the syndicate at the price at which they may be negotiated, plus the commission. There will be a variation from the February proceedings on account of the money market, which will be protected as far as possible. The intention will be to avoid anything that may cause a stringency in money.

The signatures to the paper submitted by J. P. Morgan & Co. will indicate to the President precisely what may be expected. They insure the success of a loan that will secure the Treasury reserve against all demands.

No one assumes to speak for the President. He is free to act according to his judgment. Bankers take the practical view that conditions in this country do not warrant a so-called popular subscription. The people have no gold and cannot obtain it, except from the Treasury supply. Withdrawals of this kind would aggravate instead of relieve the situation.

Popular interest in Government finance here, unlike that abroad, must be expressed through the intermediation of the savings banks. Of course, there can be no objection to a test of conditions in this respect, but the action yesterday is believed by gold holders to present a final analysis of the situation. Premonition of it gave tone to the security market throughout the day. It was believed down town to furnish a solution of the problem in hand. No doubt appeared that business interests throughout the country would be thereby fully reassured. An excellent effect in business was confidently expected to follow immediately upon official confirmation of the plan.

SOME FOREIGN RUMORS.

Conflicting Reports Circulated in London and Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the United States Embassy here has received a number of offers from German banking firms of the first class to take the proposed new American loan of $200,000,000 at 3¾ per cent. interest.

It is also reported here that the United States Treasury will give only 3 per cent., or, at most, 3¼ per cent. The Deutsche Bank is an anxious offerer for the loan.

Some firms profess to believe there will be an exclusive tender for the loan within the confines of the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. says nothing has been settled in regard to the placing of the proposed American loan here.

The Seligmans say the loan will be taken at 4 per cent. in coin, not in gold.

Other British bankers and financiers profess to have information that a price of a loan has been made to a syndicate, slightly less favorable to the United States Government than the terms on which the last sale was made.

The Standard will say to-morrow, in reference to the new American loan: "The loan is a mere raising of money to enable the United States to maintain an appearance of solvency. As it prolongs the present financial system, it must end in debasing the currency. The new bonds would not be extravagantly cheap at par."

Gold Ordered from London.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Lawson, Weidenfelt & Co. have ordered from London $500,000 in gold to be shipped on Saturday. This is the first installment of an order for $3,000,000.

DU MAURIER'S ONE TROUBLE

Ever Since Youth He Has Been Threatened with Loss of Sight.

From The Westminster Budget.

In the course of a talk Du Maurier described a tragic affair that occurred at the Antwerp Academy, where he was studying under De Keyser and Van Lerius. "It was on a day in Van Lerius's studio," he said, "that the great tragedy of my life occurred."

The voice of Du Maurier, who till then had been chatting with animation, suddenly fell, and over his face came an indefinable expression of mingled terror and anger and sorrow.

"I was drawing from a model, when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when in its turn I covered my right eye, I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me; it might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was as thunderstruck. Seeing my dismay, Van Lerius came up and asked me what might be the matter; and when I told him, he said that it was nothing, that he had had that himself, and so on. And a doctor whom I anxiously consulted that same day comforted me, and said that the accident was a passing one. However, my eye grew worse and worse, and the fear of a total blindness beset me constantly. That was the most tragic event of my life. It poisoned all by existence."

Du Maurier, as though to shake off a troubling obsession, rose from his chair, and walked about the room, cigarette in hand.

"In the spring of 1859 we heard of a great specialist who lived in Düsseldorf, and we went to see him. He examined my eyes, and said that, though the left eye was certainly lost, I had no reason to fear losing the other, but that I must be very careful, and not drink beer or eat cheese, and so on. It was very comforting to know that I was not to be blind, but I have never shaken off the terror of that apprehension.

"My life was a very prosperous one from the outset in London. I was married in 1863, and my wife and I never once knew financial troubles. My only trouble has been my fear about my eyes. Apart from that I have been very happy."

He Probably Obeyed the Will.

From The London Daily News.

A strange affair is reported from Llanrug, a small village in Carnarvonshire. The central figure was a Mrs. Jones, daughter of a former vicar of Llanrug. Upon the death of her first husband, a Mr. Welborne, a wealthy merchant in the West Indies, Mrs. Welborne returned home to Wales, where she attracted considerable attention, on account of her remarkable ideas. Recently she sold her estate in Llanrug to Mr. J. Watkin, a cousin of Sir Edward Watkin, and soon afterward left the locality to live on a farm she owned in Pentraeth, Anglesey. When she removed there, she did all the outwork on the farm herself, groomed the horses, cleaned the stables, fed the cows; in fact, performed the ordinary work of a farm servant.

It was here she contracted her second marriage with Edward Jones, a farm laborer, the offer coming from her. A few days ago the lady died, and at the end of last week was buried at Llanrug. The will proved to be a most extraordinary document. She wished to be buried in her hunting suit. Her shoes and her carriages were to be burned on the day of the funeral. All her horses, six in number, and varying in value from £60 to £80 a head, were to be shot on the day following the funeral. The remainder of her real and personal property, of the value of about £90,000, was left to her "dear husband," provided that he strictly and literally carried out all the orders expressed in the will.

Effects of Antitoxine in France.

From The London Standard.

Dr. Henry Monod has laid before the French Academy of Medicine some very interesting, though incomplete, statistics concerning the decrease in the mortality caused by diphtheria since the introduction of Dr. Roux's method of treating the disease by subcutaneous injections of serum. It was in January, 1895, that the use of the serum may be said to have commenced. In 108 French towns, with a population exceeding 20,000, the only places from which statistics are supplied regularly, the average number of deaths from diphtheria which had occurred during the first six months of the seven years previous to 1895 was 2,627. During the first six months of the present year the number of deaths from diphtheria was only 904, which is equivalent to a decrease of 65 per cent. in the mortality caused by that disease.

ALL THE WHEELMEN

Welcome the New Year at Their Clubs, and Then Went for a Ride—Mid-nigh Ride to Tarrytown.

Nearly all the bicycle clubs in this city and Brooklyn kept open house last night, and will do so to-day. With such a beautiful moonlight night there was little wonder that the riders were out in force to enjoy a run in the bracing air. Many of the riders spent the early hours of the evening at the clubhouses, and then started out for trips just when the whistles and bells were making the air resound with their welcome to the new year.

The principal runs from this city were to Yonkers and Tarrytown, the former being the more popular, as it was the shorter. In all about 100 riders started up through the Park and across the river in competitions for various bottles of champagne.

The Pequod Wheelmen of Brooklyn started from their Liberty Avenue clubhouse for Patchogue, where they will breakfast. After a two hours' rest, the wheelmen will return to Dunton, where there will be a general jollification over the first century run of the new year. Some fifty members participated in the run.

The Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City, after a dinner at Bergen Point, started at 12:01 last night for a run to Jersey City over the new boulevard. There was a merry party, and the wheelmen kept up a racket with horns and bells and whistles and rattles all the way from Bergen to their homes.

ELLIOTT WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

The Boston Cyclist to be a Candidate on the Racing Issue.

Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul of Massachusetts and editor of the League of American Wheelmen Bulletin, is a candidate for the Presidency of the league. Elliott is out with a declaration to that effect. It may be one of his humorous efforts, such as the readers of his publication have to struggle with weekly. The announcement seems to be made seriously, but Elliott is such a funny fellow—at least he says he is—that it is hard to say just what his position is.

He seems in earnest this time, and comes out flat-footed on the racing question, being opposed to the abandonment of the control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen. He goes to Baltimore as a candidate of the racing faction, and as one who believes firmly and unreservedly in the co-operation of the league and the National Cycle Board of Trade. He thinks that the league should have half a million members, and believes that affiliation with the racing crowd, but few of whom belong to the league, will bring this about, backed up by co-operation with cycle manufacturers who advertise in his weekly compilation of humor and poetry.

There are funny things even in an annual election of officers of the League of American Wheelmen.

They Won the Piano.

Members of the Long Island Wheelmen have won the piano offered by Thomas Adams, Jr., as a prize to the cycling club securing the largest number of new members for the Good Roads Association. The contest closed at noon yesterday, 1,214 members having been secured through the efforts of the several clubs. The Long Island Wheelmen secured 637 members, the Kings County Wheelmen 205, Liberty Wheelmen 177, Brooklyn Bicycle Club 91, South Brooklyn Wheelmen 35, Williamsburg Wheelmen, 26, and ten other clubs from 1 to 10 members each.

The Long Island Wheelmen took the piano to their clubhouse yesterday afternoon, and last evening it was dedicated at a club concert, at which members of the club and their friends tested the merits of the new addition to their clubhouse fixtures. Wheelmen from other clubs visited the Bedford Avenue house and helped the successful cyclists see the old year out and the new year in in appropriate fashion.

Proposed Tax on Bicycles.

Bills will be introduced in Albany this Winter levying a tax on bicycles, the proceeds of which will be used for the construction of cycle paths. The proposition comes originally from Oneida County, where the proposed legislation is favored by wheelmen. The proposed tax has been fixed at 50 cents or $1 per wheel. With a nominal tax a very large amount could be raised and there would be little opposition to the scheme outside of this city. New-York wheelmen would be less benefited by the tax than most others, though they would raise the largest amount. The money raised here could be very profitably expended on some of the roads in the annexed district and on Long Island, which are sadly in need of improvements that will hardly be made unless the bicycle owners raise the money themselves.

Cyclists Off for Chicago.

Quite a party of wheelmen and gentlemen interested in the manufacture of cycles will leave here to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock by a special train over the West Shore Railroad to attend the Chicago Cycle Show. The train will, at Buffalo, meet one from New-England with a party of Boston enthusiasts on board. The train thus consolidated will carry to Chicago a very lively and merry crowd of excursionists.

Meeting of Cyclists' Federation.

The next meeting of the Cyclists' Federation is to be held at the Waverly Cycle Academy, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee of the federation have a meeting at the same place to-morrow evening. The "notes from the Secretary's desk" is a unique and clever way of sending out information of value and interest to wheelmen.

More Delegates Chosen.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The Connecticut Division of the League of American Wheelmen, at its annual meeting, has selected the following delegates to the annual meeting at Baltimore: R. F. Kelsey, Hartford; E. W. Wilson, Waterbury; Chief Consul Westlake, Vice Consul Howell, and Secretary Sweet. The division decided to hold its midsummer State meet at Bridgeport July 4.

President Spalding's Report.

President A. G. Spalding of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers has issued his annual report to the members. It contains an exhaustive review of the transactions of the year, but makes no recommendations. The report has been mailed to all members of the board.

She Has Joined the League.

Lotta M. Crabtree, the actress, known to the stage as Lotta, has joined the ranks of the League of American Wheelmen. She is an enthusiastic and graceful rider. Her league number is 91,421.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Chief Consul Potter of the New-York State Division has appointed the following Road Book Committee for 1896: W. T. Wintringham, F. W. Sheldon, and E. A. Boettner of Brooklyn; F. A. Huist, H. Kauffman, S. Solomon, and E. W. Cox of New-York City; W. N. G. Clark of Mount Vernon; W. M. Rebasz, Rochester; O. H. Hauenstein of Buffalo; B. J. Talmadge of Windham; C. L. Ballymore, Buffalo; T. T. Briggs, Coeymans, and W. E. Fuller of Brooklyn.

—Walter C. Sanger, the fast rider who last year abandoned the semi-professional class for the professional, went out to skate at Milwaukee, Wis., last Friday evening. Miss Katherine Kotzenberg of Chicago accompanied him. While their friends were skating, the cyclist and Miss Kotzenberg went to the residence of Father McGill, and were married. Then they rejoined the skating party, and caused a bit of a sensation by reporting what they had done.

—Following are the nominees for officers of the New-York Tourist Wheelmen: For President—Frank L. Ryan; Vice President—I. Eckstein; Secretary—R. Levers; Treasurer—A. Prybil; Captain—W. J. McCormick; First Lieutenant—W. H. Kirton and James Murray; Second Lieutenant—N. M. Bowes; Color-Bearer—A. De Julio. The election will be held Jan. 24.

—The report of Secretary Bassett of the League of American Wheelmen as to the increase in division membership shows the following changes: New-York 132, total 10,000; New-Jersey 1, total 2,450; Missouri 12, total 1,552; Massachusetts 13, total 5,950; Ohio 7, total 1,839; Pennsylvania 8, total 4,488; California 7, total 925. Grand total, all divisions, 38,547.

—Having reached a membership of 10,000, the officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen now intend to at least double the membership of the organization in this State during the present year.

—The exhibition of trick riding at the Murray Hill Lyceum this afternoon will be solely for members of the Livingston Bicycle Club. No cards of admission have been issued.

—A century run by members of the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn is on the schedule for today. It will be a trip out into Long Island, where the roads are good.

—A local cycle show, under the auspices of the Albany County Wheelmen, will be held in Albany the first week in March.

—Harry Tyler, once a popular racing man, has retired from the track permanently and entered college.

HARVARD AND COLUMBIA TIED.

The Cambridge Men Lost a Game and also Their Lead.

For the third time in the present chess tournament Harvard and Columbia are tied for first place, and it is most likely that they will have to play a supplementary match. This eventuality may arise if both colleges win their games to-day or else make an even score. The deed of gift says that in case the tournament results in a tie the representative of one tying college who has made the best individual score in the tournament shall play a match of two games against [illegible] the other tying college [illegible] the better record.

Harvard lost her lead yesterday by suffering defeat in one of the two games played, while Columbia again put a double victory to her credit. It was left for Princeton to put a halt to the victorious career of the Bostonians. The champion of the Tigers, E. B. Seymour, Jr., who has been improving with every play day, conducted the game, in which he downed the senior representative of the Crimson, A. B. Ryder, with great nerve and sparks of ingenuity.

Ryder adopted his favorite Vienna opening. Taking advantage of an ill-considered move on the part of his adversary, Seymour won a pawn. Ryder then instituted a formidable attack, which put the Princetonian on his mettle. On the twentieth move Seymour sacrificed his knight for two pawns, bringing the attack to a halt. By a subsequent series of exchanges, Seymour regained the piece with a clear pawn to the good. In a short while he won a second pawn. Ryder kept up stout resistance until Seymour brought about the exchange of rooks, whereupon his pawns could not be stopped from queening. The game:

VIENNA OPENING.

White. Ryder, Harvard.	Black. Seymour, Princeton.	White. Ryder, Harvard.	Black. Seymour. Princeton.
P—K4	P—K4	QxQ	R—Q5ch
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	K—Kt2	R—Kt8ch
P—B4	P—Q4	K—R3	B—Kt2
PxKP	KtxP	R—R5	P—KR3
Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	R—KKtsq	R—Ksq
B—Kt5	B—Kt5	KtxB	KxKt
Castles	B—B4ch	P—Kt3	K—Kt3
P—Q4	B—Kt3	RxRPch	KxR
Kt—K2	Castles	BxPch	KxB
P—B3	BxKt	RxR	R—KBsq
RxB	KtxKP	P—Kt4	R—B6ch
R—B5	Kt—Kt3	R—Kt3	R—B5
Kt—B4	Kt—K2	R—R3	P—R3
R—R5	P—KB3	P—Kt5	RPxP
B—Q3	Q—Q2	R—R7	R—Q6ch
Q—Ksq	P—KB4	K—Kt2	KxP
BxKt	BPxB	RxP	R—B3
Q—R4	Kt—KB4	R—Kt7ch	K—R4
Q—R3	Q—KB2	R—R7ch	K—Kt3
P—KKt4	KtxQP	R—R3	P—Q5
PxKt	BxPch	R—Kt3ch	K—R2
R—Rsq	P—KKt3	R—Kt5	R—Kt3
R—R6	P—KKt4	Resigns.	
Kt—K6	Q—B5ch		

Southard of Harvard played a Vienna opening against Elmer of Princeton. The game drifted into a king's gambit declined. Elmer played better than ever before in the present tournament, but Southard finally broke through with his attack, and won on the thirty-eighth move.

The game between Arnstein of Yale and Ross of Columbia was full of vicissitudes. Ross obtained a decided superiority in position, owing to Arnstein's bishop being confined, and could have forced a speedy win on his twenty-seventh move. He, however, lost his chance, whereupon Arnstein brought his bishop into play, and by pinning the adverse knight won a pawn perforce. Arnstein then had an easy win by exchanging queens, but moved his king, which left him open to a perpetual check. In trying to avoid it he lost two pawns and afterward the game.

Price of Columbia played an Evans gambit, which Murdoch of Yale declined. The attack netted Price two pawns and a good position. Murdoch resigned on the thirty-ninth move.

THE SCORE OF COLLEGES.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard	7	3	Princeton	3	7
Columbia	7	3	Yale	3	7

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Ross	4	1	Prince	3	2
Ryder	3½	1½	Murdoch	2	3
Southard	3½	1½	Arnstein	1	4
Seymour	3	2	Elmer	0	5

To-day the final round of the tournament will be contested in the following order:

Seymour (Princeton) vs. Price (Columbia.)
Ryder (Harvard) vs. Murdoch (Yale.)
Southard (Harvard) vs. Arnstein (Yale.
Elmer (Princeton) vs. Ross (Columbia.)
Play will begin at 1 o'clock P. M.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Some manufacturers are getting out catalogues so elaborately artistic that they have concluded it will be too expensive to use them generally, and have compiled a less pretentious manual for "scrub" uses.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Liberty Company, held on Monday, several very important matters were decided, which will result in some new departures of considerable magnitude.

—Charles J. Dimick led a large party of enthusiasts from his riding academy, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, up the Boulevard last night to ride the new year in.

—The wheel-base question is still undergoing adjustment. Quite a number of makers have lengthened the 1896 models, while an equal or greater number have lessened the distance.

—Hot vinegar is said to be perhaps a trifle better than kerosene for loosening refractory nuts or other threaded parts which do not yield readily to the wrench or fingers.

—Henry Goodman will not leave the Pope Manufacturing Company to join the forces of Davidson Brothers, in Chicago, but will remain at Hartford.

—Several of the largest manufacturers have contracted to use the Three-in-One Compound in the oil cans which accompany new wheels.

—A factory in Coventry, England, has been equipped with American machinery for the making of English cycles.

—At the Stanley show, the American wheel which called forth most praise from the English papers was the Cleveland.

—Mr. William Bancroft of the Pope Manufacturing Company, with his bride, left New-York for Chicago yesterday.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Frank Burton, known as "The American Hustler," will start on a trip around the world next Wednesday. He is to leave the City Hall without a cent in his pocket, and if he returns within a year with $1,000 he is to receive $2,000 from a theatrical firm.

—A series of billiard exhibitions is to be given at "Billy" Sexton's billiard parlors during the next ten days. "Old Comanche" himself will play a number of the experts, and Prof. Kaariers, the champion trick player of the world, and "Yank" Adams, the champion finger billiard player, will give daily exhibitions, admission to which will be free.

Vaccination Against Cholera.

From The London Standard.

A lecture on vaccination against cholera was delivered yesterday by Mr. W. M. Haffkine, in the examination hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was based chiefly on the results of his experience in India, extending from April, 1893, till July last. The lecturer observed that in all those instances where cholera had made a large number of victims—that is to say, where it had sufficiently spread as to make it probable that the whole population, inoculated and uninoculated, were equally exposed to the infection—in all those places the results appeared invariably favorable to inoculation. The treatment applied after an epidemic actually breaks out tended to reduce the mortality even during the time which is claimed for producing the full effect of the operation.

In the Gaya Jail, where weak doses of a relatively weak vaccine had been applied, this reduction was to half the number of deaths; in the coolies of the Assam Burmah survey party, where strong doses had been applied, the number of deaths was reduced to one-seventh. In Lucknow, where the experiment was made on small doses of weak vaccine, a difference in cases and deaths was still noticeable in favor of the inoculated fourteen to fifteen months after vaccination, in an epidemic of exceptional virulence. This made it probable that a protective effect could be obtained even for longer periods of time if stronger doses of a stronger vaccine are used. The best results seem to be obtained from the application of middle doses of both anti-cholera vaccines, the second one bing kept at the highest degree of virulence obtainable. The most prolonged observations on the effect of such middle doses were made in Calcutta, where the mortality from the 11th up to the 459th day after vaccination was, among the inoculated, 17.24 times smaller, and the number of cases 19.27 times smaller than among the not inoculated.

Not a Ruler of the Planets.

From The London Daily News.

Some odd communications are received by Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, on the subject of the studies which engage him in his official capacity. It seems that many persons are still unable to distinguish between astronomy and astrology. Here is a specimen letter which Mr. Christie has communicated: "Dear Sir: Will you kindly rule my planet and full particulars? I was born ——. I am sending three stamps, as I do not know your charge. If it is not sufficient, kindly let me know, and I will send the difference." The writer must have been rather surprised at the answer he got to this generous offer. It was as follows: "The Astronomer Royal requests me to state that he is not able to rule the planets. Persons who pretend to do so are rogues and vagabonds."

Antitoxine in Chicago Jail.

From The Chicago Record, Dec. 28.

Antitoxine was freely used in the county jail yesterday in the treatment of matrons and eighteen women prisoners confined in the women's department. All of them had been exposed to diphtheria. The cells in the women's department and the boys' department adjoining were thoroughly fumigated again, and so were the cells in the west wing of the men's department. No spread of the disease is anticipated. The case of Essie Stewart, the convicted murderess, who was removed to the county hospital on Thursday, is not serious. She will probably return to the jail to-day or to-morrow. Health Commissioner Kerr did not send any one to disinfect the jail, as other provision had been made by Jailer Whitman.

Little Gold Got from Black Sand.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A mining man in Idaho sent to this city a short time since to get a few pounds of the gold-bearing black sand from the beach on the Oregon coast. After considerable trouble, a parcel was secured and sent to him. He doubtless wishes to devise some means of separating the gold from the sand—a problem many persons have wasted much time and money on. A man who has had a pretty thorough experience in black-sand mining on the Oregon beach says there is nothing in it. There are a few places where some money has been made in this kind of mining, but it was under exceptionally favorable circumstances, such as a rich deposit of the sand on bedrock, and plenty of water to sluice with. Under ordinary circumstances, the amount of gold is so small compared to the amount of sand to be washed or treated, that the gold will not pay for the work. The black sand is usually overloaded with gray sand, which is constantly being shifted by the wind or the tide, and it is an expensive job to keep it cleared off the patch of black sand. The gold is so fine and light that only a part of what is in the sand can be saved, and when a lot is secured it is so light that it does not amount to as much as one might imagine. As to machines for working the sand, the vast amount of sand that has to be handled precludes the idea of any paying machine being invented.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

CALIFORNIA

Special Trains, with Dining Cars, across the Continent at frequent intervals. Choice of routes.

FLORIDA AND NASSAU.

A party will also leave New-York January 10, for a Grand Tour, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Tampa, Winter Park, Ormond, Rockledge, and Lake Worth, with prolonged stays at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, the Tampa Bay Hotel, and the Hotel Royal Poinciana. A visit will also be made to Nassau, the charming capital of the Bahama Islands.
Atlanta will be visited on the outward trip, and Washington, D. C., on the return.
The Tickets permit the holders to return North with any one of Three Parties under Special Escort, or on Any Regular Train until May 31.
Additional Florida Tours, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, 14, and 28.
Tours to Washington, D. C., and Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and March 6.
Tours to Mexico, Jan. 24 and Feb. 14.
Tour to Japan, China, etc., Feb. 24.
Tours to Europe, March 21, May 16 and 23, June 20, and July 4.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

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AND
School of Stenography,
23D STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE,
will re-open after the Christmas holidays on Thursday, January 2d, 1896. Bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, civil government, shorthand, and typewriting. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Normal Art School.

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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

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Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, Dec. 17, 1895.
Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of
TWO MILLION DOLLARS,
for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1906.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000.
Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New-York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1896.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.
Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New-York.
All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Comptroller.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.) SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

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On the European plan exclusively. Located in the most aristocratic and fashionable part of the city; convenient to the shopping and amusement districts. All modern improvements, including new sanitary plumbing and electric lights. Arrangements for the season for family suites can now be made at reasonable prices. Cuisine and restaurant service of superior excellence.
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331 WEST 56th ST.—Private family offers sunny, attractive rooms; refined and comfortable home; references.

TWO LARGE AND ONE HALL ROOM ON second floor, with first-class board, with strictly private family on West 12th St.; no other boarders. M. L. McC., 1242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

48th ST., 144 WEST.—One large and one medium furnished room; gentlemen; reasonable.

319 EAST 17th ST.—Pleasant furnished room; running water; heated; moderate rent; private house; gentlemen only.

OWNER OF PRIVATE HOUSE WISHES TO let a few furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Inquire 149 West 48th St.

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JEFFERSON,
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Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.
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Plant System Hotels,
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The Tampa Bay,
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Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drugstores.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
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World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

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HANLON BROS.' NEW SUPERBA.

TONY PASTOR'S. Matinee To-day.
A GRAND HOLIDAY SHOW.
POLLIE HOLMES, GEO. MURPHY.

IRVING Place Theatre. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day at 2.
FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, first joint appearance of [illegible] and Mme. Calve, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. [illegible] Engle, Bauermeister, and Calve; Sigs. Cremonini, Ancona, Campanari, Russitano.
To-morrow Ev'g., fifth of the German operas, LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 3, LA TRAVIATA and LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve and Mme. Saville, Plancon, Lubert, Ancona, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Ancona.
Sat. Matinée at 2, AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Brema, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Arimondi, and Kaschmann.
Sat. Ev'g, at pop. prices, RIGOLETTO.
MELBA, Scalchi, Russitano, and Maurel.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 5—7th Sunday night concert. Soloists: Mme. Melba (her only appearance at the Sunday Concerts this season) and Mme. Scalchi, MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plancon. Entire Met. Op. Orch. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
Next Week, Jan. 6, CARMEN.
Calve, Saville, Lubert, De Vries, and Maurel.
Tues., Jan. 7, in Brooklyn, FAUST.
Saville, Scalchi, Cremonini, Ancona, Ed. de Reszke.
Wed., Jan. 8, LES HUGUENOTS.
Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 9, Die Walkure, (in German.) Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera FAUST.
Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Seats at Box Office, leading Hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Jan. 3 at 2. Jan. 4 at 8 o'Clock.
PADEREWSKI'S
last appearance in New-York before his extended Western trip
AT THE 2D AFT. AND EVG. CONCERTS of the
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
PADEREWSKI WILL PLAY THE LISZT CONCERTO AND BARCAROLE, ETUDE OP. 11, NO. 25, (CHOPIN,) HARK, HARK THE LARK, ERLKING, (SCHUBERT-LISZT.)
Seats now at Schuberth's and box office.
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CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1896.
The Messiah,
By the Harlem Oratorio Ass'n, the North New-York Choral Society, and Eminent Soloists.
SAMUEL A. BALDWIN, Musical Director.
Seats, from 50c. to $2, now at Box Office.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
3 NEW YEAR'S MATINEES 50c. ADMITS TO ALL.
2 P. M.—MUSIC HALL.—8:15 P. M.
YVETTE GUILBERT.
2 P. M.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.—8:15 P. M.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
50th (Souvenir) Performance Jan. 6.
Concert Hall, Promenade Concerts.
Sunday Eve., Scheel Concert and Yvette Guilbert.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St. Reserved Seats $2, $1.50, $1; adm. 50c.
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Every Ev'g this week, 8:15, Shakspere's merriest comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT.
MISS REHAN .... as VIOLA
MR. LEWIS .... as SIR TOBY
And Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Worthing, Miss Haswell, and Miss Elliott.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
*,*Tuesday, Jan. 7—Production of an entirely new comedy, "The Two Escutcheons"—Miss Rehan, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Stevens, &c.

CHICKERING HALL. FIRST RECITAL BY
VICTOR MAUREL
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8:30.
Tuesday Aft., Jan. 7, and Tuesday Eve., Jan. 14.
Reserved seats $1.50
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PHIPPS & ALPUENTE, Managers.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:15. Matinées New Year's and Saturday.
...... THE HOME SECRETARY ......
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Next Monday, A. W. Pinero's latest play, "THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."
Monday, at 3:00, Max O'Rell, on "John Bull."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c.
TO-DAY—2:15 P. M.
HOLIDAY MATINEE.
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
Extra Matinee To-day.
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

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LAST WEEK. MAT. TO-DAY.
The Gay Parisians.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
Com. Mon. Eve., Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE County Fair
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

BIJOU. Broadway & 30th St.
RUDOLPH ARONSON .... Manager
Enormous success of MINNIE PALMER in the Musical Comedy, THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Evenings, 8:15. NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT., 2.
Next Monday, Jan. 6, GENTLEMAN JOE.

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. at 8:15; Mat. Sat.
H. C. MINER .... Proprietor and Manager
Continued Success.
JAMES A. HERNE, SHORE ACRES.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
JAN. 3, COSTLY SOUVENIRS.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Sats.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY!
THIS NEW YEAR'S DAY!
9TH WEEK. FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. JOHN HARE,
MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY,
"THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH."
Next Monday—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES and COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last Week.
SAT., JAN. 4, SOUVENIR MATINEE.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Evenings, 8 sharp. Mats. To-day and Sat.
Jan. 6, JOHN DREW in BAUBLE SHOP.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. Matinée To-day at 2. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, (New Year's,) 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8 sharp. Mat. 2.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. MAT. TO-DAY.
MISS NETHERSOLE ...as... CARMEN
Evenings, 8. Mats. To-day and Sat.
Jan. 8—Return of EMPIRE THEATRE CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St., near Lex'n, 12 to 12. 25 & 50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Sig. Petugini, Mlle. Pilar-Morin; 40 Specialties.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Prices 25c. to $1. Welcome the New Year Amid
A FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND MIRTH.
MATINEE TO-DAY. THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FALL EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN.
N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
MRS. POTTER and MR. BELLEW.
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.

GARRICK Theatre. Matinée To-day, To-night.
Cissy Fitzgerald & The Foundling.
Next Tues., Stuart Robson, Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.

Lectures.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LECTURES
FOR JANUARY.
AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M. Jan. 7, REV. F. HUBERTY JAMES, "China and America"; Jan. 14, 21, and 28, Prof. CHARLES SPRAGUE-SMITH, "The Lakes of Switzerland." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M., JULIUS SACHS, Ph. D., "Greek Vase Paintings." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M., FERDINAND G. WIECHMANN, Ph. D., "Talks on Chemistry." Apply for tickets to Secretary of the President, Columbia College.
AT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 P. M., Third series of Biological lectures on "Birds, Their Habits and Instincts"; Jan. 7, 14, 28, MR. FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31, PROF. C. LLOYD MORGAN, Jan. 21, PROF. HENRY F. OSBORN, "Ancient Life of North America." Apply for tickets to Secretary of the President, Columbia College.

May this year be "as you like it" in all things. We, for our part, will do our best to make it so.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Opening,
January 2nd, 1896.
Foreign Cotton Dress Goods & Shirtings.

French Organdies,
Dotted Swiss,
Percales and Piqués.
Scotch Ginghams,
Cheviots, Madras,
Irish Dimities.
Plain and Fancy
Linen Batiste.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Stern Brothers
To-morrow, Thursday
Clearing Sale
in their
Ladies' Cloak Dept's
Jackets at $5.75, $6.85, $7.25, $9.50, $11.75, $13.50
Capes at $9.50, $10.50, $12.75
All the newest and most desirable class of garments
And greatly below the lowest prices made this season.
Also the remainder of their
Imported Garments
At Corresponding Prices.
West Twenty-third Street

Stern Brothers
will commence their
Annual Sale
of
Linen
Housekeeping Goods
From the leading and most celebrated manufacturers, on
Thursday, January 2d
Exceptional Values
will be offered throughout the departments.
West Twenty-third St.

The
Annual Linen Sale
OF
Table Cloths and Napkins
Hemstitched and Fringed Luncheon Cloths
Table Damask by the yard
Hemstitched Bed Linen
Fine Toilet Towels
Ready-Hemmed Roller Towels
Glass Towels, Dusters, etc.
AT
"The Linen Store,"
which commenced Dec. 30th, to be continued throughout January,
will afford housekeepers an opportunity to secure pure linens for housekeeping purposes at a bona-fide reduction of
25%, 33⅓% and 50%
from regular prices.
Write for printed list of particulars.
James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West Twenty-third St., New York.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Company

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1895.

Dr. **BALANCE SHEET.** **Cr.**

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at 4 per cent. Actuaries' Table (N. Y. State standard,) including dividends	$6,633,188.00	By bonds and mortgages	$4,639,650.00
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	39,853.33	By United States and other bonds	1,663,234.58
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	65,085.00	By real estate	241,700.00
To premiums paid in advance	3,085.68	By cash in banks	131,399.66
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	3,220.00	By cash in office	1,728.45
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts	5,621.59	By loans on policies	307,536.39
To surplus as regards policy-holders	627,209.75	By loans secured by collaterals	85,495.06
		By balances due by agents, secured	15,523.27
		By interest accrued	84,534.66
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	97,330.66
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	109,130.62
Total	$7,377,263.35	Total	$7,377,263.35

On the former basis of valuation (i. e., American Table and 4½ per cent. Interest) the surplus is $1,080,649.75.

Payments to Policy holders during 1895, Dividends, Death Claims, Matured Endowments, etc., $764,812.90.

DIRECTORS:

Henry W. Ford,
Nathan F. Graves,
Henry C. Hulbert,
James R. Plum,
George G. Williams,
Antony Wallach,
Oliver P. Buel,

Edw. Van Volkenburgh,
Charles P. Fraleigh,
John P. Munn, M. D.,
George H. Burford,
Alfred S. Heidelbach,
Alfred Wheelwright,
Francis L. Leland,

E. H. Perkins, Jr.,
A. S. Frissell,
John J. Tucker,
D. H. Houghtaling,
Thomas Russell,
Edward P. Steers,
David J. Dean,

Charles E. Patterson,
John M. Toucey,
Wm. T. Standen,
Solomon W. Albro,
Geo. E. Fisher,
Donald B. Toucey.
Clarence H. Kelsey.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE H. BURFORD	President
C. P. FRALEIGH	Secretary
A. WHEELWRIGHT	Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM T. STANDEN	Actuary
ARTHUR C. PERRY	Cashier
J. P. MUNN	Medical Director

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	Pres. Chemical National Bank.
JOHN J. TUCKER	Builder
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,	Pres. Imp. and Tr. National Bank.
JAMES R. PLUM	Leather

Home Office, 261, 262, and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The first of the two Assembly balls will be given on Thursday evening of next week at Sherry's. The Assembly Matrons are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. S. Van Renssalaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. James G. King Duer, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William Dare Morgan, Mrs. Newbold, Morris, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Whitney, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

—The Knollwood Country Club members have arranged for a club match for a silver cup to-day. This will be the handicap over the eighteen-hole course. L. E. Van Etten, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud, E. H, Clark, B. L. Tone, E. S. Reynal, A. T. Gillender, B. Scott McComb, and C. V. V. Sewell will be among the contestants. The final match for the season for the Thebaud Handicap Cup will be played on Saturday. The Thebaud Cup contests will be resumed in the early Spring and will close in May. The member winning it the most times will be awarded the cup. Mrs. P. G. Thebaut thus far stands at the head of the list, with a credit of two victories. Those winning it once are E. A. Walthew, B. S. McComb, E. S. Reynal, and C. V. V. Sewell.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace Fanshawe of Morristown, N. J., a granddaughter of Mrs. John Davies, to George Marshall Allan of 41 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city. The wedding will probably take place in the Spring.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and family, who have been spending the holidays with Mrs. Sloane's brother, George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C., will return to town to-morrow.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Carolyn O'Connor, a daughter of Mrs. William P. O'Connor of 8 East Twelfth Street, to Henry Van Alst Brower, a son of John Van Alst Brower of this city.

—Mrs. Joseph T. Daly of 19 East Fifty-seventh Street will give afternoon receptions on Jan. 18 and 25, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

—The marriage of Miss Caroline H. Peene, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Peene of Yonkers, N. Y., to Arthur Harris of New-York will take place on the evening of Jan. 8 at the home of the bride's parents, at 94 North Broadway, Yonkers.

—The Riverside Drive Riding Association has completed arrangements for its annual hunt ball, which will be given to-morrow evening at the home of Miss Bacon, on Riverside Drive. The entire house will be elaborately festooned and garlanded with evergreen and holly, and in every available corner will be placed masses of red and white carnations and exotics to bring out distinctively the colors of the club. The Reception Committee, consisting of Ward Brower, William Stout, and the Misses Wetherbee, Bacon, and Hitchcock, will receive the guests in the large hallway, which will be so hung with holly and evergreen as to reproduce a picture of "Old England." Fully 200 guests are expected to be present and see the Riding Club in its brightest colors. Among some of the people who expect to be present are Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Miss Lulu Anderson, Robert Thompson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Joseph Falconer, Miss Mabel Good, John Brower, Harold Bacon, Miss Mary D. Hitchcock, Carman Barrett, Robert Ferguson, and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Geary.

—Cardinal Satolli is to be the guest of honor at a large dinner which Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street will give early this month.

—Mrs. Richard Derby of 3 East Fortieth Street gave a small dance for young people last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Williams and the Misses Williams will sail for Europe the latter part of this month. They will spend several weeks in Paris, and will then go to London, where they will remain until late in the Spring.

—The marriage of Miss Maud Appleton Norton, daughter of the late Gen. Norton of the United States Army, to Gilbert Totten Sutton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Sutton of this city, will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Hillcrest, the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ringer, at Fordham Heights. Only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends have been invited to the ceremony.

—A pleasant holiday dance was given last evening by Mrs. Henry W. Clark at her home, 86 Pelham Road, Pelham, N. Y., in honor of her daughter, Miss Elsie Clark. The house was decorated with holiday wreaths and garlands. Among those present were Miss Maud Stavey, Ernest Stavey, Miss Ruth Badgley, Miss Mary Beecroft, Fred Andrews, William Andrews, Frank Kingsley, Miss Katherine Summerhayes, Miss Helen Neilson, Harry Summerhayes, Miss Betty di Zerega, Miss Lisa Marshal, Miss Sophie Miller, Miss Hester Ferris, Herbert Corey, Chester Beecroft, Ralph Law, Edward Fisher, Miss Edna Rich, Miss Gertrude Le Count, Miss Josephine Ogden, Miss Gertrude Fonda, Miss Sophy Zogbaum, Lawrence Haskin, Victor di Zerega, Rufus Zogbaum, and Chandler Fort.

—Miss O'Donnell of Baltimore and Miss Helen Carroll gave a dance last evening in the barn attached to the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, at Hempstead, L. I. It was a leap-year dance. The barn, which is probably the biggest one on Long Island, was handsomely decorated with bunting, tropical plants, chrysanthemums, and other flowers. Lander's Orchestra of New-York furnished the music. An elaborate suppper was served.

—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Haines and the MissesHaines of East Seventy-second Street will sail for New-York from France the middle of this month. They have been abroad for nearly a year, and have spent a great part of the time in the southern part of France. They will spend the remainder of the Winter and a portion of the Spring at St. Augustine, Fla., as has been their custom for several years.

—Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of 200 West End Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon to the Association of the New-York Alumnae of Smith College. Mrs. Adams, who is President of the association, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Warren E. Derby, Mrs. F. W. La Mont, Mrs. Joseph Dean, Miss Van Kirk, and Miss Foster.

—The third meeting of the Wednesday Evening Dancing Class will take place to-night at the Hotel Majestic.

—The Patriarchs will give their second dance at Delmonico's on the evening of Feb. 17, two days before Ash Wednesday.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Farnsworth, a daughter of the late Henry Lawrence Farnsworth, formerly of New-York and afterward of Boston, to Harold F. Wood of New-York. It is expected that the wedding will be celebrated early in the Spring. Miss Farnsworth is at present in Europe, where she went several weeks ago, and the announcement of the engagement comes from London.

PATRIARCH.

Caw's for Happiness—and Pens.

Every one has use for a fountain pen almost every day in the year, but there is only one day when it will be possible to buy a Caw's Fountain Pen and a pint of ink for 50 cents. To-morrow is the day. No. 168 Broadway, office of the Caw's Pen and Ink Company, is the place. At any other time the pen alone cannot be bought for less than five times 50 cents. The great reputation of Caw's fountain pens for reliability and durability makes the offer a remarkable one. These pens will be sold only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Senator Hill's ex-Confederate Bill.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Senator Hill's bill to repeal the statute prohibiting ex-Confederate officers who had previously been commissioned officers of the United States Army or Navy from being commissioned in the United States Army, was passed by a vote which indicates that the era of good feeling has really begun again and that sectionalism in the invidious meaning of the term is dead.

ENGLAND'S OLD VOLCANOES

They Produced the Great Dikes to be Seen in Many Parts of the Kingdom.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Sir Archibald Geikie, F. R. S., in a lecture before the Glasgow Geological Society on "The Latest Volcanoes in the British Isles," says that the subject was one which had occupied him closely for the last twenty, and more especially for the last seven, years. These islands of ours were specially fortunate in the wonderfully complete record which they had within their borders of the history of volcanic action. He supposed there was no area of equal dimensions on the surface of the earth where the story of volcanic action had been recorded so completely and with such wonderfully voluminous details.

From the earliest geological times they had an almost continuous record of volcanic eruption along the western border of the European Continent. There were once active volcanoes along a great valley between the Outer Hebrides on the west and the mainland of Scotland on the east, and they extended from the south of Antrim through the line of the Inner Hebrides far north into the Faroe Isles, and beyond them into Iceland. The present Icelandic volcanoes were the lineal descendants of those which were in action in this country in older tertiary times.

The story of volcanoes in this country was to be found by the side of volcanoes in Iceland, and one of the most prominent features of the modern volcanoes in that country was that they did not form mountains like Etna or Vesuvius. Their dominant feature was the production of great rectilinear fissures, but there were also cones. Every one who had sailed along the shores of the Clyde was familiar with the dikes that rose up sometimes with singular prominence along the shores of Arran, Bute, and the Cumbraes—great wall-like masses of black rock through the sandstone. These dikes marked some of the fissures produced during the time of the early teritary volcanic eruptions. The eruptions appeared to have begun with the formation of these fissures. They had them in Antrim, Mull, Rum, Canna, Sanday, and Skye. The Inner Hebrides were merely fragments of what may have been originally a volcanic plateau extending from Antrim in the south to the north of Skye. The successive outflows of basalt could be traced in layers in old river channels, and these layers had been repeated at least four times in the history of the plateau, as shown in the Islands of Canna and Sanday.

From the beginning of the story to the end the production of fissures seemed to have been the fundamental fact. There was great difficulty in fixing the age, but within the last few months, in the course of their work in the Geological Survey, they had come across evidence which would enable them to spell their way among the dikes of the whole Western Highlands. The volcanoes, however, belonged to a very recent period—to a time actually younger than the soft clay on which London is built. That clay was there before the volcanoes began to blaze forth. In closing, Sir Archibald referred to the subject of denudation or waste, which he described as one of the most fascinating departments of geology, and as one which gave valuable aid in enabling them to determine the age of different strata; and there was, he said, no place where the geologist could study that subject with more profit to himself and benefit to science than along the north shores of the Faroe Isles, where there were the finest sea cliffs in Europe, some of them 2,000 feet in height.

Was Is Wuz to Most.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Critic's "Lounger" declares that nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of every one thousand pronounce was "wuz." "The time was, and not so long ago, when we would have denied that there was anything wrong with our pronunciation. Now that we acknowledge the wrong, let us make haste to right it," says Lounger.

COMING EVENTS.

—Free lecture on "Lakes of Central New-York and Erie Canal," American Museum of Natural History to-day, 3 P. M.

—Young Women's Christian Association reception to Women's Bible Class, 7 East Fifteenth Street to-day, 3 to 5 P. M.

—Prison Guild Concert Entertainment at the Tombs, 2:30 P. M., to-day.

Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—James Whalen, a foreman of a gang of laborers, was killed by an accident yesterday afternoon in a sewer excavation in front of 332 West Fifteenth Street. Whalen was working in the bottom of it when a heavy piece of rock fell upon him. He was badly crushed and died while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. August Kempfner of 315 West Sixty-fourth Street, the contractor in charge, was arrested.

—Chief Conlin was asked yesterday whether the police would begin to take action to-day toward removing bootblack stands. The Chief said that the bootblacks would not be interfered with until the Legislature meets, when the question of bootblack and other stands will receive consideration. It is expected that the ordinances will then be amended so as to give some privileges to bootblacks and standkeepers.

—The body of a man about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown hair and mustache, gray eyes, weighing about 180 pounds, was found in the East River at the foot of Forty-seventh Street, Monday afternoon, and taken to the Morgue. The body had probably had been in the water for some time. No money or papers were found in the clothing.

—Charles Dietz, the crank, who has been brothering the police of the city for the past few days, claiming that he had captured the escaped Post Office robbers, and that he had a clue that would lead to the capture of the robbers who stole the Burden jewelry, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon for examination as to his sanity.

—An unknown man was taken sick on the South Ferry boat Atlantic on the trip from Brooklyn at 11 o'clock yesterday. When the boat reached her pier on this side he was removed to the waiting room in the ferry house, where he died before an ambulance arrived. He had some receipts in his pocket signed William Doyle, agent for Henry P. Cregier.

—The Old Dominion Steamship Company is going to make daily trips, Sundays excepted, to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va., with its two new steamships Jamestown and Yorktown, and the two fastest vessels in its old fleet, the Roanoke and Guyandotte. The vessels will begin running to-day on the new schedule.

—The night steamer leaving Pier 25 East River, 11:30 P. M., except Sundays, for New-Haven, will be withdrawn Jan. 1 for the Winter. The steamer Richard Peck (the flyer) will then commence for the same period to leave at 4 P. M., instead of 3 P. M. A freight steamer will leave at 9 P. M. in addition.

—Peter Boehm, sixty-eight years of age, of 332 East Thirty-third Street, was run over by a heavy truck on Third Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that his hip had been fractured.

—The collection of paintings, studio appointments, costumes and curios belonging to the noted American artist, William M. Chase, N. A., will be on free view at the American Art Galleries, beginning Jan. 3, prior to their being sold at public auction on Jan. 7, and following days.

—Raymond & Whitcomb of 31 East Fourteenth Street announce two very interesting tours. The first will leave here Jan. 7 for the Pacific coast, and the other will start Jan. 10 for Florida and the Bahamas. Particulars of these and other tours may be had on application.

—Dr. J. Hartman of 267 West Thirty-sixth Street announces that he will distribute to poor and needy persons, at his office at noon to-day, 1,000 meals, consisting of bread, meat, warm milk, cheese, and fruit. Persons are requested to bring cans for the milk.

—The Rev. James Matthews of 533 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a cable car yesterday afternoon at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. He declined medical attendance and was taken care of by friends.

—The police were asked yesterday to look for William Marshall, fifty-three years old, who has been missing since the day following Christmas. He lived at 127 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

—Sergt. Edward Delamater of the Mercer Street Station yesterday filed at Police Headquarters an application to be retired on half pay. He has been thirty-three years on the force. He was formerly Acting Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct.

—Officers John Wakefield and Louis Vegara of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were discharged by the society's officers to-day for allowing a young boy prisoner to escape from their custody in a street car last week.

—There will be a New Year's reception at the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, to-day. The public is cordially invited and hearty welcome will be given to all.

—Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon married William Arnheim of Chicago and Miss Katharine Alten of this city. Former detective Charles Heidelberg and Miss Lillian Weed were the witnesses.

—Twenty Italian smallpox suspects, who have been detained on Hoffman Island for some days past, were released yesterday, and brought to the Battery pier on the tug Governor Flower.

Brooklyn.

—Thomas Neubau, sixteen years old, of 420 West Thirty-fifth Street, New-York City, who was arrested Monday while inserting false keys in the parlor door of William Schroeder's house, 180 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday held for further examination by Justice Laimbeer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court. The police charged that Neubau had robbed Schroeder's place three times within a year.

—John J. McGinniss, one of the Republican leaders in the Eighth Ward, yesterday applied to Supreme Court Justice W. J. Gaynor for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Republican Enrollment Committee of the ward to call new primaries for the election of delegates to the County Committee. Decision was reserved.

—Pies, hot biscuits, doughnuts, and hard-boiled eggs flew in every direction in Brooklyn yesterday, when a Fulton Street trolley car struck a wagon of the Novelty Lunch Company at Nostrand Avenue. Nobody was hurt; but the wagon and the lunch assortment were hurt $50 worth.

—Arrangements have been made to unveil the Grant Statue in front of the Union League Club, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris will unveil the statue April 27, 1896, which is the anniversary of Gen. Grant's birth.

—Mrs. Freda Grimm, seventy-five years old, of 143 Ewen Street was found dead in bed yesterday morning. She had been in feeble health.

Long Island City.

—Dr. J. F. Valentine, surgeon for the Long Island Railroad Company, will deliver a course of seven lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 45 Borden Avenue.

—The sisters of St. John's Hospital have published a letter thanking those who gave financial help to the hospital recently.

—The Board of Assessors have passed resolutions commending James F. McDonald, clerk of the board.

—Daniel J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector of Plumbing, has handed his resignation to Mayor Sanford.

Long Island.

—Court Clarenceville, Order of Foresters, has elected these officers: Chief Ranger—M. A. Schultz; Sub Chief Ranger—T. S. Baldwin; Treasurer—Henry Beckerle; Financial Secretary—Gustav Glaser; Recording Secretary—Joseph Ryan; Senior Woodward—Thomas May; Junior Woodward—Alfred Foreman; Senior Beadle—Konrad Kaiser; Junior Beadle—Ferdinand Stetter; Trustee—F. V. Walters.

—Jamaica Lodge, F. and A. M., has elected the following officers: George W. Burnham, Master; F. J. Moore, Senior Warden; F. W. Cole, Junior Warden; Henry Clerke, Treasurer; W. E. Stecher, Secretary; George M. Gale, J. Tyler Watts, and Dows S. Lott, Trustees; William J. Roost, Tiler.

—The annual meeting of the Jamaica Baptist Church Society, held Monday evening, resulted in the election of Charles A. Hayward, Deacon; John Dorset, James A. Edwards, and Andrew J. Tash, Trustees; James A. Kehlbeck, Clerk.

—The new officers of South Side Lodge, F. and A. M., were installed Monday evening by District Deputy William L. Swan of Oyster Bay.

—William F. Wyckoff has resigned as Trustee of Jamaica Village because he was unable to attend to his business and hold the office.

—Two cottages owned by Ira Ingraham, at Aqueduct, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is $4,000.

—Capt. Swift of the Richmond Hill police force has been asked to resign by the Board of Trustees of that village.

—The School Trustees and Boards of Education of Queens County will meet in the Town Hall, Jamaica, Jan. 18.

—Seaside Hose and Engine Company gave a reception and dance in its house at Rockaway Beach last evening.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of the Huntington Presbyterian Church gave a reception Monday evening.

—The new College Point Board of Trustees will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to organize and elect a clerk.

—Court Freygang of the Ancient Order of Foresters held its annual ball at College Point last evening.

—The fair held by the Morris Park Epworth League of the Methodist Church netted more than $300.

—Codfish are being caught in great numbers in the bays along the south shore of Long Island.

—Watch-night services were held in the Methodist churches on Long Island last night.

—William Dayton of Port Jefferson was fined $10 yesterday for leaving a horse to starve.

—Certain residents of Newtown village want the place rechristened "Elmhurst."

—The fourth reception of the Freeport Social Club was held Monday evening.

—The proposition to incorporate Rockaway Beach has been abandoned.

—About 100 pigeons were stolen from E. Sifferlen of Woodhaven recently.

—Freeport is discussing a proposition to have electric lights.

—A Sons of Veterans camp is to be organized in Jamaica.

Yonkers.

—The appropriations for the contingent expenses of the city for the coming year have been fixed by the Common Council as follows: Department of Public Works, $23,189; expense, $13,061; legal, $4,500; election, $6,400; City Court, $2,150; health, $10,000; poor, $3,500; public property, $1,300; salaries, $45,900; making a grand total of $110,000.

—The City Attorney has been directed to prepare an act to be presented to the Legislature, giving authority to the Common Council to use the proceeds realized upon the sale of the $100,000 par value of bonds issued by the Common Council in the purchase of land and erecting thereon a municipal building.

—Palisade Lodge, No. 571, I. O. O. F., has elected the following new officers: Noble Grand—Stanton D Warner; Vice Grand—Guy R. Stephens; Recording Secretary—John Ross; Financial Secretary—A. A. Suydam; Treasurer—Charles G. Wilson; Trustee—Charles F. Nugent.

—A public reception will be given from 3 to 10 P. M. to-day by the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Reception Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be music and refreshments. Everybody is invited.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club held a watch-night meeting in its clubroom last night and watched the old year out and the new year in. Refreshments were served.

—The Palisade Boat Club will have a New Year's Day spread to-day, and members and friends are expected to call in large numbers to renew old acquaintances.

—The Yonkers High School Alumni reception, held last night, was a very enjoyable event. The members saw the old year out and the new year in.

—The rainfall of Monday night's storm, as measured at the city water pumping station, amounted to 1.63 inches.

—Members of the City Club and their families are invited to call at the clubhouse, in South Broadway, to-day.

—Frederick Heather of this city has received a patent for a folding boat, invented principally for duck shooting.

—A New Year's tea will be given in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church this evening.

—The last rendering of "The Nativity Cantata" was given in St. Mary's Hall Monday night.

New-Rochelle.

—At the inquest held Monday night on the death of Frank Abbozzia and Frank Voilpe, who were killed by an accidental explosion of dynamite in the freight yards of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Dec. 21, the Coroner's jury failed to find any one to blame for the disaster. The railroad company was cautioned about the manner of using explosives in New-Rochelle. Neither the officers of the railroad nor the powder experts present at the inquest were able to explain the cause of the explosion.

—A meeting of the sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty, appointed to take steps to secure lower gas rates, met monday night. A letter to the Board of Trustees was drawn up requesting it not to make any new contracts with the gas company or the electric light company. Ralph Woodward, local Superintendent of the gas company, says the committees have refused to meet the company half way, and that they demand more than the company can give.

—A plate glass window ten feet square in the shoe store of T. J. Stevens, Main Street and Centre Avenue, was blown in during the storm Monday night. Shoes and shoe boxes were swept from the shelves. Telephone wires were blown down about town, and many chimneys and copings were thrown into the streets.

—The following officers have been elected in the New-Rochelle lodge of Odd Fellows: Noble Grand—F. O. Simpson; Vice Grand—J. B. Vreeland; Secretary—Fred Lounds; Treasurer—Paul Sauer; Trustee—H. E. Elderken; Representative to the Home Association—Paul Sauer. The installation will take place Monday night.

—The week of prayer will be observed in New-Rochelle by a series of union services in the churches. The meetings from Jan. 6 to Jan. 10 will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Jan. 13 and 14 in the Salem Baptist Church, and Jan. 15 in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The thirty-seventh annual ball of Huguenot Engine Company will be given in the Casino Jan. 27.

Westchester County.

—The heavy wind early yesterday morning blew a freight box car off the switch at Unionville Station on the New-York and Harlem Railroad upon the main track. The engineer of a passenger train going south at 6:30 did not see it, and his train, under slow headway, ran into it. The only damage done was to the car and the front of the locomotive. Trains were delayed a short time, but nobody was injured.

Staten Island.

—The Port Richmond Trustees met Monday evening and straightened out the muddle which had arisen over the granting of the franchises for Richmond Terrace and Richmond Avenue, to the Staten Island Electric Company, because final action upon the amended contracts had been taken in secret session. The contracts were again approved by a vote of 3 to 2, Trustees Merrill and Wheeler voting in the negative. The board declined to consider an application made by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company for permission to rebuild the telephone lines in the village on the ground that the lines are the property of another company. No action was taken on the postponed water election except to arrange to hear the representatives of the company now supplying the village with water, at a meeting on Jan. 7.

—The complaint charging Constable John Redmond with forcibly entering a United States Post Office to make a levy upon personal property was dismissed by Justice Cornell yesterday morning on the ground that the action was improperly brought in his court.

—A fire started in the kitchen of the residence of Gustav Deutscher, on Simonson Avenue, Erastina, yesterday, and before the flames were extinguished a goat which was stabled under the kitchen was roasted.

—O. H. Hoag, Principal of the public school, has been asked by the Trustees to resign. It is said he has not used text books recently bought by the Trustees.

Jersey City.

—The members of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church held a meeting Monday night to devise ways and means of paying off the church debt, amounting to $2,000. Several members offered to pay the debt if the congregation would agree to recall the Rev. Edward MacMinn, who retired last Sunday night. The matter is held under advisement.

—The American Mutoscope Company yesterday filed articles of incorporation in the Hudson County Clerk's office, at Jersey City. The capital stock is $2,000,000, in 20,000 shares, and is all paid in. The incorporators are George H. Lawman of Greenwich, Conn.; William C. Smith of Brooklyn, and James Fielder of Jersey City.

—The joint commission appointed by Govs. Morton and Werts to protect the Palisades held an informal meeting here yesterday. It was decided to keep a close watch on all legislation relative to the matter, both in Albany and Trenton.

—Frank Mahon, who shot Thomas Morrin Oct. 23, was yesterday convicted of assault with intent to kill, notwithstanding his plea of insanity. His counsel denounced the verdict as an outrage. They will take a writ of error.

—The South Classis of Bergen yesterday adopted resolutions of regret concerning the death of the Rev. Robert W. Conradia, pastor of the Monmouth Street German Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city.

—Mrs. Ella Kastendieck yesterday began suit for divorce against her husband, John C. Kastendieck, on statutory grounds. The couple were married Feb. 21, 1889, by the Rev. E. A. Meury.

—Patrick McGuckin and Rose O'Brien were convicted of highway robbery yesterday. They met Angelo Canetti in the street one night about a month ago and robbed him of $6.

—It was reported yesterday that the purchase of the Fourteenth Street Ferry in Hoboken was in the interest of the West Shore Railroad, but the report could not be verified.

—It was reported yesterday that New-York capitalists had bought the northeast corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets, and will erect a ten-story building.

—Mayor Wanser will not receive callers to-day, but Mayor Fagan of Hoboken will.

—Last night was observed as "watch night" in the Methodist churches.

Long Branch.

—"Phil" Daly, with a party of friends, while on his way in a carriage to this city on Monday night from a visit to the meeting of the Monmouth Troop of cavalrymen at Red Bank, came within five feet of being ground to pieces by a freight train at the Oceanport crossing of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad. Mr. Daly saw the headlight of the freight engine just in time to save his companions. In the carriage with Mr. Daly were Frank Dalton, T. W. Cooper, Jr., Major J. V. Allstrom, C. E. Nordell, and Mr. Applegate of Asbury Park.

—The executor of the estate of Dr. J. W. Taylor announces that the Monmouth County Hospital will receive $2,000, this sum being the balance of Dr Taylor's property left after all bequests were made according to the provisions of his will.

—Mrs. Susan Harvey, daughter of the late Joseph King, a well-known resident of Monmouth County, died yesterday of paralysis. She was seventy-five years old. A husband and four children—three sons and a daughter—survive her.

—John W. Henry of Baltimore, Md., was married yesterday to Miss Sadie Bergen, daughter of Mrs. Lewis R. Bergen. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. B. Herman in the parsonage of the First Reformed Church.

New-Jersey.

—There is now but little doubt that the man found in an outhouse on Spruce Street, Paterson, on Sunday unconscious, and who died in the General Hospital Monday, was murdered. He was assaulted on Ramapo Avenue, and wandered to where he was found. The identification of the body as that of the man assaulted has been completed, but the identity and name of the dead man is still a mystery. Walter G. Hopper of Riverside, who saw the fight, identified the body as that of the man he had seen assaulted. No one has yet been found who knows who the man was.

—Sheriff Servis of New-Brunswick has started to write up the new jury book for 1896, and put it into shape for the courts, so that the cases pending may be taken up as soon as possible. The law requires that the book shall be written up each year, but it appears no attempt to carry out the law has been made, and that the jury lists were in a poor condition. This state of affairs was brought out by counsel in delaying a case yesterday. The Sheriff had nine men at work on the book this morning, and they expect to have the work completed by midnight.

—The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin of Perth Amboy, who was supposed to have been killed by her husband, who had thrown a lighted lamp at her, was held to-day. The police of this place are indignant over the report circulated to the effect that Martin caused his wife's death. Chief Burke says that he has thoroughly investigated the case, and finds that the husband and wife had not quarreled; that the lamp exploded and burned the woman so that she died.

—Patrick Bergen, who was employed as a laborer on the East Jersey Water Company's pipe line through Belleville, disappeared with $450 belonging to Patrick Feenan of 14 Dow Street, Belleville, with whom he has been boarding. Bergen left the house on Monday of last week apparently to go to work, but never returned. The Newark and Jersey City police have been notified.

—Prosecutor Crane of Newark saw Gov. Werts at Trenton yesterday for the purpose of having a day fixed for the execution of Henry Kohl. The Governor said he would attend to the matter in the near future. McDermitt and Henry, the prisoner's counsel, will appear before the Court of Pardons on Thursday and ask to have the case reconsidered.

—Isaac P. Haulenbeck, the oldest fireman in the country, after fifty-one years and three months of continual service as a member of the Newark Fire Department, retires to-day from active work with the rank of Captain, on half-pay pension. Capt. William Dalton Stiff, engineer of No. 9 steamer, will also retire on half pay.

—There will be a contest over the will of the late Catherine Kellar of New-Brunswick. The will was offered for probate by her brother, Thomas J. Dawson, who is named as executor and sole legatee. The contest will be made by Mary A. Whalen, a sister of the deceased. Mrs. Whalen will allege undue influence.

—Frank E. Mills of 103 Arlington Street, Newark, was held to-day on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complaint against him was made by Eugene Clark of 131 North Second Street, Philadelphia, a representative of the Edward R. Marshall Company of that city.

—James Welsh, an employe of Cook & Genung's brickyard, at 16 and 18 Jersey Street, Newark, found the body of an unknown man about fifty years of age in the Passaic River yesterday. Bruises on the body lead to the belief that the man was the victim of foul play.

—Thieves visited the store of Seals Brothers, general merchants, in Hope, Warren County, early yesterday morning. The door of the safe was blown off by dynamite. The thieves secured several hundred dollars in money and some valuable furs and clothing.

—National Organizer Nolan organized a branch of the New-Jersey State Liquor Dealers' Association at Egg Harbor City yesterday. John Rechenbach was elected President and William Zimmer a member of the State Executive Committee.

—George Servis of Sand Brook was to-day required to furnish $300 bonds to keep the peace, and in default was sent to jail. Some time ago Servis threatened to kill Alexander Higgins.

—Fire in the Kinney Building, Broad and Market Streets, Newark, early yesterday morning, caused about $2,000 damage. The cause of the fire is unknown.

How Well They Know Us!

From The Liverpool Post.

I had a conversation this evening with an English officer who knows America well. He lived there for a long time, in order to study the battlefields of the civil war, and he is amused that any one should take the Cleveland manifesto with seriousness. His experience leads him to regard no American politician as anything more than a placeman, ready to do or say anything for the sake of party. He suggests that the Americans—the sober, industrious, moneymaking people of the States—hire politicians as they might hire any other professional persons, and when their gyrations become monotonous they change the dancers. But they do not dream of regarding them seriously.

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(MEASURE FOR MEASURE).

In other words, APPROPRIATE furniture. For the parlor perhaps you need a dainty divan for this corner or a gilt table or pedestal for that unoccupied space. Possibly you want a chiffonier of some special shape or style for the bedroom. Maybe you would like a leather-upholstered oak chair of comfortable proportions for studio or library. Probably you desire a handsome china closet in which to exhibit to best advantage your fine old china and glassware. If you want any of these pieces, or anything at all in the furniture line, you can purchase it of us at the manufacturing price.

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Wednesday
January 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ST THOMAS IS FOR SALE

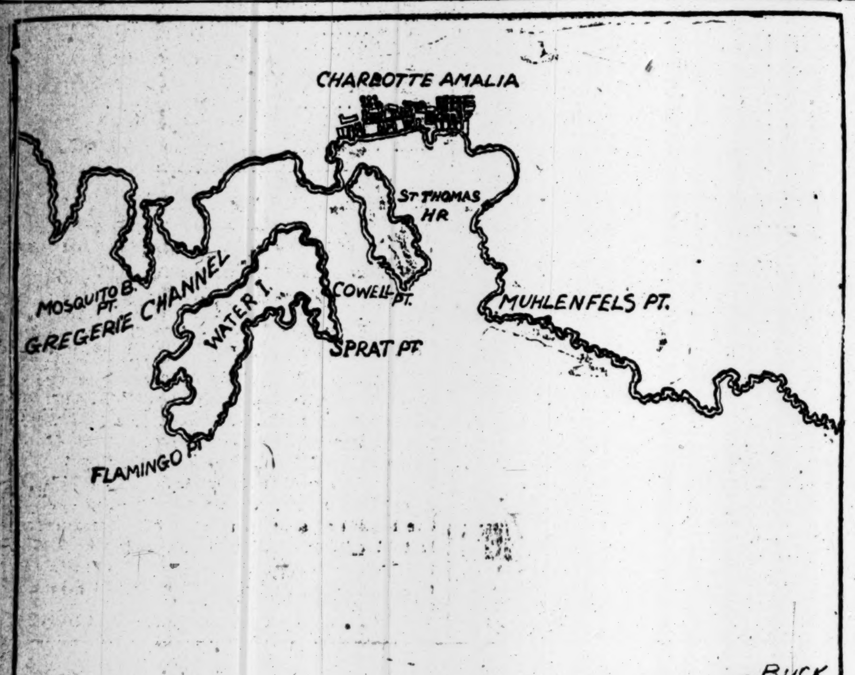
It Would Be an Ideal Place for a Great Coaling Station.

WHY THE UNITED STATES NEEDS IT

Both in Time of War and in Time of Peace the Island Would Be of Value—Its Character and History.

A Washington dispatch printed in THE TIMES yesterday quoted a Danish journalist as saying that Denmark was strongly desirous of selling her West Indian possessions to the United States. To this not surprising piece of information he added that in case the United States did not care to acquire the property it would be offered to Germany, which also stands in great need of a commercial and naval station in the Antilles, and would probably be willing to purchase the islands at a good price.

The matter is one that deserves the serious consideration of the United States. Our trade in that part of the world has already assumed large proportions, and is likely to increase much more rapidly in the future than it has in the past. Yet nowhere south of Key West is there a port where an American vessel can call, except when permitted to do so by nations whose friendliness to us is never particularly warm, and which may at any moment give place to hostility more or less pronounced.

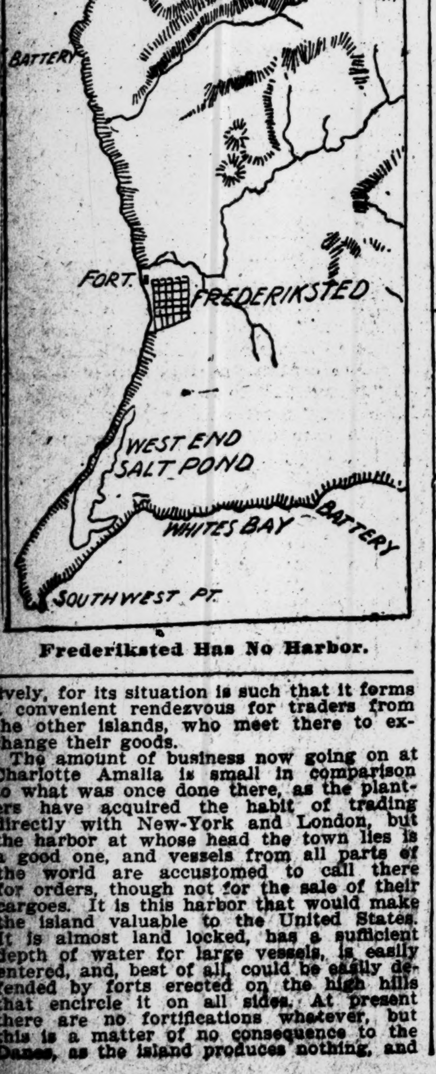


Charlotte Amalia Lies in a Deep Bay.

This state of affairs and its possible dangers and constant inconveniences led long ago to efforts—never very energetic, unfortunately—toward the acquisition of a foothold in the West Indies for the Nation whose interests there surpass those of all the rest of the world. Negotiations for the purchase of Mole St. Nicolas in Haiti formed a feature of President Grant's Administration, and have been renewed as recently as 1891, when Fred Douglass was Minister to that "Republic." Samana Bay, at the other end of the island, has also been the subject of much talk and has been carefully surveyed by United States officers.

Either of these places, simply as harbors, would be valuable possessions, but the populations of Haiti and San Domingo are not of a sort to make the inclusion of a part of them among American citizens a subject of joyful contemplation. In the case of St. Thomas this difficulty would be in great measure avoided, in the first place, because the population of that island is very small, and in the second, because the negroes there have been kept in a state approaching civilization by the Danish residents.

As between St. Thomas and St. Croix, the two islands owned by Denmark, the former would be in many ways much the more valuable to the United States, and, curiously enough, it is that which would cost the less. The island is a small one, being only thirteen miles long from East to West, and about three miles wide. In the old slavery days—before 1848—it was well cultivated, and produced large quantities of sugar and rum. Now it is an almost unbroken wilderness. The plantations have been abandoned, and are all quite overgrown with tropical vegetation. No attempts to raise anything, even for home consumption, are made, and the fast dwindling population of probably 10,000 people, of whom only a sixth are white, is concentrated at the little town of Charlotte Amalia, which lies in the centre of the island's southern side. The place, as West Indian cities go, is moderately prosperous and lively, for its situation is such that it forms a convenient rendezvous for traders from the other islands, who meet there to exchange their goods.



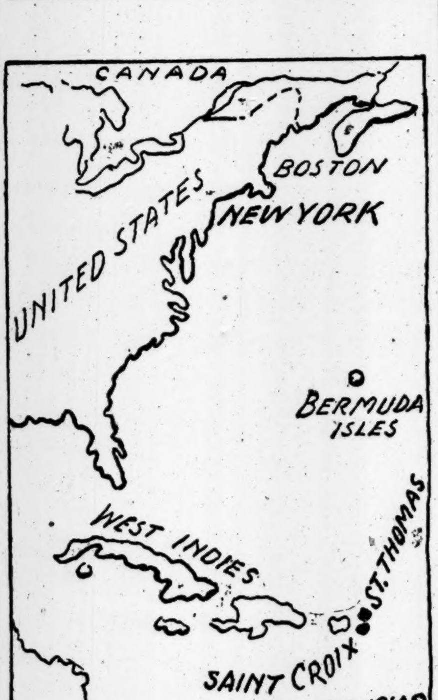
Frederiksted Has No Harbor.

The amount of business now going on at Charlotte Amalia is small in comparison to what was once done there, as the planters have acquired the habit of trading directly with New-York and London, but the harbor at whose head the town lies is a good one, and vessels from all parts of the world are accustomed to call there for orders, though not for the sale of their cargoes. It is this harbor that would make the island valuable to the United States. It is almost land locked, has a sufficient depth of water for large vessels, is easily entered, and, best of all, could be easily defended by forts erected on the high hills that encircle it on all sides. At present there are no fortifications whatever, but this is a matter of no consequence to the Danes, as the island produces nothing, and is of no value to Spain, which has Cuba; to France, which holds Martinique, or to England, which can depend on St. Lucia for the defense of her West Indian possessions.

If St. Thomas were owned by the United States, Charlotte Amalia could be made into an almost ideal coaling station. The island is in the direct route between New-York and South America, and would be an admirable port of call for our navy whenever it was sent into Southern waters. In time of war it would enable our ships to coal in safety, and vastly extend their steaming radius. In time of peace, coal stored there could be sold to all comers, and especially to American merchantmen, who now have to pay whatever prices the English dealers at St. Lucia choose to charge. Owned by the United States, the island would retain all the commerce it now has, and would be practically self-supporting, even if it were allowed to remain in its present uncultivated state. Indeed, there would be no good reason for attempting to restore St. Thomas to its once flourishing state. It would be safer, and therefore more valuable to us, as a wilderness, for what we want in that region is a coaling station pure and simple, and not a stretch of fair fields that would excite the jealousy of neighbors, and attract immigrants from the neighboring islands, forming a population made up of an alien race, to be governed at long range and defended in any difficulty they might manage to excite.

Denmark is doubtless desirous of selling St. Croix at the same time that she disposes of St. Thomas, but it is difficult to see of what value St. Croix could be to the United States. Intrinsically, it is worth vastly more, for many of its plantations are still in good condition, it has an intelligent white population, and it enjoys as great a degree of prosperity as the present depressed state of the sugar trade permits. If what the United States wanted were territory, productive lands on which her citizens could live, there would be no hesitation in preferring St. Croix, but of course, that is not what the United States needs. The decisive argument, however, against the more fertile island is its lack of a harbor into which modern ships can enter. Christianstaed, the capital, is on a deep bay, but it is so shallow that all trade is carried on at Frederichstaed, at the western extremity of the island. This town has no harbor at all. It lies in the centre of a long, curving beach, exposed to every wind except those from the east, and all vessels must anchor a mile or more from shore, in an open roadstead. The land is low both north, south, and behind this anchorage and fortification would be difficult or impossible.

If the United States had possession of St. Thomas, St. Croix would be safe enough, but otherwise any man-of-war that found opportunity to approach the town could wreck Frederichstaed in a few moments. The alternative, therefore, is the purchase of both islands, or of St. Thomas alone. To do the latter seems to be the simpler task, just as it will be the more economical. From St. Thomas the United States would derive almost all the benefits that could be expected from possession of the two, and would encounter almost none of the embarrassments. It is worth while, therefore, to state a few more facts in regard to St. Thomas and its one town.



Map Showing the Position of St. Thomas.

The island lies in latitude 18 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 64 degrees 55 minutes west. It is 1,000 miles east of Havana, 36 miles east of Puerto Rico, 40 miles north of St. Croix, 3,600 miles from Liverpool, and considerably less from New-York. Its highest point is 1,600 feet above the surface of the sea. Columbus discovered the island in 1493. The Dutch colonized it in 1657, and since then it has been held at different times by England, the Germans, and the Danes. The Danish West Indian Company took possession in 1671, and it came regularly under the Government of Denmark in 1754. During the wars between England, France, and Spain the neutrality of Denmark made Charlotte Amalia a favorite resort for the merchantmen of all flags and caused its commercial prosperity for many years. Both pirates and privateers flocked there to sell their prizes and spend their money, and many wild scenes have taken place in the now quiet streets of the little town. To-day its glory has departed, probably never to return, as it is no longer necessary to the world's commerce.

The climate of St. Thomas is equable, the temperature rarely higher than 90° or lower than 70°. Once yellow fever often raged at Charlotte Amalia, but a canal cut through one of the promontories that form the harbor has cleansed its waters and made the place as healthy as can be expected in the tropics. The town, viewed from the sea, makes a lovely picture. Its white houses, roofed with red, are neatly made, stand on three little foothills and look like those of a toy city, so regularly placed are they and so brightly colored. Behind them rise mountains of a vivid green, and the whole is mirrored in the blue waters of the little bay. On each side are ruins of old castles, effective in the era of wooden ships, but long since abandoned to the lizards.

The inhabitants of the island all speak English. There are few Danes among them, except the Government officials. The rest are English, Spanish, Jews, Dutch, and negroes, especially negroes. Denmark rules the island well, but it costs her money now, instead of bringing it in as revenue, and her desire to sell is quite explicable. If the United States wants a West Indian station, here is the place for it. In comparison, neither Haiti nor San Domingo is to be thought of for a moment.

ARMENIANS ARE ANXIOUS

Those in New-York Awaiting News of Friends at Home.

DR. M. G. DADIRRIAN'S INFORMATION

Murders and Outrages Recently Perpetrated—Letter from a Survivor of the Last Massacre.

Dr. M. G. Dadirrian of 73 Lexington Avenue, who is a native Armenian, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, has received information which shows the terrible plight of the Armenian Christians in Asia Minor as a result of the massacres by the Turks and Kurds.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Dr. Dadirrian said:

"It is almost beyond belief that the massacres should have been permitted by the Christian nations of Europe and that no relief is given by them to those who have been left destitute by the killing of those upon whom they depended for support. Thousands of these unfortunate people are homeless and starving, and are crying out for relief to save them from a horrible death, but their appeals remain unanswered, and they are abandoned to their fate.

"My sister and other relatives were living in Armenia when the massacres occurred. I have received no letters from them for many weeks, and I do not know what has happened to them.

"I have recently received information from Cesaria, Asia Minor, of the murder of Dr. Anedis Yeretzian, with his wife and sons. His house was looted and burned, and his two handsome daughters were carried off to a fate worse than death. That was a great shock to me, for I knew the doctor very well. He studied medicine in this city, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878.

"There are many Armenians in this city who have funds ready to send to the relief of their relatives who have survived the massacres, but they have no means of insuring the receipt of the money by those for whom it is intended. The rapacious Turkish officials would keep the money for their own uses.

"The Armenian Christians are completely discouraged. They despair of receiving the protection of the civilized European nations. They feel that if they had been left under the protection of Russia they would have been safe.

"The condition of the Armenians reminds me of a story of an old widow who had one cow, which she drove to pasture each morning, leaving her solitary possession in the protection of the saint for the day. Each day in the calendar but one has a special saint. The one day is known as All Saints' Day. On that day the poor widow drove her cow to pasture and prayed to all the saints to protect it. The cow did not return that night. So it is with the Armenians. If it was made the duty of one nation to protect them, they would be protected, but as all the European nations pretend they want to protect them, they are persecuted and massacred."

The following translation of a letter received by an Armenian in this city from his brother, gives a picture of the pitiful condition of the Christian people in that country:

My Dear Brother: To-day I write to you such news as will pour fire into your heart. Oh! oh! How will my tongue move in my mouth, and my pen write to give this inconsolable news? If I do not write, others will do so, and it is better for you to hear this news from me than from others.

To-day is the twenty-fifth day on which we have had nothing to eat and no place to sleep. Everything has been stolen and all our houses burned. Both my father and brother were butchered during the massacre. I being in one of the neighboring villages, my life was saved. Several times I escaped the bullets of the Turks and hid myself in the woods for eight days, hungry and thirsty.

When the massacre was finished I returned to the city and found my mother and the children alive. I commenced to wipe the flowing tears from their eyes, and this duty was harder than death for me. Those that were left alive were eagerly seeking death.

We went to live with our relative, Mr. ——, whose house, being next door to the home of a Turk, was purposely saved by the incendiaries, so that the Turkish house might not be in danger of burning. I bought some hay and cotton and made two beds. We, fourteen in number, are spending our days and nights in these two beds. We get five small loaves of bread, which are not even enough for the children. This is our present condition. What will come later on we do not know.

I would ask you to send us money, but to whom will you send it? Neither brokers nor merchants are left; all have been butchered. If it is possible to send any money by mail you may send us a few pounds at once, so as to save us from starving. God let us live to see these horrors, which were not seen even by our ancestors.

My dear brother, how can I describe it all? My pen will not move. My grandmother and my three uncles have been butchered, and another uncle is sick in bed with his wounds. The number of killed in our city is more than 3,000. All the houses were burned. The massacre was done by our own Mussulman citizens and neighbors. There were no Kurds in the city to take part in the slaughter.

This letter is said to be practically a duplicate of scores of others that have been received by Armenians in this city recently.

CLARA BARTON WANTS MORE NURSES

She Would Increase the Capacity of the Red Cross Hospital.

In view of the sufferings and needs of the people of Armenia, and the movement on foot for their relief, as well as the pending differences between several nations, and the possibility of war between them, Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, has written the following letter to Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, President of the New-York Red Cross Hospital:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1895.

To Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, the honored President of the New-York Red Cross Hospital:

Greeting: As the Red Cross Hospital of New-York City is the only one under the direct patronage of the American National Red Cross at present, it is very important as well as imperative that every effort should be made to increase the capacity of the institution, improve the facilities for the strict and proper training of nurses, and in every legitimate way perfect them in their duties.

The American National Red Cross must have reliable, capable, and fearless assistants, who can be depended upon in war, famine, pestilence, or any field of national disaster. Our Executive Board had passed a rule that all nurses desiring to go with the Red Cross to any field of calamity must first receive a certificate from an institution authorized by our Board of Directors. The names of nurses having passed satisfactory examinations and obtained proper certificates, will be placed on file at headquarters, that the nurses may be called upon when required.

Special care must also be exercised in regard to membership. A few strong, earnest, consecrated men and women are much more desirable than any number of careless or indifferent people. Instruct our Examining Board to be painstaking in this regard, for any mistake in this direction will react upon the reputation of the hospital, and indirectly, at least, upon the National Red Cross. Set your standard high in every department.

Impress your nurses with the fact that, as Red Cross nurses, they should consecrate their lives to the sacred cause of humanity.

CLARA BARTON,
President American National Red Cross.

Funeral of William A. Booth.

William A. Booth, who died at Englewood, N. J., last Saturday, was buried from the Rutgers Riverside Church, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street, yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Marling conducted the services. The pall bearers were John S. Kennedy, D. W. James, C. S. Smith, A. H. Welsh, W. C. Sturgis, C. B. Kue, Ezra M. Kingsley, John W. Sterling, John A. McCace, and E. A. Brinkerhoff.

The following organizations were represented at the funeral: Third National Bank, Seamen's Bank, Children's Aid Society, New-York Security and Trust Company, New-York Life Insurance Company, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. The funeral was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

POOR CHILDREN OF WESTCHESTER

SUPERVISORS AND COURT TAKE UP THE MATTER OF THEIR CARE.

Henry Weeks's Case Postponed—An Act to Give More Power to the Superintendent of the Poor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The subject of the proper care of the poor and indigent children of the County of Westchester was looked after here to-day.

Superintendent James W. Pierce of the White Plains Temporary Home for Indigent Children, which is supported by public and private funds, produced one of the inmates named Henry Weeks, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, obtained by a citizen, calling on the Superintendent to show cause before Justice J. O. Dykman why he held the boy in constraint when he is entitled to leave.

The writ was represented by Lawyer F. B. Van Kleeck of White Plains, and Superintendent Pierce had for his representative Lawyer Richard S. Emmett of New-Rochelle.

This Weeks boy is said to be an incorrigible fellow, who was sent to the institution from Cross River. His mother is dead, but his father is believed to be living somewhere in New-Jersey, and is able to support his son. The boy ran away from the home last week, because he said he was cruelly treated by the Superintendent, and had to carry chains on his ankles. He was captured near Greenwich, Conn., and returned to the home. Now an effort is being made to get him out.

As the Superintendent was not ready to go on with the case this morning when all parties appeared in Justice Dykman's court in answer to the writ, his lawyer asked for an adjournment, in order to have time to prepare his case and subpoena witnesses.

The motion was opposed by the other side, but Justice Dykman said that all sides had a right to a full hearing, and adjourned the case until Saturday morning.

It is likely that some strong testimony will be given against the Superintendent, as he has several times been accused of cruelty to the children in the home by whipping and otherwise chastising them. Only a short time ago he was the subject of an investigation by the Board of Managers, but the inquiry dragged along so slowly that the public lost interest in it, and the Superintendent was, to use the popular phrase, "whitewashed." This case promises to have a different result, as the people are losing patience, and the members of the Board of Managers are not disposed to apply the old remedy.

In the Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Joseph B. See's resolution, recommending an act for passage by the Legislature, came up this morning, and was discussed. It is:

An act to provide for the transfer of pauper, destitute, and indigent children, the expense of whose maintenance is a charge upon the County of Westchester, from any asylum or institution to the Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York.

Section 1. The Superintendent of the Poor of the County of Westchester shall have power, and it shall be his duty at any time to enter any asylum or institution which has charge of any pauper, destitute, or indigent child who is a charge upon said County of Westchester and transfer such child or children from such asylum or institution to any suitable home or to the Children's Aid Society in the City of New-York whenever, in his judgment, the interests of such child or children or of said county will be subserved thereby.

It shall also be the duty of the Superintendent of the Poor to report to the Board of Supervisors, during the first ten days of its annual session, the names of all children so transferred, from which institution they were taken, and whether they were transferred to homes or to the care of the Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, so far as affects the County of Westchester, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation, when appointed, be, and is hereby, directed to secure, if possible, the passage of the foregoing act and its approval by the Governor.

Supervisor See maintained that such an act had come to be an imperative necessity for this county, and he had no doubt it would do away with many abuses that have crept into the present system.

This is the act that was before the board last week, and was lost by a vote of 14 to 12. Mr. See induced the board to reconsider the vote and the matter was set for further argument to-day. Mr. See says its passage will save the taxpayers $50,000 a year in the maintenance of poor children.

Supervisor Brown of Mount Vernon strongly advocated the adoption of Mr. See's resolution on the ground that a child is much better off in a private family or home than in any institution, and it will be a saving to the taxpayers, whose interests the board is bound to look after. Supervisor Davenport of New-Rochelle opposed the resolution principally on the ground that he did not believe in letting the children be removed out of the jurisdiction of this county.

Supervisor Secor of Scarsdale offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that a child who has a parent living may be bound out to a family in the jurisdiction of the State of New-York.

Supervisor Lent of East Chester also secured an amendment that the child shall be placed as nearly as practicable in a family of its own religious faith, or that of its parents. The act as thus amended was adopted.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

A MESSAGE OF PEACE—The President's Venezuelan Utterance not a signal for war.

PASSED UNDER THE GAG RULE—The Tariff bill passed through the lower house.

LONDON IN GLADDER MOOD—Public attention is turned to affairs in the Transvaal.

THEFT OF BURDEN JEWELS—Burglars carry away gems valued at nearly $60,000.

BRITISH GUIANA CLAIMS—Their variations since the territory was acquired.

FILLEY IS LOOKING HIGH—The Missouri chieftain aspires to the Presidency.

WORK FOR LEGISLATORS—A liberal supply of bills expected in New-Jersey.

A BAD SCARE FOR MR. REED—His Presidential cake nearly turned into dough.

A SLAUGHTER OF DRUSES—The crimes committed by the Turks in Armenia.

TWO GREAT COTTON RAIDS—Southerners will attempt to obtain what they allege is due them.

TRUSTED THE STRANGER—M. de Rog's experience with a polished Frenchman.

IN THE JANUARY HEAVENS—The sun has now started on its long northerly journey.

ERECTUS IN DISCUSSION—German savants must take sides about his classification.

CONFUSION IN MATANZAS—Varying fortunes of the Cubans in their warfare.

LODGE LOOKS FOR PEACE—Venezuela dispute the result of a misunderstanding.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Winter Management of Horses, (second article,) by Henry Stewart; The Most Profitable Cow for the Dairy; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies....................3 Cents
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The Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow the Committee on Foreign Commerce will submit a report on the Venezuelan question, and addresses on the subject will be made by eminent speakers. The Committee on Internal Trade will also report on the subject of fixing a limit to the height of buildings that may hereafter be constructed in this city.

FINAL BUDGET SIGNED

Total Amount Decided Upon by the Board is $46,496,571.31.

THE ESTIMATES FIGURED IN DETAIL

Increases in the Departments Over Previous Year—Some Officials of the Opinion that the Tax Rate Will Be 2.06

The final budget for 1896 was signed yesterday by the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at noon, Deputy Controller Storrs signing as Acting Controller, in place of Controller Fitch, who was called to Washington on business.

The budget for this year is the largest in the history of the city, and shows the largest increase of any budget since 1872. The budget is even larger than the provisional budget passed last month, and reaches a gross total of $46,496,571.31. This is decreased by the General Fund, which amounts to $2,500,000, and the total amount to be collected by taxation is $43,996,571.31. The total budget for 1895 was $39,976,960.04, less $2,500,000 in the General Fund, which made the net budget for 1895 $37,476,960.04, which is $6,519,611.27 less than the total amount for 1896.

The detail of the new budget is as follows:

	FINAL ESTIMATE.	
	1895.	1896.
Mayoralty	$27,800.00	$26,000.00
Common Council	88,000.00	88,000.00
Finance Department	316,400.00	316,400.00
Interest on city debt	5,087,141.63	5,566,597.88
Redemption and installments of principal of city debt	1,974,143.31	2,989,901.60
State taxes and common schools	3,554,319.24	6,402,009.92
Rents	134,767.00	168,073.77
Armories—rents	17,750.00	10,250.00
Judgments	125,000.00	125,000.00
Law Department	232,200.00	205,050.00
Bureau of Public Administrator	....	13,890.00
Department of Public Works	3,135,480.00	3,270,530.66
Park Department	1,198,955.00	1,219,255.00
Department of Street Improvements, 23d and 24th Wards	426,470.00	633,000.00
Dept. of Charities	....	1,543,417.00
Dept. of Correction	2,467,521.00	475,999.83
Health Department	460,680.00	519,508.00
Police Department	5,864,822.30	5,925,410.30
Bureau of Elections	412,900.00	515,294.00
Department of Street Cleaning	2,396,000.00	3,020,700.00
Fire Department	2,084,421.00	2,845,355.00
Building Department	204,700.00	265,000.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	151,800.00	162,520.00
Board of Education	4,962,423.14	5,679,302.59
College of City of New-York	150,000.00	150,000.00
Normal College	150,000.00	150,000.00
Printing and stationery	281,200.00	277,200.00
Civil Service Board	25,000.00	27,500.00
Coroners	54,700.00	56,200.00
Commissioners of Accounts	32,500.00	65,000.00
Sheriff	182,182.00	187,232.00
Register	130,250.00	115,250.00
Armories, wages, &c.	75,047.00	81,200.00
Jurors' fees	70,000.00	85,000.00
Preservation of records	45,400.00	40,280.00
Fund for street and park openings	200,000.00	250,000.00
Libraries	46,500.00	68,500.00
Salaries, city courts	386,300.00	338,000.00
Salaries, judiciary	1,185,545.54	1,427,929.73
Charitable institutions	1,478,723.95	1,543,301.68
Miscellaneous	209,967.93	201,712.85
	$39,976,960.04	$46,496,571.31
Less general fund	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Total	$37,476,960.04	$43,996,571.31

Eight items in the budget show decreases. They include reductions for the city courts, for the Register's office, and for the law department, owing to the Public Administrator's department having been put into a separate item of $13,260.

Of the increases in the budget, $4,585,289.41 is mandatory. This amount includes the interest on the city debt, $479,456.25, and $1,015,758.29 for the redemption and principal of the city debt, and $2,847,690.68 for State taxes and schools.

The appropriation for the Department of Charities and Correction for last year was $2,467,521. For this year the Department of Correction gets $475,999.33 and the Department of Charities gets $1,543,417.

These combined amounts are less by $548,104.67 than last year's appropriation to the department in its old form. But the appropriations for this year do not take into consideration the care of the insane, nor do they provide for new buildings. There is really no decrease in the items for the separated departments, however, for the actual cost of the two departments will be $225,000 more than last year, the increase being merged in the State tax.

The following memorandum in explanation of the heavy budget was issued from the Mayor's office:

Amount of final estimate for 1896	$43,996,571.31
Amount of final estimate for 1895	37,476,960.04
Increase, 1896 over 1895	$6,519,611.27
Mandatory	4,585,289.41
Balance	$1,934,341.86

A large portion of which is distributed in the Board of Education and Department of Street Cleaning, in which departments the increases over last year are $716,879.45 and $624,700, respectively.

The final estimate for 1895 was $2,412,702.35 in excess of that of 1894.

The mandatory increases were approximately the same in 1895 as they were in 1894.

Some of the larger increases in departmental allowances are as follows:

Public Works	$135,050.66
Street Improvement	206,530.00
Health Department	58,828.00
Police	60,588.00
Elections	102,394.00
Street Cleaning	644,700.00
Fire	260,934.00
Building	60,300.00
Education	716,879.45
Accounts	32,500.00

As a matter of necessity, the increase in the tax rate for 1896 will be very heavy.

Some officials were saying yesterday that it would be 2.06. Others, who thought that they knew better, said that the tax rate would be much higher.

CLUB A OFFICERS EXONERATED

Action of the Special Committee and of the Board of Trustees.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Good Government Club A, held at the clubhouse, 722 Lexington Avenue, recently, the special investigating committee appointed by the Trustees to inquire into the charges made against the officers of the club submitted its report. The charges were made by a member, Byron W. Holt, and were that the officers had willfully sought to delay the calling of a special meeting of the club which Mr. Holt and others had petitioned for, during the campaign, for the purpose of repudiating or indorsing the Good Government ticket.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmond Kelly, Chairman; J. Frederic Kernochan, the Rev. William Adams Brown, Carl Schurz Petrasch, and John E. Wayland, of whom only the last two were Trustees, held two long sessions and took a great deal of testimony. It reported to the board that it exonerated all the officers of the charges, with the exception of the President, De Forest Grant, and with reference to Mr. Grant submitted to the board a statement of the facts as it found them, without comment. After examining and discussing the facts reported by the committee, the board, on motion of Max J. Lissauer, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, The report made by the special committee appointed to investigate and report on the action of the officers of Club A in regard to the calling of a special meeting of the members of the club has fully exonerated all the officers with the exception of the President, leaving the question in regard to the latter to the decision of the Board of Trustees;

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees hereby exonerates the President from all blame in the matter.

The following are the officers of Club A, elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, to serve during the year 1896: President, De Forest Grant; First Vice President, Wheeler H. Peckham; Second Vice President, William Jay Schieffelin; Treasurer, Gerard Beekman Hoppin; Secretary, W. M. Taussig. Messrs. Grant and Taussig were re-elected.

Three Men Lose Their Lives.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 31.—An exploding boiler at Laws's breaker, near Avoca, this morning killed Alexander Young, Thomas McDonald, and Courtright Wolf, all married men employed at the shaft.

Johannis
"King of Natural Table Water"
Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported
Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.
ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH

A Year in Which Much Has Been Accomplished for the Land.

WORK OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Cotton Mills Building on All Sides, the Population Increasing, and Every Indication Is Good.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—The business progress of the South during the past year and the prospects for 1896, are summarized by Mr. R. H. Edmonds, the editor of The Manufacturers' Record, as follows:

The year just ended has been one which for all time to come will be noted in the records of Southern progress as one of the most important periods in the business history of the South. It has been a year of marvelous achievement. It was a year free from speculative activity and a year in which there was no hurrah or booming business seen in any part of the South, but in all this great territory there has been a solid, substantial foundation laid for greater growth than was ever before seen in the South, if not in any other part of the country.

Standing out conspicuously in history will be the Atlanta Exposition, and the results which must necessarily follow from that undertaking. The greatest good from the exposition will be the stimulation into increasing activity of the people of the entire South. Quickened into a livelier realization of the unequaled opportunities which their section affords, stimulated by what had been accomplished in Atlanta and elsewhere, the effect of the exposition will be to double, possibly quadruple, the aggregate energy displayed in the active upbuilding of the whole South by the people of the South. The broadening influence of such an exposition upon the people of this section, the educational effect which it has already had, cannot be measured. It marks not simply a new period from which the industrial history of the South must henceforth date, but it marks a new period in a broader spirit of patriotism for our entire land.

Possibly the most important event in the industrial history of the South for many years was the recent award of a Southern shipbuilding concern of a contract for two battleships to cost $4,500,000. Nothing which has occurred, excepting the Atlanta Exposition, has more fully emphasized the growing power of the South in the business interests of the country. The Newport News shipyard now has on hand an aggregate of over $7,000,000 worth of work—an amount which might justly be regarded as of great magnitude for even such a concern as the Cramp Shipbuilding Company.

The revival of the iron business during 1895 put into operation many idle furnaces, made a heavy increase in the output of coal and iron ore, and at the close of the year the production of iron and the output of coal is at a heavier rate than at any former time in the history of the South. With all of its iron and kindred interests on a basis now acknowledged throughout the world to be of the most solid and enduring character, the future of these industries in the South is far more promising than during the boom period of a few years past, when the world at large had not comprehended the magnitude and the solidity of the metallurgical interests of the South. At the close of the year arrangements are being completed for blowing in several other furnaces, which have been undergoing repairs, and in the early part of the new year the already heavy production of iron in the South will be materially increased.

Cotton mill building in the South in 1895 was phenomenal. The aggregate number of spindles for new mills undertaken during the year, and for enlargement of old mills, was in round numbers about 1,000,000, or probably twice as great as ever before recorded in one year. During the year, the South's pre-eminent advantages for this industry were for the first time fully and completely admitted by the foremost textile authorities of the world. In round numbers the South has now, including mills in operation and those under construction or for which the money has been raised, about 4,000,000 spindles in sight, all of which will be in full operation before the close of the present crop year.

The tide of population, which for a year or more has been slowly turning southward, has swelled during the past twelve months to great magnitude. Throughout the North and West thousands of people are turning southward, and the outlook indicates that within the next few years as many settlers from outside will come into the South as went into the Northwest fifteen or twenty years ago, when that country was being opening up to civilization.

The old year has wiped out many of the scars of the business disasters following the panic; it has cleared away much of the uncertainty of the past and given the South an opportunity to demonstrate to the world the inherent soundness of all its business interests, and to prove and have this proof everywhere accepted, that no other section of this or any other land offers such phenomenal conditions for the support of a great population, the development of industrial interests, and the creation of wealth.

In brief, such has been the record of 1895. The new year opens with every assurance that despite the uncertainty which overhangs the country, because of financial affairs and of the Venezuelan situation, the South at least will move steadily forward, and in 1896 will show even greater advancement than its record for 1895.

Mr. Edmonds thinks the South should be well satisfied with this showing.

Charity Benefit at Koster & Bial's.

A special matinée performance will be given on the afternoon of Jan. 7 at 2 o'clock at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Gates of Hope.

Mrs. N. Graf is President of the society, Mrs. Albert Bial Treasurer, and Mrs. O. Wollheim Secretary. The object of the society is to provide food, medicine, and clothing, and employment when possible, to poor and destitute women and children.

The programme for the benefit entertainment will include Paul Cinquevalli, the juggler; Prof. E. Bonnetty and his trained animals and birds, Paul Martinetti and his pantomime company, in the farce-comedy pantomime, "A Terrible Night"; Prof. Woodward's trained seals and sea lions, the wonderful Craggs, gentlemen acrobats; M. Bernito, the double-voiced musical mimic; the Marlo and Dunham trio, in their midair triple horizontal bar act; Pearl Andrews, dialect mimic; Kilanyi's marvelous glyptorama, and music selections by Prof. Max Gabriel and his orchestra.

Tickets may be procured at the headquarters of the society, 115 East Eighty-sixth Street; of the lady members, and at the box office of Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

Hung the Dog Because He Barked.

William Lohman lives on Morris Heights and is employed as engineer in the naphtha launch works at that place. Henry Wiesmann, a neighbor of Lohman's, owned a fox terrier, which had annoyed Lohman of late by barking nearly all night. On Saturday morning the dog snapped at Lohman as he was on his way to work, and to get vengeance, Lohman procured a long strap with which he lassoed the dog and hanged him to the limb of a tree in his front yard until he died. The matter was reported to the police and Lohman was arrested and arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon charged with cruelty to animals, and held in $500 bail for trial.

Dismissed the Charge Against Fox.

The charges brought by the Society for the Prevention of Crime against Pawnbroker Benjamin Fox of 72 Eighth Avenue have been dismissed, Mayor Strong having so decided yesterday afternoon, after hearing the matter at length.

Mr. Fox's counsel, John A. McArthur, urged that, as his client had lived within the provisions of the law after Marshal Healy called his attention to it, he should be allowed to go free. The Mayor took the same view, but threatened to revoke Mr. Fox's license on the next complaint.

Reception at the City Hall.

The old custom of "receiving" on New Year's Day will be revived to-day by the City Fathers. From noon until 4 o'clock the Mayor, the heads of the various city departments, and the Board of Aldermen, will receive their friends, and the public generally, in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. In the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen Alderman Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band will be stationed to enliven the proceedings.

P. H. FLYNN IS A LOSER

Justice Gaynor Will Not Order a Receiver for Long Island Traction.

ORGANIZERS OF THE COMPANY SCORED

Lease of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and How It Was Made—Sharp Remarks on Flynn's Finesse.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday refused to grant the application of Mrs. Emma J. O'Connor, a stockholder, for the appointment of a receiver for the property in this State of the Long Island Traction Company, lessee of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The application was made in the interest of P. H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, a rival Brooklyn corporation. Waste and spoliation of the property by the Directors, and the consequent insolvency of the traction company, were charged.

Justice Gaynor denied the application on the ground that the allegations also involved the conduct of the Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, leased by the former, and therefore they should be made defendants, as any action brought solely against the traction company would be practically void, the company having no assets except the money in the hands of the West Virginia receiver.

The Justice wrote a long opinion, in which he scored the persons who brought about the organization of the Long Island Traction Company and the lease which bound the Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn City Companies to the traction company. He recited the facts as fully as he did during the trolley strike, when he wrote his well-remembered letter to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. In his opinion Justice Gaynor says:

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company was a great, prosperous, and useful corporation. It had about 176 miles of street railroad track in Brooklyn. Its stockholders were legally entitled to its large net earnings as dividends. Its paper shares of capital stock and its bonded debt had been increased till the former had reached $12,000,000, and the latter $6,000,000. In the year 1893 those in control leased this company and all of its great plant, property, and earning capacity for 999 years to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, a small corporation with paper shares of capital stock aggregating only $200,000. This small company with limited assets, and no net earnings, so far as appears, and owning only about a mile of track, agreed in this lease to pay all of the operating expenses, cost of repairs and fixed charges, including interest upon the said $6,000,000 of bonded indebtedness, of the great system of which it thus became lessee, and, in addition, 10 per cent. annually upon the said $12,000,000 of paper shares of stock of the lessor company. All earnings of the Brooklyn City Company over and above this it was to keep.

The Brooklyn City Company instead of continuing to conduct its business and to operate the public franchises and perform the public duties intrusted to it by the State, turned all over to this small lessee company, and made that company the absorber of all of its net earnings above an annual dividend of 10 per cent. upon its said $12,000,000 of paper shares. Practically nothing remained for the Directors of the Brooklyn City Company to do except to receive the money for this 10 per cent. dividend and distribute it among the stockholders. About the time that this lease was made the individuals who were the Directors of said lessee company caused this defendant corporation, viz., the Long Island Traction Company, to be organized.

It was organized with paper shares purporting to represent a capital of $30,000,000. That it never had this capital and that its paper shares were disposed of for a small fraction of it is apparent. The papers before me show no reason or excuse for its existence at the beginning or now. The succession of evils which have followed it, as well as its present predicament, were all normal and natural consequences. Upon its organization it obtained and became the sole owner of all the said paper shares of stock of the said Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, purporting to represent a capital of only $200,000, as already stated. The object of its creation was thus revealed. It was to absorb by means of its ownership of the said paper shares of the Brooklyn Heights Company all of the net earnings of the Brooklyn City Company over and above the said 10 per cent. annual dividend upon the said $12,000,000 of paper shares of stock of that company. If enough could be so absorbed to pay dividends upon its said $30,000,000 of paper shares, they would thus be made valuable.

The Justice also scored P. H. Flynn. He said:

When the said lease by the Brooklyn City Company of its property to the Brooklyn Heights Company was about to be executed an action was brought and an injunction obtained to prevent it, by one Markey, a stockholder in the former company. Thereupon one Flynn came into the negotiation with the individuals connected with the scheme, and who were to make large individual profits out of its consummation. He professed to be able to control the said action, and to stop it at will, and so the fact proved to be. The result was that he was let into the profit of the scheme or enterprise in consideration of his getting out of the way with his injunction suit, and received therefor (to use the words of the uncontradicted affidavit before me) "several hundreds of thousands of dollars" in railroad bonds and money. It is urged that, having been thus successful in making several hundred thousand dollars by the abuse of a legal action by a stockholder who merely stood for him, and was subject to his control, he is now trying to do the like again by means of this plaintiff, who is his niece and a member of his household, and of her nominal ownership of 150 of the paper shares of the traction company, and that, therefore, a court of equity will not aid him in such a purpose disguised under the honest and meritorious forms of an action to prevent alleged breaches of trust.

I am, of course, impressed by this contention, and ready to deem the facts which support it sufficient to defeat this action. A court cannot knowingly allow itself to be used for such a purpose. At the same time, it is still more impressive that those engaged in making individual profit out of such exploiting and manipulation of public franchises and of companies endowed therewith only to enable them to do a public service, should yield to such an attack in their eagerness to get through, or their fear of being thwarted, and that their gain was to be so great that they could pay out of it such an enormous exaction.

John G. Jenkins, who bought the assets of the traction company at the receiver's sale on behalf of the reorganization committee, commenting on Judge Gaynor's decision, said: "It was just what I expected. The affairs of the traction company are now practically wound up."

The stock will realize about $8 per share.

Kobley Said He Had Killed Many.

John N. Kobley, who is twenty-two years old, and says he lives at 405 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court for an examination as to his sanity. He went into the City Hall Police Station Monday night and threatened to shoot Sergt. Timmis, who was behind the desk. He averred that he had killed a girl on Fifth Avenue, had wounded a man in City Hall Park, and had killed in all five persons within the past week. He said he did not know any of the people whom he had shot, but he had murder in his heart and could not help it.

Hallenbach Unwilling to Talk.

Edward Hallenbach of 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, who shot William I. Robinson at his home, 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, early Monday, spent the day in Yorkville Prison. He was unwilling to talk about the shooting, and said he was in the hands of his friends. He said that no counsel had been engaged positively, but that Emanuel Friend had been communicated with. Hallenbach said he was sure that he shot at the right man. It is thought that the defense will be one of insanity.

THE YEAR IN WALL STREET

A Comparison Showing the Changes Since 1894.

A PERIOD OF ACTIVE SPECULATION

Wide Fluctuations Which Have Presented Favorable Opportunities to Speculators—Active Stocks About 5 Points Higher.

From a speculative point of view little fault should be found with the stock market of 1895. It began with depression, ran into buoyancy, held the advance long enough for all but enthusiasts to liquidate, then became reactionary and remained so until the Summer advance had disappeared; and, finally, in its closing days, witnessed a panic, during which prices were carried back to the level of the opening of the year. A rapid recovery intervened before the end, and left the prices of active stocks at an average of about five points higher than the close of 1894.

To the investor the year has been rather a trying one, but while he has not made much money, his losses through depreciation have been small. The most brilliant exploit of the year was that of Mr. J. P. Morgan in February, when he restored the surplus in the United States Treasury, checked gold exports, and saved the National credit. The crops of the year proved to be abundant, notwithstanding a partial failure of Winter wheat, but low prices for products have prevented their free removal by the railways, and so the latter have yet to reap their full benefit. Railway earnings, however, have shown marked improvement, and the general business of the country has been satisfactory. The Venezuelan question temporarily unsettled the security market, but the alarm over war possibilities has subsided. The withholding by Congress of rational currency legislation has caused disturbance, but the announcement at the close of the year that Mr. Morgan has again come to the rescue of the country's credit, having formed a syndicate to supply the Government with $200,000,000 gold, created a feeling of hopefulness, and the year closed on the Stock Exchange with marked confidence as to higher prices in the near future.

The following shows the securities listed on the Exchange, and also those stricken from the list:

LISTINGS.

	1894.	1895.		Differences.
Bonds	$380,222,900	$245,074,606	Dec.	$135,148,294
Stocks	243,380,250	169,968,570	Dec.	73,411,680
Total	$623,603,150	$415,043,176	Dec.	$208,559,974

STRICKEN FROM THE LIST.

	1894.	1895.		Differences.
Bonds	$191,103,900	$95,824,500	Dec.	$95,279,400
Stocks	179,484,650	153,486,362	Dec.	25,998,288
Total	$370,588,550	$249,310,862	Dec.	$121,277,688

NET AMOUNT LISTED.

	1894.	1895.		Differences.
Bonds	$189,119,000	$149,250,106	Dec.	$39,868,894
Stocks	63,895,600	16,482,208	Dec.	47,413,392
Total	$253,014,600	$165,782,314	Dec.	$87,282,286

The business of the year, compared with its predecessor, is summarized in the following table:

	1894.	1895.		Differences.
Stocks, (shares)	49,271,694	66,315,426	Inc.	17,043,868
Bank stocks	6,575	6,589	Inc.	14
Mining stocks	160,287	260,015	Inc.	99,728
Railroad bonds	$338,846,350	$492,460,420	Inc.	$153,614,070
State oonds	11,028,000	5,489,900	Dec.	5,538,100
Government bonds	4,688,800	7,539,750	Inc.	2,850,950

The following table shows the movement in stocks during the year, the last prices in 1894, and the changes for the year:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last, 1895.	Last, 1894.	Adv.	Dec.
Adams Express	141	151	140	140	142	..	2
Albany & Susquehanna	170	170	170	170	166	4	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	68	35½	62	37⅝	24⅜	..
American Coal	95	100	90	100	90	10	..
American Cotton Oil	23	30½	14	17½	23	..	5½
American Cotton Oil pf	68	79⅞	59	65	68	..	3
American District Telegraph	40	40	40	40	..	..	..
American Express	111	117⅞	109	112¼	112	¼	..
*Am. Spirits Mfg., when issued	15¼	15¼	13	13⅛	..	..	..
*Am. Spirits Mfg. pf., when issued	49	49	45½	45½	..	..	..
*American Sugar Refineries	89	121⅜	86½	102⅞	89⅜	13½	..
American Sugar Refineries pf	90½	107	90¼	97	90	7	..
American Telegraph & Cable Company	93½	97	90	91½	93	..	1½
American Tobacco	99	117	63	77½	98⅞	..	21⅛
American Tobacco pf	108⅝	116	90	101	109⅝	..	8⅝
Ann Arbor	8½	8½	7½	7½	..	..	..
Ann Arbor pf	35	35	25½	25½	..	..	..
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	23⅝	3½	14⅜	4¼	10⅛	..
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf., when iss.	31	36½	16	22¼	..	..	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	2	½	⅝	1	..	⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅛	66¾	32½	38½	61	..	22½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	4⅝	12	4⅝	5¼	6	..	¾
*Bay State Gas	22	26⅝	22	24½	21⅞	2⅝	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	105	101½	105	100¼	4¾	..
*Brooklyn Elevated	21½	21½	21½	21½	13	8½	..
*Brooklyn traction	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	⅜	..
Brunswick Company	1½	4¼	1	1	2½	..	1½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	22	24	19	20½	20	½	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	58	60	58	60	55	5	..
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	45	54	45	54	45	9	..
Canada Southern	49	57½	42	48¼	49	..	¾
Canadian Pacific	59	62½	33	51	60	..	9
Cedar Falls & Minn.	5	12	5	7½	5½	2	..
Central Pacific	14¼	21⅜	12	15½	14	1½	..
Central & South American Telegraph	122	122	122	122	119	3	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	23⅝	12½	15⅝	17⅛	..	1¾
Chicago & Alton	147	170	144	160	147	13	..
Chicago & Alton pf	168	180	167	180	160	20	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	57	43¼	43¼	50	..	6¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	106	90	100½	97⅞	2⅝	..
Chicago Gas	74⅜	78¼	49⅞	65⅜	74	..	8⅝
Chicago Stock Yards	95	106	89	106	96	10	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71	92⅝	69	77⅛	71	6⅛	..
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	107½	87⅝	99½	97	2½	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144½	151	137	145	143¼	1½	..
C., M. & St. P.	56½	78⅞	53⅞	68⅞	56⅝	12¼	..
C., M. & St. P. pf	118	130	114¾	127	118	9	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61½	84⅜	59	67⅝	61⅝	6	..
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	38¼	50	28	36½	38⅝	..	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	84⅜	97	83¾	90	82⅞	7⅛	..
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	61	64⅝	47	47	..	..	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	169	156	169	154½	14⅞	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7	11½	3	3	7	..	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	41½	20½	25	26	..	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	50	100	50	89	75	14	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¾	9½	2	2½	5	..	2½
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	16⅞	27⅞	14⅜	15¼	17⅜	..	2⅛
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	57½	69⅞	55	56	60	..	4
Commercial Cable	146	175	145	175	150	25	..
Consolidation Coal	33	34	28¼	30	31½	..	1½
Consolidated Gas Company	130	161½	126	148½	131	17½	..
Delaware & Hudson	126¼	134⅞	118	124½	126¾	..	2¼
Deleware, Lackawanna & Western	160⅝	174	154	159½	160⅝	..	1⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	17¾	10	12½	11¼	1¼	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅛	55¼	32¾	43⅜	33⅞	9⅝	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	11	5½	6	5½	½	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	32	40	32	40	34	6	..
Detroit Gas	29¼	31	28	30	..	..	..
*Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	25½	7⅞	16⅞	10	6⅞	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	3½	9	3	4½	4½	..	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	6	16¾	5¼	10⅞	13	..	2⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating of New-York	102	102¾	94	94	101	..	7
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	105	109½	106	107¾	111½	..	3¾
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52¼	70	45¼	62¼	51¼	11	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	51	26	30	40	..	10
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	45	45	45	45	..	..	..
Flint & Père Marquette	12½	21	12½	10	16¾	..	6¾
Flint & Père Marquette pf	34	50	23	23	44½	..	21½
General Electric	34¼	41	20	26	34⅞	..	8⅞
General Electric pf	64½	64¾	64¾	64¾	70	..	5¼
Great Northern pf	102¼	134	100	114	102¼	11¾	..
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅛	2	¼	¼	1⅞	..	1⅝
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3	3⅝	⅝	⅝	3	..	2⅜
Harlem	260	265	260	265	259	6	..
Homestake	18	31½	18	27	17	10	..
Houston & Texas	1½	3⅜	1½	3½	2½	1	..
Illinois Central	83	106	81½	93	83½	9½	..
Illinois Central, leased lines	88	90	86	90	90	..	..
Illinois Steel Co.	73¾	82¼	59	63½	..	..	..
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	18	24	17⅛	19	..	..	..
International Conduit & Insulating	34¾	41¼	34¾	41¼	53¼	..	12
Iowa Central	6¼	11½	5⅝	8	6½	1½	..
Iowa Central pf	23½	38	19	28⅜	25	3⅜	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	10	7½	8	8¼	..	¼
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	6	3	3	..	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15¼	17½	15¼	17½	13	4½	..
Kingston & Pembroke	3	3	3	3	2	1	..
Laclede Gas	26¼	33⅛	14½	19⅝	26	..	6⅝
Laclede Gas pf	84¼	92	79	81	84¼	..	3¼
Lake Erie & Western	16½	28	15¼	19¾	16¼	3½	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	85	61	68	71¼	..	3¼
Lake Shore	134½	153½	134½	141	134½	6½	..
Long Island	88¼	88¼	83	84½	88	..	3½
*Long Island Traction	12¾	22	5	17½	12⅞	4⅝	..
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	66⅛	39	45¾	53⅞	..	8⅛
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	6½	10¾	6	7⅝	7⅜	¼	..
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf	21½	29⅞	15½	19⅞	21¼	..	1⅜
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1½	1½	1	1	1⅜	..	⅜
Manhattan Beach	2½	7	2½	5¼	2¾	2½	..
Manhattan Consolidated	105¼	119⅞	95	102¾	105	..	2¼
Maryland Coal pf	50	50	50	50	50	..	..
*Metropolitan Traction	101½	114⅞	83½	99⅞	104½	..	4⅝
Mexican Central	8	14¼	7	9	7	2	..
Mexican National certificates	1⅛	4	⅞	1	..	..	..
*Mexican National con.	11	14	10	10	..	..	..
Michigan Central	95	103	91¾	95	98½	..	3½
Michigan Peninsula Car	20	23	20	21	..	..	..
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	52½	63	52½	63	55	8	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14	26¾	14	17½	..	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	79	88	78	78	..	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	39½	62	39½	45¼	..	..	..
Minnesota Iron	40	72	39⅛	63	40	20	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅞	19	9¼	11	13	..	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21¾	41	18¼	25¾	22	3¾	..
Missouri Pacific	26¾	42½	18⅜	26	27¼	..	1¼
Mobile & Ohio	15⅛	27	15⅛	23	18¼	4¾	..
Morris & Essex	162	171¼	159⅝	167	161¾	5¼	..
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	64	81½	64	78	66	12	..
National Lead Company	37	38	17½	25½	37⅞	..	11⅞
National Lead Company pf	84½	94½	73	85	87⅜	..	2⅜
National Linseed Oil	18½	31⅝	15	20½	18	2½	..
National Starch	5	12	5	6	6	..	..
National Starch 1st pf	40	59	35	45	45	..	..
National Starch 2d pf	20	32	15	23	35	..	12
New Central Coal	6	9	6	7	7	..	..
New-England	50	51	45	45½	..	..	..
New-Jersey Central	89¼	116½	81½	99½	89⅝	9⅞	..
New-York Central	98	104⅝	90	96¾	98⅝	..	1⅝
New-York Mutual Gas	255	255	255	255	..	..	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	196	218	174	180	195	..	15
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13	18¼	10	11¾	13¼	..	1½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	70	75	65	72	71	1	..
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	27½	34¼	20	22	28½	..	6½
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	116¼	119	114¼	119	116	3	..
†New-York, Lake Erie & Western	10	15⅝	7¼	14⅝	10¼	4⅜	..
†New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	21	29⅞	16	23⅞	23	⅞	..
New-York & New-England, all in. pd	32¼	65½	29	54	32¼	21¾	..
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	14½	14¾	6⅞	9	14¼	..	5¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	40½	43½	19⅞	24¾	42	..	17¼
Norfolk Southern	58	70	58	70	64	6	..
Norfolk & Western	5½	6¼	1¼	1¼	5⅜	..	4⅛
Norfolk & Western pf	18	19⅜	8	8	17	..	9
North American	3½	7	2¾	4⅜	3⅜	1	..
Northern Pacific	4	8⅛	2½	3⅝	3⅞	..	¼
Northern Pacific pf	16⅞	27	10⅞	12⅞	17½	..	4⅝
Ohio Southern	14	19½	4	10	16¾	..	6¾
Ontario Mining	8½	10½	8½	8	10	..	2
Ontario & Western	15⅝	19¼	11¾	13⅜	15½	..	2⅛
Oregon Improvement	11	14¾	3	3¼	11⅛	..	7⅞
Oregon Railway & Navigation	19½	32	17	26	20	6	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	11¾	3½	6	6⅜	..	⅜
Pacific Mail	22	34½	20	26¾	22⅛	4⅝	..
Pennsylvania Coal	310	340	310	340	275	65	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	7¼	2	3	3¾	..	¾
Peoria & Eastern	2	10⅛	2	5½	2⅝	2¾	..
Philadelphia Gas	32	32	32	32	..	..	..
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅛	22⅝	4⅝	5	13⅝	..	8⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	15¾	22¼	12	14¾	16	..	1¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	60½	43¾	54	45⅛	8⅞	..
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	160	169	157½	169	158	11	..
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago sp	150¼	150¼	150	150	150	..	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	33½	34½	18	18	34	..	16
Pullman Palace Car Company	154	178¾	146	155	154	1	..
Quicksilver	2	4⅛	2	2½	1⅞	⅝	..
Quicksilver pf	12¾	20	12¾	18	14	4	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	189	178	189	181	8	..
Rio Grande Western	15	29	15	22	16⅝	5⅜	..
Rio Grande Western pf	[illegible]	46¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	115½	120	112¾	120	117	3	..
St. Joe & Grand Island	2	2½	1½	2	..	..	..
St. Louis Southern	96½	96½	96½	96½	96	½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	9¼	4⅛	5⅞	4⅝	1¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	19⅞	8	11	9½	1½	..
St. Paul & Duluth	23	35½	18	28½	24	4½	..
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90½	95	86	86	88	..	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	109½	116¾	104	114½	111	3½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	46	28¾	35½	32¼	3¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	123¼	104	120	111½	8½	..
Silver Bullion certificates	60	69½	60	68	64½	3⅝	..
Southern Cotton Oil	41	42	41	42	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	19¼	26⅝	16¾	20½	19	1½	..
Southern Railway	10½	14⅞	7	9⅛	10½	..	1⅜
Southern Railway pf	36¼	44⅛	22	28	36¼	..	8¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	46⅝	13¼	28½	15⅞	12⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	74	102¾	74	100	62½	37½	..
Texas Pacific	9¼	14⅝	6⅝	8	9⅛	..	1⅛
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan	2½	4¾	⅛	¼	2¼	..	2
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7¾	12¼	7	9	8⅛	⅞	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	41	49	34	35	46	..	11
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	73	81	70	72	75	..	3
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	6½	11	6	7	2	5	..
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	15¼	20	15¼	17	7	10	..
Union Pacific	11	17½	4	4	11⅝	..	7⅝
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3⅜	8⅝	2¼	4¼	3¼	1	..
United States Cordage	7⅞	9	⅞	5½	7½	..	2
United States Cordage pf	12	17	1¼	10⅝	12	..	1⅜
United States Cordage gtd	20¼	33⅞	3⅜	21	20½	½	..
United States Express	43	50	42	42	41	1	..
*United States Leather	10¼	24¾	7	10⅝	9¾	⅞	..
*United States Leather pf	62⅞	97¾	58	63⅞	62⅜	1½	..
United States Rubber	45	48	21	26⅝	44⅞	..	18¼
United States Rubber pf	94¼	98½	75	84	99	..	15
Virginia Midland	26	26	25	25	..	..	..
Wabash	6	10½	5	6¾	6	¾	..
Wabash pf	13⅞	26½	12⅝	16¾	13¾	3	..
Wells-Fargo Express	108	111½	91¼	95	107	..	12
*Western Union Beef	8	13	7	8	8	..	..
Western Union Telegraph	87½	95⅜	82½	85⅝	87	..	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	18¼	6⅞	11⅛	10⅜	¾	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41½	54⅞	29	37¼	51⅞	..	14⅝
Wisconsin Central	3	7¾	2½	3⅞	3½	⅜	..

*Unlisted. †Including 1st, 2d, 3d, and all installments paid.

The following table shows the last prices for railway and miscellaneous bonds in 1895, the final prices in 1894, and the net changes for the year:

	Last—1895.	Last—1894.	Advanced.	Declined.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s	118	119	..	1
Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s	129	129½	..	½
Alton & T. H. 1st	103½	102½	1	..
Ann Arbor 1st	70	..	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st	102½	103	..	½
Am. Cotton Oil 8s	110	112½	—	2½
Amer. Dock 5s	113	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Atlantic Av. 5s	85	96½	—	11½
At., Col. & P. 1st	40⅝	39	1¾	..
A., T. & S.F. 4s, t. r.	72	63	9	—
A., T. & S. F. 4s, when issued	75	—	—	—
A.,T. & S. F. 2d 2½-4s, A, 1st in. pd	23	—	—	—
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, when issued	44¼	..	—	—
At. & Pac. inc	3	3	—	—
At. & Pac. 4s	45	44	1	—
Austin & N. W. 1st	91⅝	88⅝	3	..
Balt. Belt 1st	103⅞	103¼	⅝	..
B'way & 7th Av. con	113	110¼	2¾	..
B.& O. cn. 5s of 1988	115¼	114	1¼	..
B. & O. g. 5s of 1925	109½	112¾	..	3¼
Beech Creek 1st	102	106	..	4
Brooklyn El. 1st	100	87	13	..
Brooklyn El. 2d	75	65	10	..
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	134½	134½	..	..
Buf. & Erie new 7s	107	110⅝	..	3⅝
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	97½	97	½	..
Brooklyn City R. 1st	114	..	..	..
Brook. W. & W. 1st	98	..	..	..
B., C. R. & N. 1st	104	106⅛	..	2⅛
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	101	95¼	5½	..
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	100½	98	2½	..
Canada So. 1st	110	112⅝	..	2⅝
Canada So. 2d	103	105½	..	2½
C. R., I. F. & N. 6s	101½	108	..	6½
C. & B. of Ga. g. 5s	95	89	6	..
C. of N. J. cn. 7s of 1899	111¼	112½	..	1¼
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	116	115	1	..
C. of N.J. gen. 5s, r.	115	..	..	..
Cent. Pac. l. g.	95½	100	..	4½
Cent. P. 6s of 1895	104½	104	½	..
Cent. P. 6s of 1896	106½	104	2½	..
Cent. P. 6s of 1897	106½	103½	3	..
Cent. P. 6s of 1898	103	106	..	3
Ches. & O. p. m. f.	107½	108¾	..	1¼
C. & O., 6s, Series A	118¾	119	..	¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	71½	75⅜	..	3⅞
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	119½	120	..	½
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	106	107	..	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 4s	94½	95¾	..	1¼
C. & O., R. & A., 2d cn. 4s	85	89	..	4
C., O. & S. W. 1st	105⅛	109⅝	..	4½
Chi. & Alton s. f. 6s	116¼	115½	¾	..
Chi. & East Ill. cn.	122½	124⅛	..	1⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	101	97	4	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st	113¼	116⅛	..	2⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st	106	84	22	..
Chicago & Erie inc.	31¾	25	6¾	..
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	103	98¼	4½	..
Chi. & Mil. 1st	110	114½	..	4½
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	38	40	..	2
C. & W. Ind. gen 6s	118¼	119½	..	1¼
C., B. & N. 5s	105	104	1	..
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	101	103½	..	2½
C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s	105	105	..	..
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	102	100¼	1¾	..
C., B. & Q. Den. 4s	96	93⅞	2⅛	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 5s	107¾	108	..	¼
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s	99⅞	100	..	⅛
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	88	87	1	..
C., B. & Q. 7s	119½	124	..	4½
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	93½	82¼	11¼	..
C., St. L. & N.O. 1st 7s	121	116	5	..
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	108½	108¼	¼	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st	102	99	3	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st 5s	109	101¾	7¼	..
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	95	94⅛	⅞	..
Cleve. & Canton 1st	85	85	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. s. f.	117	118	..	1
C., C., C. & I. cn.	132	123	9	..
C., C., C. & I. 1st	109¼	112½	—	3¼
C.,C.,C. & St.L., 1st C., W. & B.	94½	90½	4	..
C., C., C. & St.L. 1st, St. Louis	93	90	3	..
Cal. & 9th Av. 5s	114	..	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	93	95	..	2
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	130	129	1	..
Col. & H. V. 5s	85	90½	..	5½
Col. & H. V. 6s	88½	90	..	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 6s, t. r.	76½	72	4½	..
Col. M. cn. 4s, t. r.	20	20½	..	½
Con. Gas Co. of C. 5s	85	83	2	..
Detroit Gas 5s	78½	50	28½	..
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	132	132½	..	½
Den. & R. Grande 4s	87	82½	4½	..
Den. & R. Grande 1st	114	114¾	..	¾
D. & Rio G. imp. 5s	92	80	12	..
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s	85	83	2	..
Det., M. & M. l. g.	20	23	..	3
Dul. & I. R. 1st	102	90¼	11¾	..
Dul. & Man. 1st	80	83	..	3
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	100	100½	..	½
Ed. Elec. Ill. Co. N. Y. con 5s	103⅜	..	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien	93	81½	11½	..
E. T., V. & Ga. 1st	112½	116	..	3½
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	105	104⅛	⅞	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. 1st	107	108	..	1
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	102¼	99⅜	3⅛	..
Equit. Gas of Chi. 1st	97½	98	..	½
Erie 1st cn.	138½	131	7½	..
Erie 2d cn., t. r.	68½	64	4½	..
Erie fd, c. 5s	78½	67½	11¼	..
Erie fd. 7s	142	133	9	..
Erie 1st	102¾	107¾	..	5
Erie 2d	116	107¾	8¼	..
Erie 3d	112	109¼	2¾	..
Erie 4th	116	114	2	..
Erie 5th gold 4s	101¼	100⅜	1⅜	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st	109⅜	105	4⅜	..
Flint & P. M. gen. 6s	118½	115½	3	..
Flint & P. M. cn. 5s	93	85	8	..
Fl. & P. M. 5s, P. H.	91¾	87½	4¼	..
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	140½	143	..	2½
Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	139	141	..	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	65½	74	..	8½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	60	58	2	..
Fulton El. 1st	60	75	..	15
Ft.S. & Van B.B. 1st	101¼	90	11¼	..
G., H. & S. A. 2d	100	101	..	1
G.,H.&S.A. 1st M & P.	92	92	..	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	85	93¼	..	8¼
G. R. & Ind. gen. 5s	111⅝	106	5⅝	..
Green B. & W. inc	1⅛	6	..	4⅞
Gal., H. & H. 5s	80	65	15	..
Han. & St. J. cn.	116½	120	..	3½
Harlem c. 1st	116	118	..	2
Harlem r. 1st	114	117¼	..	3¼
Housatonic 5s	124	117¼	6¾	..
H. & T. gen. 4s	70	62⅝	7⅜	..
H. & T. 1st 5s	111¼	105¼	6	..
H. & T. cn. 6s	110⅞	102½	8⅜	..
H. & T. deb. 4s	85	86	..	1
H. & T. deb. 6s	94	90	4	..
Ill C. West lines 1st	102¼	..	..	..
Ill. Cent. 3½s	102¼	100⅞	1⅜	..
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1951	112	110	2	..
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1952	103¼	100¼	3	..
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1953	101	98¾	2¼	..
Ind., D. & S. 1st, t. r.	124¾	119	5¾	..
Ind., D. & W. g. 5s	122	115	7	..
Int. & G. N. 1st cn. 6s	116½	117⅜	..	⅞
Int. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s	76	71¼	4¾	..
Int. & G. N. 3d 4s	25½	28	..	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st	83¼	77½	5¾	..
Iowa Cent. 1st	91¼	85⅞	5⅜	..
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s	101⅝	103⅛	..	1⅝
Iron Mountain 2d	100	106	..	6
Iron Mount. gen. 5s	78¼	78¾	..	½
Iron Mount. 1st, Ark.	104	100	4	..
Iowa C. & W. 1st	105	107	..	2
Jefferson 1st	105	100	5	..
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	82	78⅝	3⅜	..
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	68	73	..	5
Kan. Pac. cn., t. r.	69⅝	75⅛	..	5⅝
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895	108	105	3	..
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1896	108½	106¼	2¼	..
Kan. Pac. 1st, Den.	107½	107	½	..
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	84	81	3	..
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	57¼	46	11¼	..
Kan. & Tex. of T. 5s	78½	75	3½	..
Ky. Central 4s	85	82¼	2¾	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	107	97½	9½	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	71	70	1	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st	118	116	2	..
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st	113¾	..	..	..
Laclede Gas 1st	93½	91½	2	..
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	116	114	2	..
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	102½	105	..	2½
Lake S. 1st cn., c.	117	120¼	..	3¼
Lake S. 1st cn., r.	115	117⅞	..	2⅞
Lake S. 2d cn., c.	118¼	122½	..	4¼
Lake S. 2d cn., r.	117	122½	..	5½
Lake S. div. 7s	111	113	..	2
L. & W. B. cn., as.	106	108	..	2
L. & W. B. 5s	92¾	103⅛	..	10⅞
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	103	101⅞	1⅛	..
L. V. term. 5s	113	109½	3½	..
Long Dock 6s	135	130	5	..
Long Island 1st	106	110¼	..	4¼
Long Island 4s	97	96½	½	..
Long Island 5s	121	117	4	..
L. I. Ferry 4½s	96	98½	..	2½
La. & Mo. R. 1st	114½	116½	..	2
L. R. & M. 1st, t. r.	35	35	..	..
L. & N. gen. 5s	98	100	..	2
L. & N. gen. 6s	116½	116½	..	..
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	105	..	1
L. & N. cn. 7s	106	110	..	4
L. & N. 10-40 6s	100¼	101	..	¾
L. & N. So. & N. A. 6s	99	96	3	..
L. & N. unified g. 4s	76	76	..	..
L.&N. 1st, E. H. & N.	114	114	..	..
L. & N. 1st, N. & D.	114	113	1	..
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	118	119½	..	1½
L.& N. 2d, N. O. & M.	102	110	..	8
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	102½	101	1½	..
L., E. & St. L. g. 5s	40	36	4	..
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	114	109	5	..
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	100	96	4	..
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	78	68	10	..
L., St. L. & T. 1st	57¼	59	..	1¾
L., St. L. & T. cn.	..	15	..	..
Manh'tan Beach 1st	105	103½	1½	..
Mahoning Coal 5s	118½	115¼	3¼	..
Manhattan Con. 4s	97	97¼	..	¼
Mex. Int. 1st	74	..	..	..
Met. Elev. 1st	120	121⅝	..	1⅝
Met. Elev. 2d	106	107⅞	..	1⅞
Mich. C. 5s, 1902	109½	106½	3	..
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	119	114	5	..
Mich. Cent. 7s	117	120½	..	3½
Mid. of N. J. 1st	116	117	..	1
M. & N. 1st, 1910	116½	117	..	½
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	115	118	..	3
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	112½	113½	..	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st	127	130	..	3
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M.	126¼	130¾	..	4½
M. & St. L. 1st, S. W.	127½	119½	8	..
M. & St. L. 1st	145	135½	9½	..
M. & St. L. 1st, Io.	127¼	121½	5¾	..
M. & St. L. 5s	98	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific cn.	96	97	..	1
Missouri Pac. 1st 4s	103	103¼	..	¼
Missouri Pacific 2d	107½	108	..	½
Missouri Pacific 3d	112	108¼	3¾	..
Missouri Pac. tr. 5s	86⅝	91⅜	..	4⅞
Miss. Pac. col. g. 5s	73½	70	3½	..
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	62½	66	..	3½
M. & Ohio new 6s	118	117½	½	..
Minn. St. Ry. 1st	97	..	..	..
M. & E. cn. 7s, gtd	140	139½	½	..
Mor. & Essex 1st	142	142½	..	½
Mor. & Essex 2d	116	116	..	..
M.& E. 7s of 1871-1901	118	119⅛	..	1⅛
Mutual Union s. f. 6s	115	111	4	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st	89	84¼	4¾	..
Nash. & Chat. cn.	98	100⅝	..	2⅝
Nash. & Chat. 1st	129	136	..	7
Nat. Starch 1st	95	92	3	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	122½	117½	5	..
N. Y. C. deb. g. 4s	104	102¼	1¾	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	105	109	..	4
N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	102	103½	..	1½
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st c	121½	127	..	5½
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r	122½	127	..	4½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	102½	102½	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb. cfs	136	..	..	..
N. Y. & Rock. Beach	106	..	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st	104	..	..	..
N. Y. Elev. 1st	108⅜	111¼	..	2⅞
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	135½	134½	1	..
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s	117½	116½	1	..
N. Y., Ont. & W. rfdg. 4s	90	88¼	1¾	..
N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	109	111	..	2
N.Y.,S. & W. rfdg 5s	103	109	..	6
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	85½	94½	..	9
N. Y., S. & W. 2d	75	89	..	14
Norfolk & S. 1st	107	106½	½	..
Norfolk & S. 1st	107	106½	½	..
Nor. & W. 1st. N. R.	114¼	107	7¼	..
Nor. & W. 100-yr. 5s	93½	76	17½	..
Nor. & W. gen	121	119	2	..
Nor. & W. 1st, M. & W	66	76	..	10
North. of Cal. g. 5s	93	91½	1½	..
North. Ill. 1st	111	..	..	..
North. Pac. 1st	117¾	116½	1¼	..
North. Pac. 2d	100	89¾	10¼	..
North. Pac. 3d	70	59¼	10¾	..
North. Pac. cn. 5s	32⅝	27	5⅝	..
North. Pac. Ter. 1st	105	99	6	..
North. Pac. col. tr. notes 6s	79	78¼	¾	..
North. Pac. & M. 1st	30	34	..	4
Northwest cn. 7s	139	142¾	..	3¾
Northwest gold, c.	120	121	..	1
Northwest gold, r.	118	121	..	3
Northwest s. f. 5s	109½	110⅛	..	⅝
Northwest s. f. 6s	114	118¼	..	4¼
Northwest ext. 4s	102	102½	..	½
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	103	106½	..	3½
N. W. 30-yr. deb. 5s	108	107¼	¾	..
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	106½	110⅞	..	4⅜
Ohio & M. s. f. 7s	106	110⅜	..	4⅜
Ohio & M. 2d 7s	119	118½	½	..
Ohio River 1s	101	..	..	..
Ohio South. gen. 4s	26½	45	..	18½
Ohio South. 1st	90	94	..	4
Omaha & St. L. 1st	53	41	12	..
Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	35	49	..	14
Oregon Imp. 1st	93	99	..	6
Oregon S. L. 6s, t. r.	103¼	88¾	14½	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s	29	37	..	8
Ore. S. L. & U. N. con. tr.	55½	47	8½	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st	112	110	2	..
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	93	71	22	..
Ore. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	70	50	20	..
Penn. 4½	113½	113	½	..
Peo. Gas of Chi. 2d	101	..	..	..
Peo. Gas of Chi. 1st con. 6s	96	90½	5½	..
Peoria & East. 1st	77	77	..	..
Peoria & East. inc.	22½	17	5½	..
Peoria & P. U. 2d 4½s	69½	67⅞	1⅝	..
P., D. & E. 1st	103	96	7	..
P., D. & E. 2d	33	27¼	5¾	..
P., D. & E. 1st, E. D.	103	95½	7½	..
P., C., C. & S. L. 4½s, A.	111¼	105½	5¾	..
P., C., C. & S. L. 4½s, B.	106	106	..	..
Pitts. & W. 1st	77	85½	..	8½
Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	84½	..	..	..
Read. 1st pf. inc	23¼	22¾	½	..
Read. 2d pf. inc	9⅞	14⅝	..	4¾
Read. 3d pf. inc	6¼	11	..	4¾
Read. def. inc	½	2	..	1½
Read. gen. 4s, t. r.	76	75	1	..
Rich. & Dan. 6s	120	121½	..	1½
Rio Grande W. 1st	75½	70½	5	..
Roch. & Pitts. cn.	119¼	117¼	2	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st	124½	125	..	½
Rock Island 1st, c	132¼	131	1¼	..
Rock Island deb. 5s	92	91½	½	..
Rock Island 5s	104	104½	..	½
R., W. & O. cn.	118½	119	..	½
St. L. Mch. Bdg. 1st	103⅝	..	..	..
S. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	52	58	..	6
S. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	47	51	..	4
S. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. A	113	114	..	1
S. L. & S. F., cl. B	113	114¼	..	1¼
S. L. & S. F., cl. C	113	114¼	..	1¼
S. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	95	90½	4½	..
S. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	115⅝	102¼	13⅜	..
S. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	84	73	11	..
S. L. S. W. 1st	70½	62	8½	..
S. L. S. W. 2d	24⅛	18⅞	5¼	..
S. L., V. & T. H. 1st	106	109	..	3
S. L., V. & T. H. 2d	105¼	105⅞	..	⅝
S. P. & N. P. 6s	123½	118	5½	..
S. P. & Om. cn.	128¼	125¼	3	..
S. P. & S. C. 1st	128¾	129	..	¼
St. Paul cn. 7s	128¼	130¼	..	2
St. P. gen. 4s, A.	96	91½	4½	..
St. P. 1st 7s, g.	126½	127	..	½
St. P. 2d, 7 3-10	122	118¼	3¾	..
St. Paul 1st 8s	110½	114⅝	..	4⅛
St. Paul term. 5s	112	111	1	..
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	122	126	..	4
S. P. 1st, C.& M.R. 5s	106	107½	..	1
S. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	127	127	..	..
S. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	130	130	..	..
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	123	118¼	4¾	..
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	117½	119	..	1½
St. P. 1st, S. W.	118	119¼	..	1¼
St. P. 6s, L. & D.	110	107¾	2¼	..
St. P., C. P. 6s	118¼	119	..	¾
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	115⅛	114	1⅛	..
St. P., Min. Pt. 5s	108	106¾	1¼	..
St. P., W. M. 5s	108¼	109½	..	1¼
S. P., M.& M. 1st, M. 4s	85	85½	..	½
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	117	116	1	..
S.P.,M.& M. 1st, M.C. 5s	105	103	2	..
St. P., M. & M. 2d	118⅝	118¼	⅜	..
S.P.,M.& M., cn. 4½s	103½	102½	1	..
S. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	122	120¾	1¼	..
S. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	121	118	3	..
San A. V. & P. 4s	56	57¼	..	1¼
S. & B. Bdg. 1st	86	..	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st	102	90	12	..
Sav. & W. 1st, t. r.	60½	54	6½	..
S. V. & N. E. g. 4s	85⅝	75	10⅝	..
S., L. S. & E. 1st	40	44	..	4
So. Car. & Ga. 1st	93½	..	..	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	97	102⅝	..	5⅝
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	111	109⅝	1⅜	..
So. P. of Cal. cn. 5s	91½	90⅛	1⅜	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st	104½	103	1½	..
Spokane & Pal. 6s	74	83	..	9
Southern Railway 5s	93⅞	91½	2⅜	..
Terre Haute Elec. 1st	105½	..	..	..
T. C. & I. 1st B.	90½	83	7½	..
T. C. & I. 1st T.	94	74	20	..
Term'l of St. L. 4½s	100	100½	..	½
T. & N. O. 1st, cn.	94⅝	92⅛	2½	..
T. & N. 1st, Sab.	108½	105	3½	..
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	81¼	86⅝	..	5¼
Texas Pac. 2d inc	20	25¼	..	5¼
Third Av. 1st 5s	118	120	..	2
Tol. & O. C. 1st, w	110	105	5	..
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	105	111½	..	6½
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78	73	5	..
T.,S.L. & K.C. 1st, t.r.	71¼	62¼	9¼	..
Ulster & Del. cn. 5s	105½	102½	3	..
Union Elev. 1st	100	87	13	..
U. P. ext. sf. 8s	94	97¾	..	3¾
U. P. 1st of 1896	103⅝	104	..	⅜
U. P. 1st of 1897	104	104⅜	..	⅜
U. P. 1st of 1898	104¼	105⅜	..	1⅛
U. P. 1st of 1899	105	106½	..	1½
U. P. col. tr. 4½s	45	40⅛	4⅞	..
U. P. col. tr. 6s	96½	93	3½	..
U. P. col. notes	92	93	..	1
U. P., D. & G. 5s	33¼	40	..	6¾
U. P., L. & C. 1st 5s	45	42	3	..
Utah South. ext.	61	86	..	25
Utah South. gen.	67	85	..	18
Utah & Black R. 4s	108	104	4	..
U. S. Leather 6s	110⅝	109⅝	1	..
U. S. C'dage 1st T. R.	30	67	..	37
Virginia Mid. gen.	101	96	5	..
Vo. Mid. gen. stpd.	98¼	95⅞	2⅜	..
Wabash 1st	104¼	105	..	¾
Wabash 2d	72¼	70⅝	1⅝	..
Wabash 1st D. & C.	95	99½	..	4½
Wabash deb., B.	23	20½	2½	..
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	107¼	105⅞	1⅜	..
W. N. Y. & P. gen.	48½	..	..	..
Western Pacific 1st	106	106⅝	..	⅝
W. N. Y. & P. inc.	13⅜	..	..	..
West. U. col. tr. 5s	108	110	..	2
West Shore 4s, c.	107	106½	½	..
West Shore 4s, r.	104	104½	..	½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	104	103	1	..
Wis. Central inc.	12	9⅞	2⅛	..
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	40½	52½	..	12
W. & L. E., W. D.	98½	96	2½	..
West. N. C. con.	115¼	115	¼	..
Warren R. 2d	113¼	116½	..	3¼

PRODUCE EXCHANGE FIGURES.

Prices for the Year Higher than Those for 1894—Totals and Averages.

Tables below show monthly and aggregate sales of grain, flour, and provisions at the Produce Exchange for 1895. Comparisons are given for a series of years. Average prices for 1895 are not yet computed. They are certainly much higher than those for 1894, which were the lowest on record, but they are not as high as those for 1893, which were also low in comparison with prices for previous years. The volume of grain sales in 1895 was the largest in any year since 1891, and it was surpassed also by only one other year, 1887, for the period of comparison covered herewith. Prices reached the highest in early Summer, on a large export demand and reports of damaged crops. Increased crop estimates in midsummer started a decline, from which there was no rally until export orders for wheat at the time of the recent war scare helped that staple somewhat. It did not affect corn, which had yielded such an enormous crop that December prices were the lowest for the year. Extraordinary receipts of hogs at the West, through the Fall, depressed hog products, and brought lard low enough to compete in price with cheap substitutes.

The range of prices for 1895 is indicated in the following:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, cash, No. 2 red Winter.	60⅛@60⅝	84 June	55½ Feb.	69¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	51½	60¼ May	33½ Dec.	34½
Pork, new mess	$12.75@$13.25	$14.75 May	$8.75@$9.25 Dec.	$9@$9.25
Lard, cash	7.05@ 7.10	7.47½ March	5.45 Dec.	5.55

	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Wheat Flour, Barrels.	Rye Flour, Barrels.	Pork, Barrels.	Lard, Tierces.	Tallow, Pounds.
January	91,924,000	9,456,000	4,634,000	....	250,000	267,750	9,200	7,250	20,135	2,447,500
February	61,307,000	9,033,000	3,775,000	....	80,000	420,750	9,300	6,200	15,097	440,000
March	115,543,000	11,429,000	3,141,000	....	....	623,475	9,350	7,750	9,465	1,310,000
April	210,521,000	9,271,000	5,316,000	....	....	641,075	11,500	6,450	9,500	1,347,500
May	331,887,000	17,365,000	8,444,000	....	....	574,275	9,825	6,050	9,770	1,595,000
June	243,820,000	12,210,000	7,749,000	....	....	278,725	8,750	8,750	10,960	808,500
July	160,719,000	13,477,000	5,486,000	....	20,000	480,350	5,550	6,650	11,475	1,897,500
August	98,182,000	14,323,000	4,748,000	....	....	416,000	8,225	8,100	15,280	946,000
September	92,453,000	19,148,000	3,780,000	3,600	525,000	517,000	11,375	8,150	16,675	1,292,500
October	138,615,000	15,900,000	5,088,000	....	480,000	509,700	14,250	6,700	11,162	1,265,000
November	62,809,000	7,485,000	2,422,000	....	1,240,000	412,675	11,450	4,850	7,135	605,000
December	58,552,000	8,688,000	3,083,000	....	555,000	414,625	10,175	7,400	7,875	1,210,000
Total, 1895	1,965,232,000	147,785,000	57,666,000	3,600	3,150,000	5,556,400	114,000	79,300	144,529	15,164,500
Total, 1894	1,251,706,000	132,410,000	69,505,600	9,350	1,900,000	5,001,000	123,800	66,950	123,793	12,401,500
Average price, 1894	$0.61⅛	$0.50 15-16	$0.37¼	....	$0.62	$2.97	$2.84	$14.13	$0.07¾	$0.04 13-16
Total, 1893	1,052,465,000	177,543,000	80,600,000	465,500	1,252,000	5,501,400	127,500	63,650	133,227	13,873,500
Average price	$0.73⅝	$0.49 15-16	$0.35⅝	$0.58¾	$0.68¾	$3.42	$3.11⅛	$18.35	$0.10 5-16	$0.05 7-16
Total, 1892	1,151,448,000	295,413,000	104,641,000	1,367,200	919,800	4,414,200	108,125	70,600	504,365	14,916,000
Average price	$0.90⅝	$0.54	$0.36 5-16	$0.78⅜	$0.78	$4.15⅜	$3.97	$11.52	$0.07 11-16	$0.04⅝
Total, 1891	1,692,272,000	402,957,000	107,597,000	4,500,000	2,304,000	4,561,600	150,650	87,235	1,255,263	16,940,500
Average price	$1.09⅝	$0.70⅝	$0.46	$0.93⅛	$0.85⅝	$4.98	$4.92	$11.88	$0.06⅝	$0.04 13-16
Total, 1890	1,238,327,000	431,148,000	129,520,000	581,800	2,098,300	4,240,975	149,775	85,515	1,008,448	15,280,700
Average price	$0.98¼	$0.48 1-16	$0.37⅞	$0.63⅜	$0.72¼	$4.66	$3.44⅝	$12.13	$0.06¼	$0.04 19-32
Total 1889	1,123,148,600	258,135,800	90,108,000	823,050	1,317,150	2,947,005	....	73,080	1,029,855	21,569,000
Average price	$0.88¼	$0.43	$0.28 13-16	$0.54⅜	$0.75 11-16	$4.62	....	$12.57½	$0.06⅞	$0.04 11-16
Total, 1888	1,558,141,500	331,431,300	85,529,000	16,800	1,343,875	3,215,202	....	72,950	1,630,779	22,141,000
Average price	$0.97 1-16	$0.57⅜	$0.35½	$0.67¼	$0.89⅝	$4.75	....	$15.00	$0.08⅞	$0.04⅞
Total, 1887	1,727,797,100	265,449,900	91,350,160	300,180	2,214,750	4,390,513	....	87,755	3,444,405	22,130,000
Average price	$0.88⅞	$0.50⅝	$0.34 5-16	$0.59⅜	$0.82⅞	$4.50	....	$15.00	$0.07½	$0.04
Total, 1886	1,543,160,061	255,170,400	74,972,100	284,200	1,218,300	3,420,210	....	77,332	3,572,653	19,055,000
Average price	$0.88½	$0.48⅝	$0.35⅛	$0.60	$0.72⅝	$4.50	....	$10.63	$0.07½	$0.04⅛
Total, 1885	1,391,488,000	339,054,166	124,940,700	273,600	2,169,700	3,362,288	....	78,245	3,188,750	10,165,000
Average price	$0.96⅝	$0.53 8-16	$0.35 15-16	0.72 15-16	$0.79¼	$4.54	....	$11.57	$0.06¾	$0.05½

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Business at the Custom House for the year in values and duties was as follows, compared with 1894:

VALUES.

	1894.	1895.
January	$36,892,778	$46,438,020
February	32,858,701	36,826,007
March	42,361,036	45,377,504
April	37,304,687	44,856,000
May	33,458,018	40,557,238
June	27,864,118	38,798,742
July	36,510,106	47,012,445
August	35,233,103	43,938,154
September	41,646,154	41,697,832
October	39,053,896	48,975,928
November	32,880,866	39,572,834
*December	40,457,710	43,269,159
Total	$436,021,173	$519,229,913

DUTIES.

	1894.	1895.
January	$8,315,654.71	$12,818,690.85
February	7,424,174.08	9,342,282.57
March	7,448,490.37	9,798,202.97
April	6,733,597.30	8,825,021.92
May	6,288,317.97	8,104,104.81
June	5,181,442.93	7,510,816.88
July	6,175,579.48	10,635,238.22
August	8,723,354.94	10,299,617.83
September	9,692,660.21	9,834,072.56
October	8,229,309.61	9,368,618.22
November	6,769,716.78	7,766,412.[illegible]
*December	7,298,804.64	8,474,800.24
Total	$88,231,102.97	$112,777,880.63

*December estimated.

In 1893 total values were $518,118,865, and total duties were $115,434,698.93.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges and balances at the Clearing House for 1895 are given in the following tables, with comparisons for 1894:

EXCHANGES.

	1894.	1895.
January	$2,165,563,855.76	$2,894,672,414.57
February	1,724,039,789.83	1,864,441,226.89
March	2,048,811,551.13	2,240,741,016.04
April	2,018,318,188.37	2,373,478,978.92
May	2,093,135,412.42	2,833,841,639.99
June	1,898,580,234.11	2,480,840,051.98
July	1,843,418,776.44	2,527,267,495.70
August	1,871,609,349.63	2,816,813,044.27
September	1,865,031,612.74	2,372,980,008.38
October	2,281,509,977.37	2,983,618,759.99
November	2,241,483,311.96	2,593,205,253.02
December	2,336,304,960.16	2,909,892,034.72
Total	$24,387,807,619.92	$29,841,796,924.47

BALANCES.

	1894.	1895.
January	$149,652,384.24	$182,411,766.31
February	116,964,487.32	129,328,208.84
March	183,347,879.15	142,674,821.49
April	134,020,346.65	152,513,253.83
May	140,598,093.48	176,222,045.94
June	131,077,147.91	161,772,731.94
July	134,828,774.82	174,386,713.72
August	116,963,021.73	164,077,943.77
September	119,617,532.99	154,857,127.42
October	160,749,064.65	188,017,851.52
November	144,086,615.58	155,189,542.22
December	153,494,055.62	177,629,011.92
Total	$1,635,399,404.14	$1,959,081,018.92

COFFEE AND COTTON.

In coffee, sales reached 3,055,250 bags, against 4,618,750 bags in 1894 and 5,880,250 bags in 1893. August brought the highest price, when October delivery sold at 15.60c per lb. The lowest price was in December, when September options sold at 11.75c per lb. Margins of $5,624,725 were deposited.

Sales of cotton were larger than in 1894, as appears in the following summary:

	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
Spot	240,456	260,834	421,420
Futures	63,823,300	33,598,000	47,724,500

Prices for middling uplands opened in January at 5 11-16c per lb. The market was an advancing one for the greater part of the year, but declined somewhat toward the close. The highest [illegible] the lowest 5 9-16c, and the last price was [illegible].

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The following tables show the totals of transactions on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange for the year 1895. There is a decrease in bonds and an increase in stocks and wheat over 1894. Sales of mining stock nearly doubled those of 1894:

1895.	Railroad Stocks. Shares.	Bonds.
January	4,095,680	$1,298,000
February	3,980,220	941,000
March	5,414,680	1,190,000
April	5,318,480	1,772,000
May	6,897,380	3,209,000
June	5,827,260	1,800,000
July	5,085,460	1,062,000
August	4,275,880	1,126,000
September	5,478,020	1,680,000
October	4,561,700	1,472,000
November	4,907,960	1,137,000
December	4,960,710	1,2[illegible]6,000
Total	60,306,410	$18,299,000

1895.	Wheat. Bushels.	Mining Stocks. Shares.
January	50,102,000	25,970
February	43,214,000	17,110
March	56,008,000	24,840
April	62,690,000	117,290
May	82,416,000	54,590
June	91,500,000	59,820
July	74,494,000	66,390
August	69,392,000	64,230
September	61,408,000	86,280
October	86,928,000	88,890
November	63,682,000	90,420
December	49,106,000	82,260
Total	790,940,000	[illegible]

SUB-TREASURY BUSINESS.

Figures of transactions at the Sub-Treasury with comparisons for 1894, are given herewith:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

	1895.	1894.
Receipts	$1,280,204,903.43	$1,206,805,[illegible]
Payments	1,239,768,904.49	1,140,404,627.[illegible]
Total	$2,519,975,807.92	$2,346,209,[illegible]
Receipts for Customs	115,404,373.68	91,466,596.31
Currency from Washington	139,956,500.00	122,739,000.00
Currency to Washington	110,311,419.00	185,640,000.00
Interest payments	30,720,535.98	22,651,087.[illegible]
Pensions	72,118,033.45	72,853,559.75
Gold withdrawn	124,395,388.00	116,560,903.00
Silver dollars paid out and shipped	3,033,200.00	3,149,800.00
Subsidiary silver paid out and shipped	8,234,619.00	7,617,839.00

DESTROYING AN ANCIENT RELIC

The Residence of the Masters of the Rolls Falls Before the Spirit of Improvement.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The work of demolishing the Rolls House, formerly the residence of successive Masters of the Rolls, in Chancery Lane, is proceeding rapidly. The house, a plain, unpretending building of no great interest, was designed by Colin Campbell during the Mastership of Sir Joseph Jekyll, (1717-25.) A curious story, which throws light upon the habits of a legal recluse of bygone days, is told of Sir William Grant, who occupied the Rolls House as Master of the Rolls between the years 1801 and 1817. When his successor arrived to view the premises, Sir William, showed him his apartments. "Here are two or three good rooms," he said; "this is my sitting room; my library and bedroom are beyond; and I am told there are some good rooms up stairs, but I never was there."

The public is more concerned to know what is to be the fate of the ancient Rolls Chapel, which adjoins the Rolls House, immediately behind the new buildings of the Record Office. When these works were taken in hand, a solemn understanding was given that the Rolls Chapel would not be touched, but that the fabric should be transformed into a museum. Yet the doors and windows containing the coats of arms of former Masters of the Rolls have been removed, the lead has been stripped from the roof, and the whole place dismantled. The walls remain standing, shored up with timber, but there is too good reason to fear that the whole is about to be destroyed.

Though hardly to be described as beautiful, the chapel is an interesting relic of Old London, one of the few that remain. It was originally built by Henry III., as a House of Maintenance for converted Jews, but the supply of converts failing, Edward III. annexed the house and chapel to the newly created office of Custos Rotulorum, in 1377. The present building appears to date from the fifteenth century. It contains a very beautiful alabaster monument to Dr. John Young, Master of the Rolls in the reign of Henry VIII., believed to be the work of the Italian sculptor, Torregiano, who designed the bronze screens and effigies on the tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey. Bishops Burnet and Atterbury both held the preachership of the Rolls, and some of Bishop Butler's most famous sermons were delivered within its walls.

WORK OF THE LATE CHARLES B. ATWOOD

Appreciative Sketch of the Achievements of a Skilled Architect.

From The American Architect and Building News.

Mr. Charles B. Atwood, well known as the architect of the Peristyle, the Fine Arts Building, and the Terminal Station at the Chicago Exposition, and as the designer of many other fine buildings, died last week in Chicago. Mr. Atwood was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1849. He received his professional education at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and in the office of Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, of Boston, and soon became locally known as a very skillful and rapid draughtsman and designer. He established himself in business on his own account in Boston in 1872, and built several important structures in and about Worcester, Mass., where his family then lived.

Three years later he was engaged by the firm of Herter Brothers of New-York to take charge of the architectural part of their work, and, in connection with them, designed most of the detail for the W. H. Vanderbilt mansion in New-York, and for several other fine houses. Later he was engaged on his own account to design and build the two beautiful houses which Mr. Vanderbilt presented to his daughters, Mrs. Twombley and Mrs. Webb.

His facility in architectural design naturally led him to take part in many competitions, in which he won a large number of prizes and a wide reputation in the profession. He was early chosen designer in chief to the Columbian Exposition, and, in that capacity, turned out in a short time an immense amount of work, all of which was more than creditable, while some portions—such, for example, as the Peristyle and the Arts Building, were among the most brilliant architectural achievements of the exposition.

Work of such high character and very real merit could not be turned out by one who was merely a rapid, facile, and brilliant draughtsman; it could only be accomplished by one who to the inborn instinct and delicate perception of the artist had added the tedious and thorough training of the fastidious scholar. Those who knew Atwood merely as a lovable companion, who had the failings of an artistic and somewhat erratic temperament, hardly realized that he devoted much time to the serious study of his profession in its higher reaches; that in the early years when he often was out of work and discouraged he still pursued his studies and took advantage of enforced idleness to improve his knowledge and increase his skill.

This unsuspected industry met its reward not only when he found himself fully ready to take advantage of the signal opportunity at the World's Fair which the death of Mr. Root placed within his reach, but also on an earlier occasion. During one of his idle times he had made a careful study of the New-York City Hall, and had measured, sketched, and drawn it all out so that he had acquired a familiar knowledge of it and a thorough appreciation of its spirit, considering at the same time the possibility of altering and enlarging it. Returning one day after a prolonged absence from the city, he learned that the first competition for the new City Hall would close the next day.

He at once set to work, and within less than twenty-four hours had produced with his own hands the full set of drawings—with one exception—that the conditions required. When the experts examined the drawings submitted it was found that Atwood's scheme must, under the conditions, be ruled out because of its incompleteness; but, as it was really superior to the design of any other competitor, they recommended that he should be given a special prize and be invited to complete his drawings, and this was done.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY IN GLASGOW

Improved Tenement Houses Have Bettered the Condition of the Poor.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

At the meeting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society last night Baille Chisholm read a paper on "The History and Results of the Glasgow City Improvement Trust."

The inception of the Glasgow City Improvement Trust, he said, was partly coincident with and partly consequent on the growth of public sentiment in the direction of sanitary and hygienic reform which had distinguished the second half of the present century. The rapid and marvelous rush of people from the country districts to our great cities during the period remarked upon found their city authorities all but unprepared. In the centre of the city the people came to be crowded together in such a way that the district was a seat of disease and crime, a hotbed of pollution and vice. While officialism left this state of matters unheeded, fortunately private philanthropy stepped in to lessen, if not to remove, a hideous blot from their midst.

It was not until 1865 that the Corporation moved in the matter, and in the following year the City Improvement Trust bill was passed into law. The trust had not only improved the streets by widening them and opening them into squares, but had erected, in addition to dwellings for the poor in different parts of the city, seven lodging houses, with accommodation for upward of 2,000 lodgers, and these lodging houses were a great and unmixed blessing to those who used them, while since their erection the old pestilential lodging houses had disappeared from their midst. There was also in course of erection a family home or chêche. The building of tenements by the trust was in a manner a last resort. The sites as cleared by the trust were not taken up by builders, and the trust was thus forced into building itself, and, exclusive of tenements in course of erection, it now owned considerably over 1,000 dwellings, accommodating nearly 6,000 people at rents varying from £5 to £20 or £25.

It was said that they were merely shifting the very poor and the vicious from one part to another. That was not true. In sweeping the breeding styes of vice away they had given health of body and cleanliness of life which previously did not exist, and, if other proprietors would follow it, the social and domestic amenities of their poorest citizens would in a very few years be further improved.

The trust had expended altogether on lands and buildings £1,955,506, and on the erection of buildings £231,000, giving a total of £2,186,506, and, deducting land sold or feued, amounting to £1,072,000, this left a balance of £1,114,506. The heritable property of the trust was valued at £691,161, showing a deficiency of £423,144. The total cost to the ratepayers during thirty years—that is, the amount obtained by assessment—had been £593,079 16s. 6d., against which they had the Alexandra Park, 100,000 yards of ground thrown into streets and squares, and more than £100,000 expended in covering the Molendinar and Camlachie burns. The charge made against the ratepayers might now be said to have ceased, as the operations were self-supporting.

Was Used to It.

From All The Year Round.

Lenglet-Dufresnoy had paid so many visits to the Bastile that when he saw an "exempt" coming down the street in which he lived he would call out to his housekeeper: "Pack up half a dozen shirts, and don't forget a packet of tobacco." The latter portion of the remark would tend to show that even at that time authors were treated as first-class misdemeanants, and were not debarred from the luxury of a smoke.

What Is the English Army?

From The National Review.

Many attempts have been made by various Ministers in London to increase the numerical strength of the home army. Owing, however, to the practice then prevalent of shifting these official figures in the course of, as well as on the change of, an administration from one office to another for party, personal, or political reasons, it rarely happened that any one responsible for the army was given sufficient time to master the military problem. At any rate, their endeavors were singularly unproductive of results. In 1843 the Crown had been "authorized" to enroll 10,000 pensioners (that is to say, men who were admittedly too old to continue as soldiers;) in 1859 it was "permitted" to engage 20,000 soldiers of five years' service who were to join the army in case of war within the United Kingdom only; in 1867 the Reserve Forces act "established" a further reserve of 20,000 men, to be available to fight abroad as well as at home. But the grand total of all these measures up to December, 1868, was 13,068 pensioners and 4,880 reserve men of both sorts.

Moreover, besides being deficient of anything serious in the shape of a reserve at the commencement of a war, it became painfully evident between 1857 and 1868 that we were not even getting sufficient recruits to keep up the normal establishment of the regular army. In a pamphlet issued in the last of these years, entitled "Our Defensive Forces," Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne estimated that, excluding cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and deducting men in hospital, we might perhaps be able to put 40,000 regular infantry into the field for home defense, after handing over Ireland and all out stations to the care of the militia and volunteer forces. There was no reinforcement for the weak battalions serving abroad. If this statement be contrasted with that made by the Secretary of State for War on the army estimates, [illegible] it will be seen that much progress has been made during the last twenty-seven years in creating a reserve. The Secretary of State was able to inform the House that the normal home army is beyond its normal strength, and has 84,000 reserve men at its back, of whom 55,000 belong to the infantry.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Moderate Speculation and Prices Steady.

MAINLY COVERING OVER THE HOLIDAY

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was the usual holiday covering, and outside orders were scarce, while the close showed a steady market for grain. Provisions were dull and slightly lower. Cotton was active and 13@17 points higher, through local covering. Coffee was dull and a trifle lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.00	@ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	..	@ 5.55
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@ 24
Sugar, granulated	5	@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	10.00	@ ..
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅜@⅝c, with the West, on foreign selling; rallied ½@¾c on the increased clearances and following the West; fell ½@¾c on realizing, and closed steady, after a fair holiday trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,737,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and a decrease of 1,744,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was dull, but firm, at ⅛c decline. Sales, 32,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4c over May, free on board, afloat, special delivery, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, ¾c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½@3¾c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 409,517 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 427,546 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 58,642 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛c decline, following the Western markets. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 523,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was unchanged and firm, with a light trade. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36¼c, free on board, afloat, January steamer; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 35c, elevator; 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 33¾c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels kiln-dried at 31c, store....Receipts, 2,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 122,048 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 235,656 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 366,365 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady and very dull, with prices unchanged....Spot were in light demand, at unchanged prices. Sales, 41,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 24¼c; track mixed, 23¼@24½c; track white, 24@28c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 141,600 bushels; exports, 3,734 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	5,000	66⅜@..	..
January	60,000	66¼@67	66¼
March	60,000	67⅞@68½	67⅞
May	1,550,000	66¼@67	66½
July	70,000	66 1-16@66½	66⅛
Total	1,745,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	75,000	34½@..	34½
May	30,000	34½@34 9-16	34½
July	....	.. @..	35¼
Total	105,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	5,000	23½@..	23½
February	15,000	23⅝@..	23⅝
March	....	.. @..	23¾
May	25,000	24 @..	24
No. 2 white—			
January	....	.. @..	24½
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow, and of a holiday nature, with prices unchanged. Sales unimportant....Arrivals, 20,394 bbls and 22,220 sacks; exports, 3,557 bbls and 46,898 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 74,760 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$2.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.40; patents, $3.50@$3.80; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3@$3.30; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Moderate demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.30; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and less active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little done for the day, while the market showed slight weakness here. Sales of 200 bbls crude at 24c. Prime yellow was offered at 28c, and good off yellow at 27c; white at 31@32c. Small sales of crude, in bulk, at southeast coast points at 20c. LINSEED was firm and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATS-FOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 50@51c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slight decline in prices under little better suppplies of hogs; the shorts were freely covered, while the estimated stocks at Chicago were larger than had been looked for. The close showed 12½@17½c loss on pork, 5 points on lard, and 5@15 points on bacon. Chicago's stocks estimated 57,000 bbls new pork, 32,000 bbls old do, (30,000 bbls and 53,000, respectively, Dec. 1,) 57,000 tcs lard, (29,000 tcs Dec. 1,) 21,000,000 lb short ribs, (12,000,000 lb Dec. 1.)

LARD—Tended easier, and was quiet. Cash was offered at 5.55c, without sales; above 4 tank cars were sold on private terms. City steam was steady at 5.15c; sales of 60 tcs. January option of Western closed at 5.55c nominal. Refined was dull, with Continent at 6.10c, and South American at 6.40c. Compound at 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity. At the West, December closed at 5.22½c; January was 5.27½@5.30c, closing at 5.27½c; May at 5.50@5.55c, closing at 5.52½@5.55c.

PORK—There was a fair export business here, and at firm prices, with sales of 500 bbls mess. The West was down 12½@17½c, with December closing at $7.87½; January was $8.57½@$8.70, closing at $8.57½; May at $8.97½@$9.10, closing at $8.97½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was depressed on the short rib dealings, and down 5@15 points, with December closing at 4.17½c; January was at 4.17½@4.25c, closing at 4.17½c; May at 4.52½@4.57½c, closing at 4.52½c.

CUT MEATS—There was little demand, while the market was steady and unchanged. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, [illegible]; 10-lb average, 5c; pickled hams, 8@[illegible]; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: [illegible] hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, [illegible]; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, [illegible].

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow of sale. Quoted [illegible] $14.50 at the West, and $15@[illegible].

[illegible]—Were here about steady in price. Receipts at the West, 61,201 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; fairly active; 5c lower; $3.40@$3.70; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,869 head; easy; $3.25@$3.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,210 head; 5c lower; $3.10@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; opened 5c lower; $3.30@$3.42½. Pittsburg—Excited; $4.25@$4.50. Milwaukee—$3.45@$3.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.45@$3.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.70. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5⅛@5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅜c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were further sales of 250 hhds city at 3⅞c, which about absorbs the supplies. Of country-made, sales of 35,000 lb, at 3⅞@4⅛c, as to quality. At Chicago, sales of 500 tcs packers' grade at 4¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, about a steady market at 5c, with light demands. For lard stearine, a quiet tone, and 6@6⅛c quoted.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected, and closed barely steady, at 10@20 points decline, through local realizing. Havre was barely steady at ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 3,812 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags new-crop Guatemala on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 13.50c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—March, 500 bags at 13.50c; May, 500 bags at 13c; July, 500 bags at 12.60c; September, 250 bags at 12.15c, and 250 bags at 12.10c; total, 2,000 bags. Total for day, 3,000 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 13.60@13.70c; February, 13.45@13.55c; March, 13.45@13.50c; April, 13.10@13.20c; May, 12.95@13c; June, 12.70@12.80c; July, 12.55@12.65c; August, 12.20@12.30c; September, 12.05@12.10c; October, 11.90@12c; November, 11.80@11.90c; December, 11.70@11.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		241,291
Arrivals—Steamship Nasmyth (Santos)		20,300
		261,591
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		11,194
Total stock in New-York to-day		250,397
Total stock in Baltimore	34,594	
Deliveries yesterday	168—34,426	
Total stock in New-Orleans	43,292	
Deliveries yesterday	897—42,395	
		76,821
Total stock in United States		327,218
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 30	144,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 30	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 30	108,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27	18,000	
		296,000
Total		623,218
Same time 1894		519,662

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active on local covering and outside buying with the close steady at 13@17 points advance, and Liverpool 6½@7 points up. Spot was steady at ⅛c advance; sales, 292 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf, 8⅞c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	8.03@8.04	8.03	7.95	3,700
February	8.13@8.15	8.17	8.03	3,300
March	8.21@8.22	8.24	8.07	134,200
April	8.26@8.27	8.26	8.13	4,300
May	8.31@8.32	8.35	8.18	76,200
June	8.36@8.37	8.37	8.25	5,500
July	8.41@8.42	8.42	8.26	6,200
August	8.42@9.43	8.43	8.28	12,600
September	8.22@8.25	....	....	....
October	8.02@8.03	8.04	7.97	3,900
November	7.98@8.00	7.97	7.94	500
December	Nominal	....	....	....
Total				250,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7427	12082	3268	....	....	....
N. Orleans	12839	12700	16359	....	....	....
Mobile	1286	1557	1215	....	....	....
Savannah	10360	3958	5824	....	....	....
Charlest'n	1278	1397	397	....	....	....
Wilming'n	134	297	118	....	....	....
Norfolk	1452	1171	907	....	....	....
New-York	....	1310	3291	....	....	....
Boston	3275	605	2605	....	....	....
Philadel'ia	192	75	56	....	....	....
W. Point	2104	2810	4375	....	....	....
Total	40347	37962	38415	....	....	....
This day last w'k	34978	45144	47177	34455	9182	46015
This day last y'r	40512	63317	34766	19798	39183	35689

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Firm prices rule, particularly on fine goods. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do., open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand is fairly active at full prices....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was active and firmer. Sales, 82,360 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3¾c; 2,280 tons do., to arrive, at same price; 288 hhds muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c, and 3,835 bags molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3⅛c....Refined fairly active at ⅛c advance....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 9-16@4¾c; softs, 4 1-16@4 9-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week—Beans, 2,358 bbls; peas, 2,762 bbls. Exports—Beans, 799 pkgs; peas, 1,630 pkgs. Both local and out-of-town jobbers have been unwilling to buy beyond the positive needs of the moment, and with comparatively little trading on export account we have rather an easy market. Prices have made only slight changes, however. A few lots of choice Marrow have sold at $1.47½, and some fine pea at $1.27½, but as a rule sellers ask 2½c more for both kinds. Medium must be large and very choice to reach $1.35. White kidney have eased off about 5c, and red kidney have sold this week at $1.22½ for the best. Turtle soup have weakened a little, and yellow eye are less firm. California lima drag. No business to speak of in foreign beans. Green peas continue dull. We quote: Beans, domestic, Marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do. pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do. medium, $1.30@$1.35; do. white kidney, $1.60; do. red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do. turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do. yellow eye, $1.50; do. lima, California, $1.90; do. foreign, pea, $1.05@$1.15; do. foreign medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do. bags, 75c; do. Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A dull trade, with prices about unchanged....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@21½c; State dairy, 13@21½c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—Previous prices rule, with little doing. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Fancy stock firmer and very moderate in the receipts....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 23@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 22@23c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@22c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 23@23½c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 19@21c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 20@22c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 17@18c; refrigerator, September packed, 16½@17c; refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, $3.75@$4; Western dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 9,477 bbls.; cranberries, 187 bbls. and 4,703 crates. Arrivals of apples have been moderate; but few are going abroad at present, and the supply for local trade has been a little larger than needed. Strictly fancy stock is held with some steadiness, but the market has weakened on medium and lower grades. Grapes have been generally quite defective, and very hard to sell; extra quality would perhaps bring a premium to a moderate extent, but there is little such to be found. Cranberries became more active after Christmas, and previous accumulation has since been pretty well cleaned up. Prices have hardened a little on fine, sound fruit, and close firm with rare sales of extra large at a premium. California oranges have eased off a little during the week, but close firm under telegraphic advices of freezing weather and damage to the crop. Florida oranges quiet and easier in sympathy with weaker prices for foreign fruit. We quote: Apples—Fancy northern, selected, per bbl, $2.25@$3; do, State King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, up-river winter, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern red, $1.50@$3.00; do, Western Ben Davis, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes, State, Concord and Catawba, poor to good, per small basket, 6@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, extra fancy large varieties, few shown; do, fancy, $10@$10.50; do, good to choice, $8@$9.50; do, undergrades, $2@$7; do Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; Oranges—California, per box, $3@$4; do, Florida, $3.50@$4.50; grape fruit, Florida, $6@$7; tangerines, Florida, $10@$14. DRIED—Receipts for week, 13,834 pks; exports, 13,884 pks. We have had rather an easy market for nearly all kinds of domestic dried fruits. Demand from all sources has been light, but holders anticipated this and have not generally forced sales. Our slightly revised quotations cover such business as is doing. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1⅜@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅜c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, Cal., peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes as to size and quality, 4@7c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts have been light, and the market has steadily advanced on all weighing stock. Chickens are especially scarce and strong. We quote to-day: Fowls, per lb, 10½@11c; chickens, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—So much poultry was actually spoiled by the mild, unfavorable weather of last week and the week before, and that fact so demoralized shippers, they were afraid to risk sending forward stock. This fact made it apparent by the latter part of last week that supplies of the most desirable kinds would be short for the New Year holiday, more especially of turkeys and ducks, and the results have more than confirmed the worst fears of receivers, as nowhere near enough turkeys or ducks arrived to supply the holiday demand, and were rapidly advanced until on Tuesday buyers were willing to pay most any price to secure a few. Near-by turkeys were very scarce, and sold promptly at 16@18c, with, in fact, as high as 20c per lb paid in occasional instances. Western brought extreme prices when strictly choice, generally 15@16c, though 17c and 18c were occasionally reached. These prices, however, were only temporary, and could not possibly be sustained. Chickens and fowls have been more plenty than other kinds, but only a small proportion arriving in strictly choice condition, and such grades have been in good demand and firmer, but simply fair to good grades dragging at unsettled prices, and still a considerable accumulation of stale stock, for which most any offer would be accepted. Choice ducks are very scarce and wanted at extreme prices, with many fancy near-by geese available, but Western in fair supply and in only moderate demand. We quote: Near-by fancy turkeys, 16@18c; do., Western, choice to fancy, 14@16c; do., fair to good, 12@13c; do., inferior, 8@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do., State and Western, 10@12c; fowls, do. do., 9½@11c; old cocks, 5@5½c; ducks, near-by, 16@17c; do. Western, choice, 15@16c; geese, near-by, 12@13c; do., Western, good to prime, 9@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Choice quail in fair request and firm. Grouse slow sale, but scarce and steady. Partridges dull. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits steadier. We quote partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red head, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 18@20c; do, drawn, 15@16c; do, jacks, 50@60c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have not been very heavy, but in excess of the moderate demand, and market has ruled weak, and a shade lower. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, per 100 lb, long rye, 65@75c; do short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Maple sugar scarce and firm at 12@12½c per lb; maple syrup nominal at 75@90c per gallon; beeswax firm at 31@32c per lb; ginseng root steady at $2.75@$3.50 per lb; honey dull; comb, per lb, 10@15c; extracted, per lb, 5½@6½c; Southern, per gallon, 45@55c; turkey feathers, in demand at 4@14c per lb for tail and wing.

VEGETABLES—A generally quiet market. Potatoes and onions steady for choice. ....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 60c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; Bermuda, $1@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@80c; eggplant, bbl, $3@$6.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.50@$3.50; squash, crate, 60@75c; kale, bbl, 60@75c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of bricks have been liberal, and while the demand is not large, there was a better feeling in the market. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.50@$5.75 per 1,000; up-river hard, $5.37½@$5.67½; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is firmer, and is worth 95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.65....Rockland common lime is worth 75@80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 80@85c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—An easy tone, and continued light demands....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Dry are quiet and unchanged. City slaughters steady....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Prices are held steady, with expectations of a better trade in the near future....Buenos Ayres non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—Tin dull at 25@35c. Copper dull at 10c. Lead easy at 3.12½@3.15c. Spelter nominal at 3.50c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices steady, with trading light. Southern regular at 30½c; machine-made barrels, 31c.

RESIN—Demand moderate at unchanged prices. Good strained, $1.70; common strained, $1.67½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—Resin steady; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 125 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.25. The Board of Trade here will be closed on Jan. 1 and 2.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Turpentine firm at 27c; receipts, 16 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.10@$1.30; receipts, 494 bbls.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was neglected and quoted nominally unchanged. Charters included two British steamers, general cargo, Hamburg to Philadelphia, private terms, (chartered abroad;) British steamer, 14,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia to Hull, Newcastle or Avonmouth, 2s 10½d, berth terms, January; British steamer, 17,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Rotterdam, 2s 9d, berth terms, January; Norwegian steamer, 765 tons, hence to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, private terms; Norwegian steamer, general cargo, Halifax to Jamaica, at or about £500; British bark, general cargo, hence to Sydney, N. S. W., £2,100; Italian bark, extra heavy pipe staves, Norfolk to Lisbon, $28; ship, general cargo, Hongkong to New-York, $11,000; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to St. Croix, $1.85; bark, paving stone, hence to Havana, $1.40, loaded, and free wharfage; schooner, cocoanuts, San Andreas to New-York, lump sum; British schooner, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to San Domingo City, $5 and port charges, and back to New-York with sugar, $2.50; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Point à Petre, $1,150, and back from Macoris to Sandy Hook, for orders, with sugar, $2.50, United States gold, and port charges; schooner, lumber, Darien to Fall River, $4.75; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.75; bark, fertilizer, hence to Savannah, 75c; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Jacksonville, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, 90c; schooner, phosphate rock, Charleston to Philadelphia, private terms, coal out, private terms; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

We give below a comparative statement showing the receipts and exports of domestic produce at and from this port for the past two years:

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

	For the Week.	For the Year.	Previous Year.
Ashes, pks	75	1,713	1,226
Flour, pks	232,341	7,508,365	9,330,184
Corn meal, bbls	14,292	481,093	492,845
Wheat, bushels	646,575	28,989,185	30,774,916
Rye, bushels	975	110,675	239,849
Oats, bushels	548,400	24,118,060	26,618,714
Barley and malt, bushels	327,075	7,084,558	7,945,976
Peas, bushels	11,550	476,160	510,550
Corn, bushels	491,400	25,366,679	20,004,236
Cotton, bales	28,929	1,226,198	1,182,948
Crude turpentine, bbls	140	2,423	2,957
Spirits of turpentine, bbls	1,331	106,639	104,153
Resin, bbls	5,856	429,421	433,853
Tar, bbls	515	26,905	30,343
Pitch, bbls	50	5,298	6,703
Pork, bbls	3,860	164,733	176,069
Beef pks	453	39,541	49,114
Cutmeats, pks	25,629	1,136,360	1,000,005
Butter, pks	32,972	1,822,737	1,728,210
Cheese, pks	10,712	1,277,215	1,614,439
Lard, tcs	10,996	569,199	511,606
Lard, kegs	48,008	1,038,574	817,982
Whisky, bbls	2,749	121,590	166,656
Tobacco, hhds	1,144	95,038	88,802
Tobacco, pks	2,750	115,327	136,335
Wool, bales	871	164,123	171,748
Beans, bbls	3,646	171,856	141,729
Buckwheat flour, pks	1,910	64,949	52,966
Broom corn, bales	..	830	581
Cottonseed oil, bbls	5,479	263,689	263,425
Flaxseed, bags	..	632,806	162,215
Molasses, bbls	6,289	141,966	146,482
Lard oil, bbls	210	5,985	10,450
Peanuts, bags	2,656	132,000	136,113
Eggs, bbls	18,679	2,318,114	2,338,547
Rice, bbls	12,668	91,533	71,306

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,470,065, and for the year $351,196,606, against $360,776,967 same time last year, including:

	For the Week.	For the Year.	Previous Year.
Apples, bbls	2,081	265,191	228,111
Ashes, bbls	5	983	1,194
Beeswax, lb	1,480	53,102	129,761
Flour, pks	120,463	5,569,711	7,752,344
Rye flour, pks	..	4,104	3,226
Corn meal, pks	3,373	149,547	166,476
Wheat, bushels	1,087,474	23,970,162	25,303,226
Rye, bushels	..	312	21,655
Oats, bushels	1,393	1,337,249	313,881
Barley and malt, bushels	4,035	96,872	4,069
Peas, bushels	10,069	287,196	411,843
Corn, bushels	285,515	19,428,818	10,789,076
Candles, bxs	422	34,112	29,842
Coal, tons	602	104,316	103,554
Cotton, bales	13,462	728,219	785,151
Hay, bales	3,654	533,076	1,870,978
Crude turpentine, bbls	..	825	1,202
Spirits of turpentine, bbls	688	37,029	25,700
Resin, bbls	1,702	197,742	209,712
Tar, bbls	86	8,289	11,873
Pitch, bbls	64	5,554	5,395
Whale oil, gals	..	26,665	34,571
Sperm oil, gals	..	50,855	60,978
Lard, oil, gals	17,185	498,714	582,948
Linseed oil, gals	1,017	62,146	62,148
Cottonseed oil, gals	102,733	8,753,032	6,737,226
Petroleum, gals	9,329,685	420,143,458	479,057,942
Pork, bbls	5,030	235,503	226,257
Beef, bbls	4,869	115,283	121,256
Beef, tcs	746	30,992	32,323
Cutmeats, lb	7,301,784	271,749,504	242,085,726
Butter, lb	78,749	11,186,409	7,909,823
Cheese, lb	345,177	35,008,748	58,717,645
Lard, lb	8,724,106	297,668,007	290,063,860
Rice, bbls	128	28,796	28,979
Tallow, lb	546,324	9,963,806	22,428,746
Tobacco, hhds	1,160	101,298	103,613
Tobacco, pks	2,028	76,924	70,968
Tobacco, manufactured, lb	99,957	9,807,089	9,047,773
Whalebone, lb	450	195,791	169,599

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—After a short session marked by considerable irregularity wheat closed ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. The trading was characteristically a closing-up kind, with very little new business transacted, even by the scalpers. The longs liquidated early in the day, the shorts covered up later, the incentive to strength in the last half hour being found in large export clearances, 685,127 bushels, most of which went out from New-York, and in reports of returning gold to this country, with rumors of a large loan being made by the Government. Right at the close Bradstreet's report of a decrease of only 7,000 bushels in the world's available supply was received, which had the effect of causing a weak feeling and a decline of ⅜@½c on the curb. Liverpool cables were quiet and firm. Northwestern receipts were 408 cars, against 259 on the corresponding day a year ago. Chicago received 192 cars and inspected out 67,971 bushels. According to Board of Trade figures, the world's shipments last week aggregated 5,752,000 bushels. New-York estimated them at 8,000,000 bushels yesterday.

WHEAT—May opened from 59⅜@59⅛c, sold between 59c and 60c, closing at 59¾c, with the gain above mentioned. Cash wheat was firm and 1c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 419,989 bushels; shipments, 195,245 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 58,642 bushels; shipments, 420,546 bushels.

CORN—Presented no feature worthy of distinction, the course of prices being patterned after that of wheat, with the range within more modest boundaries. The sentiment of traders was averse to exertion, inconsistent with the holiday spirit. Larger arrivals than estimated—540 cars—helped to impart weakness at the opening, and heavy exports—586,155 bushels—assisted in sustaining prices at the close. There were no withdrawals from store, a fact which occasioned no surprise, closed navigation being a bar to the outward movement. Liverpool cables were easy and ¼d lower. Bradstreet's report gave an increase in available supplies of 523,000 bushels. May corn opened at 28⅛c, sold between 28@28⅛@¼c, closing at the outside—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ⅛@1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 447,807 bushels; shipments, 310,645 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 122,048 bushels.

OATS—The oats market existed, and that was the best that could be said of it. There was some trading, but not enough to arouse interest or attract unusual attention. The feeling was about steady, the ruling quotations being the same as at the close of yesterday. Receipts were 335 cars, and 28,000 bushels were taken from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 626,000 bushels. May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were quiet and easy.

RYE—Steady. Trade was very quiet. Sellers were scarce and the demand light. No. 2 on the regular market was quotably 32½c, choice on track sold at 34c, May sold at 36½c, and January was nominally 32½c. Only 1 car was received.

BARLEY—Offerings were light and buyers indifferent. A few sales were made over the former range of prices. Poor to fair was quoted at 20½@27c; good to choice, 28@36c. Receipts were 51 cars.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were perfectly willing to accompany grain on the downward course, inasmuch as they were adversely influenced by a weak hog market, but they failed to exhibit any recuperative power whatever. The business was mainly changing and closing up deals, more long than short stuff appearing in the market. The close was 12½c under yesterday for May pork; 5c lower for May lard, and 5@7½c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Lard at Liverpool was 3d higher, with other prices unchanged. Receipts and shipments were both large. The cash market was fairly active and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 170 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	56⅝@..	57 @..	56¼@..	56⅝@..
Jan.	56⅝@..	57 @..	56¼@..	56¼@..
May	59⅛@59⅜	60 @..	59 @..	59⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	25½@..	25½@..	25¼@..	25½@..
Jan.	25½@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@25½	25½@..
May	28⅛@..	28⅛@28¼	28 @..	28⅛@..
July	29 @..	29 @..	29 @..	29 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	17 @..	17 @..	17 @..	17 @..
May	19 @..	19⅛@..	18⅞@19	19 @19⅛
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$7.75	$7.75	$7.75	$7.75
Jan.	8.70	8.70	8.57½	8.57½
May	9.05	9.10	8.97½	8.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	5.22½	5.22½	5.22½	5.22½
Jan.	5.27½	5.30	5.27½	5.27½
May	5.55	5.55	5.52½	5.55
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.17½	4.17½	4.17½	4.17½
Jan.	4.25	4.25	4.17½	4.17½
May	4.55	4.57½	4.52½	4.52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56½@57⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@57c; No. 2 red, 59½@62c; No. 2 corn, 25½@25⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17⅝c; No. 2 rye, 32½c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; flaxseed, 92½@93c; prime timothy seed, $3.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.30; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.20@$4.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.50; distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.75, per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,472	10,760
Wheat, bushels	51,350	74,846
Corn, bushels	243,820	163,840
Oats, bushels	342,450	287,731
Rye, bushels	3,930	8,271
Barley, bushels	46,230	25,556

On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 22½c; firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 19@20c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 19½@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Spring wheat quiet; limits firmer on Northern; closing: No. 1 hard, old, 67c; do, new, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 63c; Winter wheat scarce; firm; sales, 2 cars No. 2 red, 70c; 1 car No. 2 white, 70c, on track; No. 2 red, 70c, in store, asked. Corn quiet; steady; offerings light; sales, 2 cars No. 2 yellow, 31½c; 8 cars No. 3 yellow, 31@31½c; 3 cars No. 2 corn, 35¼@35½c; 5 cars No. 2 white, 30c; 4 cars No. 3 corn, 30¼c, on track; closing: No. 2 yellow, 31½c; 3 cars No. 3 yellow, 31@31¼c; No. 4 yellow, 30½c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 corn, 30@30½c; No. 4 corn, 29½c. Oats quiet; weak; No. 2 white, 22¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 4 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20c, on track. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 3 quoted 40c, in store. Flour steady; unchanged. Millfeed quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 213,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels; barley, 22,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 5,245 bbls; shipments, 9,200 bbls. Bran dull; unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 42,432 bushels; shipments, 25,139 bushels; December, 55¼c; May, 59⅝c. Corn unsettled; receipts, 44,800 bushels; shipments, 36,685 bushels; December, 23½c; January, 23⅝c; May, 25¼c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 17,600 bushels; shipments, 16,285 bushels. Eggs dull; good, 16c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9; old, $8.25. Lard—Prime steam, $5.15; choice, $5.22½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅛c; clear sides, 5¼c. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4⅝c; longs, 4½c; clear ribs, 4⅝c; clear sides, 4¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool firm; unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c; iron ties, 72c; hemp twine, 9c. Lead quiet and unchanged. Spelter firm at 3.30c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—May wheat closed the year here to-day at 55⅝c, which is 3⅞c lower than at the close a year ago. There was a generally firm tone to the market to-day. May opened at 55¼c and advanced to 56c, dropping back at the close at 55⅝c, against 55½ yesterday. In cash wheat millers paid at one time to-day within ¼c of May price for No. 1 Northern, to arrive. No. 2 Northern sold at 54c, and No. 3 ranged 50@52½c; receipts, 177 cars; shipments, 132 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅝c. Flour firm at $2.95@$3.40 for patents; $1.95@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 46,000 bbls; shipments, 52,359 bbls. Millstuffs unsettled; bran, $6.75; shorts, $6@$6.25.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Flour and wheat unchanged; corn steady; mixed ear, 27@27½c; yellow ear, 29c; No. 2 white, 28½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, track, 20¼c; No. 3 white, 19½c; rejected do, 19¼c. Pork steady; mess, $8.75; clear mess, $9.75; family, $9.75. Lard steady; steam leaf, 5⅝c; kettle lard, 5⅝c; prime steam sales, 5.25@5.30c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5⅛c; loose short clear sides, 5⅜c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats quiet; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4⅜c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; strictly fresh, 16½c. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 575 bbls, at $1.22.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—Wheat in store opened easier, and prices tended downward, but another sharp recovery followed and advanced ½c. May opened at 59⅜c, fell to 59⅛c, rose to 60c, and closed at 59¾c, with cash 3c below. Sample wheat, ¼@½c higher, and fairly active. No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2, do, 57½@57¾c. Flour—Dull and nominal in the absence of sales. Millstuffs nominally steady at previous quotations. Receipts—Flour, 18,450 bbls; wheat, 38,350 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,762 bbls; wheat, 7,800 bushels.

PEORIA, Dec. 31.—Corn—Receipts, 60,500 bushels; shipments, 29,800 bushels; market steady; No. 2 new, 25¾c; No. 3 new, 25½c. Oats—Receipts, 44,000 bushels; shipments, 40,800 bushels; market slow; No. 2 white, 17⅝@17¾c; No. 3 white, 16¾@17c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; dull and nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

DULUTH, Dec. 31.—Wheat advanced ¼c to-day. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 54⅝c; May, 59c; December, 54⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; December, 53⅝c; May, 57⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51½@49½c; No. 3 Spring, 48⅝@45⅝c; rejected, 44⅜@36⅜c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 55¼c; No. 1 Northern, 54¼c. Receipts, 131,105 bushels; shipments, none.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Wool in improved demand; prices firm, unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

BEEVES—Receipts, 72 cars, or 1,178 head, all for exporters and city slaughterers, with the exception of a single car, which was held over for to-morrow's market. Feeling firm. City-dressed native sides in fair demand and firm at 6@8c lb. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef steady at the decline noted previously, and sold at 8@9¼c lb; American steers quiet at 9@11c; tops, 11¼c, dressed weight, and American sheep firm at 9@11½c lb, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Cevic, 350 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 350 head for A. H. Eppstein, 100 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 2,011 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,480 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the America got off with shipments as noted; on Wednesday the Teutonic takes out 1,000 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the St. Louis, 2,060 quarters for Eastmans Company, also 460 quarters of beef and 75 carcasses of mutton for D. H. Sherman.

MILCH COWS—Only 1 fresh cow received, and no sales reported. Feeling steady, and dealers quote $20@$40 for very ordinary to good cows, calves included.

CALVES—Only 30 head received, and sold at strong yesterday's prices, or at $5@$6.75 100 lb for poor to prime quality. Dressed calves scarce and buyers paid any reasonable price that was asked; conservative quotations are 8@13c for city-dressed veals, and 7½@12c for country-dressed, but as high as 14c was obtained for choice stock; dressed barnyard calves were 1c higher, at 5@6c, and the latter figure was exceeded in a few instances; little calves sold at 4½@6½c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 190 lb average, at $8.75 100 lb; 1 veal, 164 lb, at $8.50; 1 do, 130 lb, at $8; 1 do, 184 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 98 lb, at $6; 1 do, 86 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7½ cars, or 1,551 head, all for the market. Most of the stock was shipped from near-by points over the Harlem Road, and sold by the owners on terms not made public; fair to good sheep sold at $3.20@$3.50 100 lb; prime would have brought $3.75@$4; lambs were quoted at $4.25@$5.75 for common to choice quality. Dressed mutton firm at 5@6½c lb, and choice wethers sold at 7c; dressed lambs scarce and sold quickly at 7@9c.——SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—95 Ohio sheep, 94 lb average, at $3.50 100 lb; 91 do, 91 lb, at $3.25; 179 do, 92 lb, at $3.25. P. S. KASE—74 Jersey ewes and bucks, 116 lb, at $3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 8 cars, or 1,256 head. None for sale alive; nominal quotations, $4@$4.50 for heavy to light hogs, and pigs would probably sell up to $4.60, and possibly at $4.75 for choice light weights. Country-dressed, ½c higher at 4½@7c for extreme weights.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 990 head; total for week thus far, 5,016 head; for same time last week, 5,280 head; consigned through, 950 head; to New-York, 620 head; on sale 40 head; market opened steady and firm; closed steady; all sold; good mixed butchers' sold at $3.25@$3.65; stockers at $2.75@$3.10, and fair to good cows at $2.25@$3.25. Veals were strong; choice, $8@$8.15. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,520 head total for week thus far, 16,960 head; for same time last week, 29,600 head; consigned through, 900 head; to New-York, 1,280 head; on sale, 2,400 head; market opened active and higher than yesterday's close, and closed steady for light grades and pigs; goods weight Yorkers, $4.25@$4.30; light Yorkers, $4.30@$4.35; mixed packers, $4.25@$4.30; roughs, $3.15@$3.40; stags, $2.75@$3.10; pigs, $4.30@$4.35; heavy hogs, (early,) $4.25; market closed slow for heavy at $4.15@$4.25, with some unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 2,200 head; total for week thus far, 22,400 head; for same time last week, 18,200 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 4,400 head, including hold-overs; lambs were generally stronger; heavy sheep were slow; mixed sheep, $2.65@$3.25; fair to good, $2.25@$2.60; culls, $1.75@$2.20; heavy sheep, $2.90@$3.25; prime fat lambs, $5.35@$5.50; good to choice, $5.10@$5.30; light to fair, $4.50@$5; culls, $3.70@$4.35; the seven cars of Canada lambs offered sold at $5.35@$5.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 31.—Cattle receipts light this week; demand steady; prime, $4.25@$4.50; good, $4@$4.15; good butchers, $3.80@$4; rough fat, $3@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts light; prime light, $4.30@$4.40; medium grades, $4.30@$4.40; heavy hogs, $4.15@$4.25; roughs, $2.75@$3.50. Sheep—Supply light; extra, $3.40@$3.55; good, $2.80@$3.20; fair, $1.90@$2.70; culls and common, 75c@$1.50; lambs, $2.60@$5; veal calves, $6.50@$7.25; heavy and thin, $2@$3.75.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market dull and 10c lower; heavy, $3.40@3.47½; light and medium, $3.35@3.55; pigs, $3.10@3.30. Cattle—Receipts, 5,200 head; market steady; native steers, best, $3.85@4.20; fair to good, $3@3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.75@3.15; fair to good, $1.75@2.75; bulls, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.35; calves, $5@$6; Texas and Westerns, $2.30@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market easy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market for Texans steady; natives slow; native steers, $3.40@$4.60; Texas steers, $2.60@$3.50; Texas cows, $1.75@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.40@$3.60; mixed, $3.10@$3.55; light, $3.25@$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong; muttons, $2.50@$3.50; lambs, $3.50@$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—Receipts of cattle were light to-day, and the general market was not active. Choice grades were steady, but others were weaker. Hogs declined 5c on expected heavier receipts for the remainder of the week. The arrivals were only moderate. Prices for sheep were strong, there being only moderate offerings with a good demand.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head. Feeders, 900 to 1,150 lbs, $3.30@3.65; stockers, 600 to 900 lbs, $2.40@3.30; calves, common to good, $2.50@$5.25; Texas fed steers, $3@3.75; other prices unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 26,000 head. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.45@3.67½; common to choice mixed, $3.40@3.67½; choice assorted, $3.60@3.70; light, $3.40@3.70; pigs, $2.60@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head. Inferior to choice, $2@3.50; lambs, $3.25@4.65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 26s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 27s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 26s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 25s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city steady at 22s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 17s. Spirits of turpentine, not quoted. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 5d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 8½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2d; January, steady at 3s 2d; February steady at 3s 2d; March steady at 3s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 28-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 29-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 28-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, unofficial, 4 21-64d, value.

LONDON, Dec. 31—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s per quarter; December shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Refined petroleum, 6¾@6⅞d per gallon. Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—December, 11s; June, 11s 4½d.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8⅛c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 16,359 bales; gross, 16,960 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,960 bales; to the Continent, 10,892 bales; sales, 6,400 bales; stock, 418,211 bales.

GAVLESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-6c; net and gross receipts, 2,868 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,727 bales; sales, 132 bales; spinners, 50 bales; stock, 161,757 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 5,824 bales; sales, 550 bales; spinners, 180 bales; stock, 95,202 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:43|Moon rises A. M....7:22

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:08	7:59	12:36	1:37
Governors Island	7:45	8:10	1:31	2:10
Hell Gate	9:28	10:16	3:18	4:01

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Ems	Genoa	Dec. 19
Finance	Colon	Dec. 24
Italia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 18
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Dec. 15
Riverdale	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Seneca	Havana	Dec. 28

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Navassa	Dec. 28
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 31
Columbia	Colon	Dec. 28
Grecian	London	Dec. 19
Sicilia	Hamburg	Dec. 20

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Carrie	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Dec. 29
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
Grecian Prince	St. Lucia	Dec. 26
Massasoit	Swansea	Dec. 21
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 31

SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 20
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 27

SUNDAY, JAN. 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
El Norte	New-Orleans	Dec. 31
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
St. Louis	Jan. 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Jan. 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Chateau Lafite	Jan. 1	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lampasas	Jan. 1	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Jan. 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Jan. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
State of Neb.	Jan. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Antilia	Jan. 2	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Athos	Jan. 2	Gonaives	24 State St.
Geo. Dumois	Jan. 2	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
El Mar	Jan. 2	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Massapequa	Jan. 3	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Jan. 3	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Cearense	Jan. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Colorado	Jan. 3	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Jan. 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Jan. 4	Hull	21 State St.
Rialto	Jan. 4	Gothenburg	21 State St.
Richmond Hill	Jan. 4	London	21 State St.
Mohawk	Jan. 4	London	4 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Nasmyth	Jan. 4	Manch'ster	Busk&Jev'ns.
Braemar	Jan. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Brooklyn City	Jan. 4	Bristol	25 WhithallSt.
Concho	Jan. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spain	Jan. 4	London	19 WhithallSt.
Thingvalla	Jan. 4	Cop'h'gen	28 State St.
Prussia	Jan. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	Jan. 4	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Caracas	Jan. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Dona Maria	Jan. 4	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Ailsa	Jan. 4	Jamaica	24 State St.
Louisiana	Jan. 4	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Jan. 4	Naples	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	19 WhitehallSt.
Asiatic Prince	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	2 Stone St.
City of Wash.	Jan. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Viceroy	Jan. 4	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Regulus	Jan. 5	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Port Phillip	Jan. 8	Newcastle	21 State St.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Barden Tower	Jan. 8	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Jan. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Schiedam	Jan. 8	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) Wiebust, Bermuda Dec. 28, in ballast and with passengers to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) James, Swansea Dec. 10, with mdse. to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 23, with lumber to order; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 15, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, from Glasgow, arr. off Sandy Hook at 4:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Watkins, Cardiff Dec. 10 and Swansea 12, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Helvelius, (Belg.,) Stapleton, Rio Janeiro Dec. 13, Bahia, Pernambuco 18, St. Lucia 25, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Barden Tower, (Br.,) Robertson, Pernambuco Dec. 12, Trinidad 20, Grenada 21, with mdse. and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London Dec. 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow and Moville Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Dec. 19, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Bark George S. Homer of Portland, Oregon, Hamson, Hongkong 114 ds., with mdse. to Winter & Smillie; vessel to W. S. Besse & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Bark Normandy of Newcastle, Me., Skewen, Montevideo 55 ds., with hides to order; vessel to B. F. Metcalfe & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., fresh breeze, south, clear.

Sailed.

SS Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; El Paso, New-Orleans; Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; Alsatia, (Br.,) Mediterranean ports; Caribbee, (Br.,) Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Thomas, &c.; City of Augusta, Savannah; Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Halifax; Christiania, (Ger.,) Baltimore; America, (Br.,) London; Pacific, (Br.,) Lisbon, (was anchored in lower bay during night;) Havel, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Southampton.

Miscellaneous.

SS Mohawk, which was sighted yesterday afternoon off Fire Island, anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship, and remained there until this morning, when she came in, reaching her dock about 9 A. M. She was detained outside by dense fog.

Notice to Mariners.

HOG ISLAND LIGHT STATION, VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Jan. 31, 1896, a first-order light will be established in the tower recently erected on southerly part of Hog Island, nearly one-half a mile (860 meters) north three-eighths west from the present Hog Island Light, north side of Great Machipongo Inlet. The light will illuminate the entire horizon, and will show a white flash every forty-five seconds. Duration of flash three seconds. The focal plane of the light will be 180 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen 19¾ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. The structure is an octagonal, pyramidal, iron skeleton, with central shaft, entirely black. The dwellings about the base of the tower are not visible from seaward. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart 120 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, north, 37 degrees 23 minutes 46 seconds; longitude, west, 75 degrees 41 minutes 59 seconds. Cape Charles Lighthouse, southwest, seven-eighths south, 19½ miles. On the same date the present fourth-order fixed white light at Hog Island Light Station will be discontinued, but the tower will remain as a day mark. Bearings are magnetic and distances are in nautical miles. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 82, No. 435, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1895," Page. 10.

Spoken.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Bark Antioco Accame, (Ital.,) Capt. Bellando, from New-York Sept. 21 for Singapore, was spoken Nov. 28 in lat. 29 south, long. 28 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Dec. 13 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York Dec. 13 for Flushing, passed Dover to-day.

SS Strathclyde, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Moppett, sld. from Santos for New-York Dec. 25.

SS San Rocco, (Aust.,) sld. from Smyrna for New-York Dec. 26.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from Victoria, Brazil, for New-York Dec. 27.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Dec. 28.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New-York Dec. 8 for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday. (She had sustained damage about her deck.)

SS Connemaugh, (Amer.,) Capt. Rogers, from New-York Dec. 14 for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Dec. 18 for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.

The report that the British SS Dulwich sld. from Marseilles for New-York Dec. 28 was erroneous.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New-York, arr. at Para to-day.

SANITARY BUREAU REPORT

Dr. Roberts's Statement to the Board of Health—Great Increase in Complaints from Citizens.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Board, yesterday submitted a report of a part of the work of the bureau as follows:

The number of complaints received from citizens, which have been investigated by this department, have been 23,756, against 13,934 received in the year 1894. This increase is due to a great extent to the publicity which has been given to the fact that such complaints will be attended to by officers of the board if they are forwarded for investigation. For the past few months, owing to the increased number of inspectors, this additional work has been very promptly and satisfactorily performed.

The number of inspections and reinspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors was 84,870, and by the sanitary police 280,809. This shows a marked increase over the work performed last year. The entire work of the department has been greatly increased, and there has also been an increase in the number of orders issued by the board, which aggregate more than 32,000, as against about 20,000 issued last year. The orders of the board have been much more promptly complied with than in former years. This is due to the prompt action taken in the Attorney's office, and also to the fact that the board, in conformity with the provision of Section 659 of the Consolidation act, where the conditions were such as to require it, ordered the premises vacated. This was done in 626 cases. The premises have not been actually vacated, but this action by the board increased the activity of the owners to that extent that the orders were at once complied with. In about 104 cases, however, it was necessary to actually vacate the houses before the orders of the board were complied with.

The law which was passed by the last Legislature, known as the "Tenement house law," imposed upon the Board of Health certain work which called for a great amount of labor on the part of the officers of the Board of Health, especially in relation to the storage of hay and feed, and with regard to the location of bakeries, drug, oil and paint, and liquor stores. This provision of the law went into effect on Sept. 1, 1895, and since that time most of the buildings wherein stores of this kind are situated have been visited, and the action called for in this law is being complied with.

The lodging houses of the city, 107 in number, which require a permit from the Board of Health, owing to the strict surveillance observed by the Inspectors of the board are in a very good condition.

In the division of food inspections and offensive trades, the number of investigations in regard to the character of the milk have been very much increased, the number of analyses being 3,106; the number of arrests made was 695, against 159 for the entire year of 1894, and the amount of fines collected was $12,802, as against $2,708 last year. The total number of pounds of fruit, meat, and fish seized and condemned was 6,766,432.

In the work of the Division of Contagious Diseases, you will notice a marked decrease in the number of smallpox cases, which shows the good results of the work of vaccination for the past few years.

Estimated population, July 1, 1894, 1,809,353; July 1, 1895, 1,879,195.

Cause of death, &c.	Year ending 12 noon, Dec. 31, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1894.
Influenza	566	183
Smallpox	10	154
Measles	766	584
Scarlet fever	463	541
Diphtheria	1,628	2,359
Whooping cough	495	272
Typhoid fever	321	326
Typhus fever	...	...
Malarial fever	90	128
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	203	213
Diarrhoeal diseases	3,208	3,040
Diarrhoeal diseases, under five years	2,839	2,708
Heart disease	2,286	2,170
Croup	342	511
Bronchitis	1,616	1,329
Pneumonia	5,707	4,725
Phthisis	5,182	4,658
Bright's and nephritis	2,681	2,479
Violence:		
Sunstroke	85	115
Accident	2,036	1,728
Homicide	76	61
Suicide	375	331
All other causes	15,281	15,344
Total deaths	43,419	41,175
Death rate	23.15	22.76
Deaths under one year	11,120	10,824
Deaths under five years	18,100	17,558
Deaths, sixty-five and over	4,571	4,054
Deaths in institutions	10,306	9,990
Deaths in tenements	27,435	26,031
Total marriages	20,612	17,388
Total births	53,731	55,636
Total still births	3,372	3,575

This report, Dr. Roberts stated, covered only a part of the work done by the various departments of the Sanitary Bureau.

The History of the Fork.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It is 900 years ago this year and this month since the fork made its first appearance in Europe. Like man, it was born a featherless biped, and each has worked out his own evolution, the man into a being on two legs and two wheels, while the fork has developed extra prongs. In 995 A. D., a son of the Doge, Pietro Osceolo, had wedded in Venice the Byzantine Princess, Argila, who was able to allude casually in conversation to "my brother, the Emperor of the East Roman Empire." Her name means clay, but her nature favored the precious metals, for she produced at the wedding breakfast a silver fork and a gold spoon. Then the high Venetian families followed suit, though the Church denounced it as an insult to Providence, and the social Tories of the day cried, "Ex Oriente tabes," (decay comes from the East.) Meanwhile, the martyrs to fashion pricked their lips and hurt their teeth, and used language with bated breath. The fork prospered, however; 360 years later it had reached Florence, and spread over Italy; in 1379 it had traveled as far as France, and "in 1608," says the same authority, "the traveler, Corgate, brought it direct from Venice to England"—613 years in coming! Tantae molis erat to persuade the nations not to put their knives into their mouths.

Humanity as an Investment.

From The London Daily News.

Animals are still cruelly tortured on board the cattle ships plying between Ireland and English ports. They roll about in bad weather, and are maimed, or trampled to death; they get blinded with the fumes of their own exhalations, and the damage done to them as market produce entails a loss of half a million a year. The American shippers make humanity a part of the investment, and land their cattle in excellent condition.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—James M. Shaw & Co. of New-York City, to deal in china, crockery, glassware, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors, James K. Shaw and William Scott of New-York City; F. M. Von der Smith of Passaic, N. J.

—William J. Merritt Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—William J. Merritt and Herman Feig of New-York City, Frank Pettitt of Brooklyn.

—Northwoods Lumber Company of Coffin's Mill, St. Lawrence County; capital, $12,000. Directors—Gustav Stickley of Syracuse and M. A. Hull and C. B. Hobbs of Brooklyn.

—Hungarian Herald Publishing Company of New-York City, to publish a newspaper in the Hungarian language; capital, $20,000. Directors—Gustav Libermann, Bernard Van Leer, and Jacob Phillips of New-York City.

—The Cheektowaga and Depew Land Company of New-York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—Rollin M. Morgan, E. R. Durham, George B. Wrightman, M. F. Burns, George T. Rogers, and F. P. Moore of New-York City, and Joseph G. Reason of Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Year Closes with a Much More Hopeful Feeling Prevailing.

NEW BOND ISSUE PLANS COMPLETED

The Proposed Issue Largely Oversubscribed For—Drawing Gold for This Government—Active Stocks Higher.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The last day of the year closed with a much better feeling prevailing, and with prices, as a rule, at the best of the day. It was generally believed that the plans of the new bond syndicate had been completed, and that the announcement of the bond issue would not be greatly delayed. Details of the undertaking were not known, even by bankers who had agreed to act with the syndicate. The report that the amount required had been largely oversubscribed received general credence, and helped to create the feeling of confidence.

Provision for the accumulation of the gold required by the syndicate has led to the offering of three-quarters of 1 per cent. premium for the right to call the metal within sixty days. This amounts to about what it would cost to import the gold from abroad, and the premium is offered by those who expect to make their profit through the bond operation. The $1,700,000 gold which was shipped on the Paris last week has been ordered reshipped to this side, and $500,000 additional has thus far been ordered from London. The foreign exchange market is naturally demoralized by the pending operation. Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co. withdrew from the Sub-Treasury $500,000 gold for shipment to South America.

The day's transactions amounted to only 154,954 shares, and business was largely confined to half a dozen leaders. St. Paul was by long odds the most active, and it closed 1¾ points up at 68⅞, having sold at 69. The other grangers also scored noteworthy advances. Rock Island gained 2¼, Burlington 2⅛, and Northwestern 2. Sugar moved up 1½ points on the advance in the price of the refined product. Chicago Gas fully recovered its loss of yesterday, and closed at 65⅝, a net gain of 2½ points. Louisville and Nashville was bought both for foreign and local accounts, and closed 2½ higher at 45¾. Denver preferred, on sales of a few hundred shares, gained 1⅝ points, and Kansas and Texas preferred and Missouri Pacific each advanced 1½ points. The remainder of the list also showed substantial improvement, and at the close the feeling was most hopeful.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 5@35 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money and commercial paper quotations were nominal.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $128,464,358; balances, $8,467,059; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $475,863.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.05 premium. Boston—par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$97,589,185
Imports for the same period	25,812,702
Net exports	$71,776,483
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,091
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829
Net exports to date, 1892	62,741,800

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf.	2
American Sugar Ref.	1½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé, all. in. pd.	¾
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé pf., w. i.	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	2
Canada Southern	1¼
Chicago Gas	2½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consolidated Gas	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	1⅝
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd.	⅞
Illinois Central	3
Lake Erie & Western	¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2½
Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	1⅛
Louisville & Nashville	2½
L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	1⅛
Metropolitan Traction	1⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	1½
Missouri Pacific	1½
National Lead	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	¾
Pacific Mail	¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	4
Southern Railway pf.	1⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1½
United States Cordage gtd.	¾
United States Rubber	⅞
Wabash pf.	1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	¾

DECLINED.

Chicago & Northwestern pf.	2
Denver & Rio Grande	⅞
Dul., S. S. & At	3
Flint & P. M.	6⅜
National Lead pf.	1
United States Rubber pf.	1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, when issued	1¼
At., T. & S. F. 2d and 1st M. pf.	1¼
Dul. & Iron Range 1st	2
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	2
Ohio South. gen.	1½
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1½
Wabash 2ds	1¼

DECLINED.

Central Pacific 6s, 1898	2
Chicago & Erie 1st	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st	2
Manhattan con. 4s	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Northern Pacific 2d c.	1½
Northwest 25 yr. deb.	2
People's Gas, Chicago, 2ds	2½
Rock Island deb. 5s	1
Wabash 1st D. & C.	1

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	109	110½
4s, c., 1907	110½	112
4s, r., 1925	116	117½
4s, c., 1925	116	117½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	114
5s, c., 1904	112¾	114
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60⅛.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	147	147	143	148	5
American Cotton Oil	16¾	17½	16½	17½	16¾	17½	500
American Cotton Oil pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65	64¾	66	260
American Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	113	115	1
*American Sugar Refineries	101¾	103	101½	102⅞	102¾	103	16,813
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97	97½	113
American Tobacco	77	78	77	77½	77½	77⅝	6,304
American Tobacco pf.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	100	102	45
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14	14⅜	14	14¾	14⅝	14¾	4,276
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	21½	22½	21½	22½	22¾	..	600
Baltimore & Ohio	38	40	38	38½	38	39	1,310
†Canada Southern	47¾	48¼	47½	48¼	48	48½	430
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15½	780
Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	153	160	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	96	100	5
Chicago Gas, t. r.	62⅞	65⅝	62⅞	65⅝	65¼	65½	11,690
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	75	77¼	75	77⅛	77	77⅛	9,285
Chicago & Northwestern	98	99½	98	99½	99⅜	99½	1,965
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	145	148	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	69	67	68⅞	68⅞	69	27,735
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126	127	128
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	65¼	67¾	65¼	67⅝	67⅝	67¾	6,640
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36½	36½	36½	36½	35½	36½	200
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	47	47	47	47	47	55	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	56	56	56	56	50	58	100
Consolidated Gas Company	146½	148½	146½	148½	148	149	845
Delaware & Hudson	124	124½	124	124½	124½	126¾	548
†Delaware, Lack. & Western	158½	159½	158½	159½	159½	159¾	442
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	13	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42½	43¾	42½	43¾	43	43¾	440
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	16⅝	17	3,535
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½	400
Flint & Père Marquette	10	10	10	10	10	..	100
General Electric	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26	25¾	26	520
Great Northern pf.	110	110	110	110	110	115	100
Illinois Central	92⅛	93	92⅛	93	92¾	94	312
Laclede Gas	19	19¾	18¾	19⅝	19	20	800
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	20	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	67½	68	67½	68	68	68¼	510
†Lake Shore	141	141	140½	141	140¾	141	925
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	17½	125
Louisville & Nashville	43⅜	45⅞	43⅜	45¾	45⅝	45¾	9,580
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	19	19⅞	19	19⅞	19½	20½	380
Manhattan Consolidated	102½	102¾	102	102¾	102¾	102⅞	1,010
*Metropolitan Traction	98	99⅞	98	99⅞	100¼	101¼	614
Mexican National certs	1	1	1	1	¾	1¼	100
†Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	95	96	105
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	81	81	81	81	77½	80	10
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47	47	47	47	46	49	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11¾	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	25⅞	26	2,418
Missouri Pacific	25	26	24⅞	26	25¼	25¾	2,260
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	23	23	22½	24¼	100
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅝	300
*National Lead Company pf.	85	85	84¾	85	85½	87	302
New-Jersey Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	100⅛	100¾	100
†New-York Central	97⅛	97⅛	96½	96¾	97	98	618
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	14¾	15	1,115
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	110
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24	24¾	24	24¾	24⅝	24¾	1,000
North American	4⅜	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	2,000
Northern Pacific	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½	4	1,020
Northern Pacific pf.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	300
Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	7	9	100
Ontario & Western	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	13½	13⅝	810
Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	26¾	27	1,050
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾	3	10
Philadelphia & Reading	5	5	4¾	5	4⅝	4⅞	2,475
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	14½	15¾	20
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	53½	54	53½	54	54¼	56	225
Pullman Palace Car Co.	153	156	153	156	153	157	27
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11	11	11	11	10¾	11½	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	115	115	115	120	334
St. Paul & Omaha	35	35½	35	35½	35⅝	36	1,200
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120½	120½	120	120	118	120	300
Southern Pacific	20	20⅛	20	20¼	20¼	21	560
Southern Railway	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	859
Southern Railway pf.	26½	28	26½	28	28⅛	28¼	2,497
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	28½	27	28½	28¼	28½	3,601
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	100
Union Pacific	4⅛	4⅜	4	4	3⅞	4	999
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	565
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	11	205
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21	21	21	21	20½	22	100
*United States Leather	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	10¾	725
*United States Leather pf.	64¼	64¼	63¼	63⅞	63⅞	64	3,300
United States Rubber	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	26½	27½	510
United States Rubber pf.	85	85	84	84	85	89	305
Wabash	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	1,314
Wabash pf.	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	16⅝	16¾	2,675
Western Union Telegraph	85½	86	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85⅝	6,779
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	10¾	11¼	1,405
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	35	38¼	100
Total sales							154,954

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.07	.07	.07	.07	..	..	900
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	..	..	200
Total sales							1,100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
50,000 ... 70
Atch, Top & S F Adj 4s When Issued
5,000 ... 44¼
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued
36,000 ... 75
10,000 ... 75⅛
5,000 ... 75¼
55,000 ... 75
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs
15,000 ... 71¾
10,000 ... 72
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
25,000 ... 22½
13,000 ... 23
1,000 ... 22¾
16,000 ... 23
Broadw'y & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000 ... 113
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
4,000 ... 98
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000 ... 104
500 ... 105
Collst Trust 5s
5,000 ... 101
Centl of N J Gen 5s
12,000s20f ... 116½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 ... 103
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 ... 105⅞
1,000 ... 105⅝
1,000 ... 106
Ches & O Gen 4½s
19,000 ... 71½
Chic, B & Qy Conv 5s
1,000 ... 101
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
14,000 ... 100¼
3,000 ... 101
Chicago & Erie 1st
25,000 ... 106
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 38
Chic & Northwestn 25 Year Deb 5s
3,000 ... 103
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
5,000 ... 103¼
1,000 ... 103¾
1,000 ... 103½
8,000 ... 104
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
4,000 ... 92
Clev C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s
10,000 ... 93
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
5,000 ... 86½
1,000 ... 87
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
2,000 ... 101½
3,000 ... 102
Ft W'th & D C 1st
23,000 ... 65½

Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st
5,000 ... 97
1,000 ... 97½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000s20f ... 104
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ... 91½
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certs
6,000 ... 70
9,000 ... 69¾
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ... 93½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000 ... 103
Lehigh & W B Con Assented
2,000 ... 106
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
1,000 ... 113¾
Louis & Nash Cons
2,000 ... 106
Louisv & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st
1,000 ... 118
Unified Gold 4s
9,000 ... 76
16,000 ... 75⅝
19,000 ... 76
Manhatt'n Ry Con 4s
1,000 ... 97½
1,000c ... 97
Mexican Int 1st 4s
12,000 ... 74
Mil & St P, G M 4s Series A
3,000 ... 96
Mil & St Paul 1st, South'n Minn Div
1,000 ... 117½
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000 ... 97½
2,000 ... 98
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
17,000 ... 83½
10,000 ... 83
2,000 ... 84
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
8,000 ... 57½
5,000s20f ... 57½
1,000 ... 57¾
5,000 ... 57½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000 ... 89
Mobile & Ohio, New
1,000c ... 118
Mob & Ohio, G M 4s
1,000 ... 62¼
Nash, C & St L Con
15,000 ... 98
Nash, C & St L 1st
2,000 ... 129
N Y & R Beach 1st
1,000 ... 108
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s
5,000 ... 89½
1,000 ... 90
North Pac 1st Reg
5,000 ... 114½
N Y, Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s
6,000 ... 103

North Pac 2d Coup
8,000 ... 100
North Pac Cons 5s
5,000 ... 32¼
3,000 ... 32⅝
Ohio & Miss Cons
1,000 ... 106½
Ohio South'n, G M 4s
7,000 ... 26½
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
7,000 ... 35
1,000 ... 34½
2,000 ... 35
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103½
5,000 ... 103¼
9,000 ... 103½
7,000 ... 103¼
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
13,000 ... 55½
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s
2,000 ... 96
People's G & C Chic 2d Gtd 6s
5,000 ... 101
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
13,000 ... 21½
12,000 ... 22
1,000 ... 22½
5,000 ... 22¼
5,000 ... 22⅜
9,000 ... 23
6,000 ... 23¼
2d Pref Inc
2,000 ... 9
5,000 ... 9⅜
5,000 ... 9¼
10,000 ... 9½
10,000 ... 9¾
3d Pref Inc
20,000 ... 6¼
27,000 ... 6
15,000 ... 6½
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s
1,000 ... 86
Trust Co Certfs
14,000 ... 76
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd
5,000 ... 84¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 ... 75¾
1,000 ... 75½
St L & Iron M 5s
10,000 ... 78
5,000 ... 78¼
St L Southwn 1st
3,000 ... 70½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ... 93½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000 ... 91⅞
Ter H Elec Gen 6s
5,000 ... 105⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ... 81
1,000 ... 81½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000 ... 20
5,000c ... 19¾
3,000 ... 20

Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000 ... 92½
10,000s20F ... 93
3,000 ... 93¼
12,000 ... 93¼
20,000s20F ... 93¼
5,000 ... 93¼
9,000 ... 93½
Union Elev 1st 6s
6,000 ... 100
Union Pac 1st, 1896
5,000 ... 104
2,000 ... 103½
2,000c ... 103⅝
3,000 ... 103⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000 ... 104
2,000 ... 103⅝
2,000 ... 104
Union Pac 6s, 1899
2,000 ... 105⅛
1,000 ... 104¾
1,000 ... 104½
6,000 ... 104
1,000c ... 104
4,000 ... 104½
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000 ... 104½
1,000 ... 105
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000 ... 92½
6,000 ... 94
U P D & G 1st
15,000 ... 33½
15,000 ... 33
5,000 ... 33½
10,000 ... 33⅛
10,000 ... 33½
U S Cord Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
9,000 ... 30
Virginia Midl'd G M Gtd Stamped
7,000 ... 98½
Wabash R R 1st
10,000 ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103½
17,000 ... 104
5,000 ... 104¼
Det & Chic Ext
15,000 ... 95
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
2,000 ... 71¼
2,000 ... 71½
17,000 ... 71¾
2,000 ... 72
5,000 ... 72½
1,000 ... 72¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B
14,000 ... 22
5,000 ... 22¼
5,000 ... 22¾
10,000 ... 23
West Shore Gtd 4s
7,000s20F ... 106½
Registered
1,000s3 ... 104½
2,000 ... 104
W'n Un Col Trust 5s
4,000 ... 108
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
8,000 ... 41
10,000 ... 40½
6,000 ... 40
2,000 ... 40½

Total sales ... $1,262,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	180
Alton & T. H.	60	63
American Coal	100	125
Am. T. & C.	90	95
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	28
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19	24
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	¾	1¼
Buffalo, R. & Pittsburg	..	19
Buffalo, R. & Pittsburg pf.	..	52
Canadian Pacific	50	52
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3	3⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	24¾	25
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2	3
Col., H. V. & T.	15½	17
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	28	33
D., M. & Ft. D.	6	7
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
N. Y. & N. H.	177	182
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., C. & St. L 2d pf.	22½	25
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	23½	..
Nor. & West.	1½	2¼
Nor. & W. pf.	8	9
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Improvement	3	6
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	4	8
Pennsylvania Coal	250	..
Peo. & East.	5	10
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	15	16½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Homestake	27	..
Ill. Steel Co.	..	66
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	..
Iowa Central	7¾	8½
Iowa Central pf.	27	30
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	82
Long Island	83	86
L., N. A. & C.	7½	8¼
L., St. L & T.	..	½
Manhattan Beach	4	6
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mich. Pen. Co.	..	20
Mexican Central	9	11
Minn. & St. L.	17½	19
Minn. Iron	..	60
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
Nat. Linseed Oil	20	22
National Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22
New Cent. C.	6	8
New England	45	48
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
R., W. & O.	119	..
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	¾
St. P. & Dul.	25	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	90
Sil. bull certs	67	67½
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5	7½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	12	17
U. P., D. & G.	3⅝	3¾
United States Express	40	42
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	95	105
*Western Union Beef	8	9
Wis. Central	3½	4½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	101½	103	101½	103	9,190
Am. Tobacco	77	78	77	78	100
A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	470
Chicago Gas	63	65½	63	65½	3,620
C., R. I. & P.	65¾	67¾	65¾	67½	1,110
C., B. & Q.	74¾	77¼	74¾	77⅛	3,380
C., M. & St. P.	66¾	69⅛	66¾	69	13,140
Chi. & N. W.	102	102	102	102	20
C., St. P., M. & O.	35	35	35	35	10
Dist. & C. F.	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅞	1,430
Gen. Electric	25½	25½	25½	25½	10
Lake Shore	141¼	141¼	141	141	100
L. & Nash.	44	45⅞	43⅞	45⅝	480
Mo. Pacific	25	26	25	26	280
Nor. Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	30
Pacific Mail	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	140
Phil. & Rdg.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	20
Tenn. C. & I.	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	90
Union Pac.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	10
U. S. L'er pf.	64⅛	64¼	63⅞	63⅞	30
Wabash pf.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	110
West. Union	85⅝	86	85⅝	85⅝	1,360
Total sales					35,130

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d pf.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	$7,000
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
Chi. & E. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	57½	57½	57½	57½	8,000
Phil. & Read. 3d pf. inc.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	$17,000
Roch. S. 5s c.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
S. L. So'west. 1st	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	81	81	81	81	2,000
Wabash 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5,000
Total sales					$51,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Con. C. & Va.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	100
Crown Point	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Horn Silver	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Total sales					1,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59¾	60⅛	59½	59⅞	615,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	87	92
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	19	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	327	337
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf.	..	90
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	13	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104¼	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	127	137
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102½	105¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	166½	169½
Brooklyn Elevated	15	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	102½
Brooklyn Traction	7½	10
Brooklyn Traction pf.	51	56
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	105¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76½	77½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	70
*Celluloid Company stock	..	67
*Central & South American Tel.	119	123
Central Cross-Town	190	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	166
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	17	22
Central Trust Company	1030	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52	57
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	75	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	77	84
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	103½
Continental Trust	165	180
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166	172
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	200	210
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	72½	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	88
Fourth National Bank	171	176
Gallatin National Bank	305	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48½	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	35	88
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Company	100	103
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	63	66
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	..	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	13½	18½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A.	95	98
Holland Trust stock	..	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	138	143
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	75
Journeay & Burnham	42	47
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	188
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	89
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	104
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	178	188
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	31½	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	73	76
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	17	17½
*Lorillard Company pf.	108	112
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	110	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	190	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109
Metropolitan Trust Company	310	325
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	13	18
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	50	55
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	223	235
*National Citizens' Bank	130	135
National Bank of Commerce	210	..
National Bank of the Republic	146	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	95
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	34
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	31	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	65	70
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100½	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	86¼	87¼
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	5½
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	117	120½
†N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118	120
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	4
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	108	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	38	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	322	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	132	..
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	79½	82½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	160	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	..	53
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	65	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	170
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98½	100½
Standard Gas	68	70
Standard Gas pf.	105	108
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111½
Standard Oil Trust	197	199
*State Trust	..	192
†‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	88½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	68
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87	94
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	170	178
Third National Bank	103	105½
Title Guarantee & Trust	224	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	17½
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	96½
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	65½	68
†Union Ferry 5s	104	106
†Union Railway 5s	100½	103½
Union Elevated 2d	35	39
†Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	96	102
Union Trust	730	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	81	83½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	53	59
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	210	225
United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Company	150	155
Washington Trust Company	180	195
Western Gas Company	65	69
‡Western Gas Company bonds	85	89
Western National Bank	112½	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	82	85
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf.	72	77½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206
Irving	141
Lincoln National	670
Ninth National	115
Second National	430
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	80
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	112

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $7,470,065, against $6,822,000 in the preceding week, and $5,951,208 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $349,455,728, against $359,776,967 for the corresponding period last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the Real Estate Exchange:

$11,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line income 6 per cent. bonds, due 1900, $500 each, 91.

25 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 145.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Atchison proper—			
Mileage	6,481	6,481	6,481
3d week Dec.	$581,407	$576,541	$647,030
From July 1.	14,396,979	14,127,550	......
From Jan. 1.	28,097,616	27,743,365	......
St. L., & S. F.—			
Mileage	1,328	1,328	1,328
3d week Dec.	$108,685	$121,712	$120,183
From July 1.	3,079,431	3,182,405	......
From Jan. 1.	5,848,290	5,923,949	......
Atlantic & Pac.—			
Mileage	943	943	943
3d week Dec.	$73,918	$61,667	$67,726
From July 1.	1,716,610	1,482,827	......
From Jan. 1.	3,614,358	3,096,448	......
Atchison, all lines—			
Mileage	8,752	8,752	8,752
3d week Dec.	$764,011	$759,921	$834,889
From July 1.	18,792,844	19,193,083	......
From Jan. 1.	37,560,265	36,762,763	......
K. C., P. & G.—			
Mileage	236	236	164
3d week Dec.	$9,411	$9,310	$5,073
From July 1.	272,817	226,922	129,248
From Jan. 1.	514,149	408,467	181,284
St. L., A. & T. H.—			
Mileage	239	239	239
3d week Dec.	$26,190	$24,350	$30,350
From July 1.	657,223	683,099	711,120
From Jan. 1.	1,283,758	1,298,901	1,512,504

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie second consols, 1, to 70; Illinois Central, ½, to 94; New-York Central, ½, to 98; Erie, ⅜, to 14⅜; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 51¾. Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 69⅞. Reading sold at 2½, Louisville and Nashville at 44⅝, and Atchison at 14½. British consols were unchanged for money at 106 9-16, and 1-16 higher for the account at 106 9-16.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 2½c for the account. Bar Silver—Market weak; quoted at 30 9-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s, 62⅞.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 54½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Time for depositing consolidated mortgage bonds and common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company with the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York, and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston has been extended to Jan. 17, after which deposits will only be received, on payment of $10 per bond and $1 per share of stock. Negotiable receipts of the Manhattan Trust Company for both have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. The agreement provides that any depositor dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization may withdraw his securities.

—Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company are notified that deposits of those securities with the Manhattan Trust Company, under the plan of reorganization, will not be received after Jan. 17, except in the discretion of the committee, and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed. The agreement provides that any depositor who may be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization can withdraw his securities.

—The coupons of the Central Trust Company's equitable interest certificates, due Jan. 1, which were issued for the coupons of the Philadelphia and Reading 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds, will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New-York on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

—Coupons of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, the Mineral Range Railroad, the Hancock and Calumet Railroad, and the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company due Jan. 1 will be paid at the Third National Bank on and after Jan. 2.

—Coupons due Jan. 1 from Colorado Midland equipment bond, Series B, and Aspen Short Line first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company.

—The New-York Savings Bank will pay interest to depositors on all sums from $5 to $3,000 for the six months ending Dec. 31 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest payable Jan. 1.

—The coupons due Jan. 1 from the bonds of the various lines in the Southern Railway system will be paid upon presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on and after that date.

—Coupons from the Florida Central and Pennsylvania Railroad bonds due Jan. 1 will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

—Coupons of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company maturing Jan. 1 will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

—Coupons due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad will be paid on presentation at the office of the company.

—Coupons of the Ocean Steamship Company first mortgage gold bonds maturing Jan. 1 will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the Guaranty Trust Company.

—Coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company due Jan. 1 will be paid upon presentation on and after Jan. 2 at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Messrs. Kountze Brothers will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The market for local stocks was quiet, but strong. The closing prices were at about the highest point of the day. Investment stocks were strong. Boston and Albany sold at 206¾, and Boston and Maine at 170, an advance of 1½. New-Haven and Hartford lost 1, to 179, but sales were small. West End Railroad gained ½, to 66½. Telephones were quiet and heavy, Bell declining 1½, to 197, ex dividend, and Erie to 59⅝. New-England Telephone was firm at 88. Mexican Central 4s rose ½, to 66½, and the first incomes gained ¼, to 18. The stock was steady at 9½. Bay State Gas was fairly active and lost ⅜, to 10½, closing at 10⅝.

Copper stocks were quiet, Montana alone showing activity. It opened up ⅜, gained 2 per cent. further, to 69, and closed at 68⅝. Butte declined ¾, to 12, and Atlantic rose ⅞, to 14⅞. Calumet and Hecla gained 1½, to 296, and Kearsarge lost ¼, to 10⅝. Quincy was down ½, to 118, and Tamarack lost 2, to 119. Wolverine gained ⅛, to 6½. Copper in London was weak, losing ⅝ on the opening, but recovering ¼, and closing at 41¼ for spot and 41⅝ for futures.

Money loaned at 7@8 per cent. New-York funds sold at par to 17c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4	4½	3¾	4¼
West End	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell, extd.	..	197	..	203
Erie	59⅝	60	60	61
Mexican	60	85	65	85
New-England	87	89	88	89
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	..	..	11	..
Dominion Coal pf.	88	85	85	90
Gen. Electric pf.	..	60	..	..
Illinois Steel	..	68	62	64
Lamson St. Service	..	..	18¼	..
Philadelphia	17⅝	18⅛	17⅞	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	21¾	22	21	22½
West'gh'se El. 1st pf.	53	51	53	54½
Bay State Gas	10⅝	11	10¾	11

RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	206¼	206¾	205	207
Boston & Low.	203	204	203	..
Boston & Maine	..	171	..	171
Central Mass.	..	13	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	92	93	92	93
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	141	..
Fitchburg pf.	91	..	92	..
Maine Central	134	138	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	179½	178	180
Old Colony	..	177	..	177
West End	66	..	66	67
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	109	30	75
Atlantic	14½	15	14¼	15¼
Bost. & Mon.	69	69¼	66¾	66⅝
Butte & Bost.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Cal. & Hecla	294	296	290	295
Franklin	10¼	..	10¼	11¼
Kearsarge	10½	11	11	11½
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	7¾	..	..
Osceola	23½	..	23¼	24¼
Quincy	118	120	118	120
Tamarack	118	120	118	120
Tamarack, Jr.	12	14	12	14
Wolverine	6	6½	—	..
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y., c.t.5s	..	109	108	109
Cons. R. of Vt., 1st 5s	..	..	87	..
Mex. C., cn. 4s	..	66½	..	67
Mex. C., 1st inc.	..	18	..	18
Mex. C., 2d inc.	8	..	8	..
B. U. Gas, 1st 5s	..	..	78	79
B. U. Gas, 2d 5s	..	..	50	52
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elect.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The local market of 1895, with its joys and vexations, was brought to a finish to-day with a strong closing. The session as a whole was one of strength, with material advances recorded in a number of stocks, the only exception being Citizens' Street Railway stock of Indianapolis, which had a sensational break of 7 points to 37. No reason can be ascribed for the break, excepting that the stock sold to-day was the execution of stop loss orders, which came on a market bare of orders to buy. The specialties were the strongest features. Storage common advanced 2½ per cent., to 28, and the preferred 3¼ per cent., to 29. Both stocks were hard to buy, the floating stock being all absorbed. United Gas Improvement advanced from 78 to 81¼, and Welsbach closed 54 bid, an advance from yesterday of 3½ points. Pennsylvania Heat common and preferred closed ⅜ higher for both at 9¾ and 9⅝ respectively. Welsbach Commercial, common, sold at 39, a decline of 1 per cent. The preferred early in the day sold at 70, a decline of 8 per cent., but this loss was subsequently recovered, closing at 73 bid. In the Traction's Metropolitan, which sold ex-dividend, ¼ per cent., opened at 98, against 99⅛ last night, and closed 100½ bid. Philadelphia gained ⅝, closing at 65¼, and Union was ¼ higher, at 11¼. Baltimore was also ¼ higher, closing 17 bid. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley closed ⅛ better. As was expected four of the National banks to-day took out Clearing House cerificates.

Dick Bros. & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, full pd.	..	40	..	33
Balto. Trac.	17	..	16½	16¾
Cambria	43½	44½	44	45
Choctaw	12½	13	12½	13
Con. Trac. stock	..	27½	..	27½
Elec. Stg.	28	29	25½	26
Elec. Stg. pf.	29½	31	25¼	27
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Hestonville	50	..	51	..
Hestonville pf.	..	65	..	65
Hunt. & B. T.	30	31	..	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	53½	..	53½
Indianapolis	29	30	27	37
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22	22½	22½	22¾
Lehigh Navigation	44	44½	43½	44½
Lehigh Valley	36	36½	35¾	36
Met. Traction	100½	101½	99⅜	99¼
Northern Central	70	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	3½	3¾	3⅝	3⅞
Northern Pac. pf.	12	..	12	13
Pennsylvania	52	52⅛	52	52⅛
P. L., H. & Pow.	9½	10	9¼	9½
P. L., H. & Pow pf.	9½	10	9	9½
Penn. Steel	..	36	..	36
Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	75
Phila. Traction	65	65½	64	65
Phila. & Erie	..	25	..	25½
Reading	2½	2 9-16	2⅜	2½
Rochester Ry.	..	37	..	37
Union Trac., $5 pd.	11⅛	11¼	11	11⅛
United Cos. of N. J.	237	..	236½	..
U. G. I. imp.	81	82	78	78½
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Welsbach	54	..	50	51
Welsbach of Canada	2¼	2¾	2¼	..
Welsbach Comm'l	39	40	..	40
Welsbach Com'l pf.	73	..	68	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	90	..	90
N. J. Con. 5s	80	82	..	81
Newark Pass 5s	106	107	106	107
People's Trac. 5s	92	92½	92	93
U. Trac. 4 per cent.	68	68½	68½	69

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The stock market closed weak and dull, North Chicago selling down to 299 account, and 296 regular. West Chicago was strong at the opening. It sold up to 112 account, but lost 1¼ at the close on the execution of an order of a few hundred shares. It closed at 110¾ account and 109¾ cash. Lake Street was the only one of the elevateds traded in. It sold at 21⅜ regular, and 22½ account. For Alley 5¼ was bid, and 14 for a small lot of Metropolitan L. New-York Biscuit was the strongest of the industrials, selling at 71¾ account, and 70 regular. The majority of sales were for the account. No sales of Strawboard were reported; 43⅜ was bid for the account. Diamond Match sold at 123 regular. Canal and Dock sold at 60, and Western Stone at 68. The Breweries were strong, but dull, Chicago Brewing common selling at 14⅞@15, and the preferred at 34¾ for the account. Milwaukee common sold at 14½, and the preferred at 35½. The bond market was very dull. Gas 5s sold at 90½; $1,000 Consumers' Gas 5s at 84, and $1,000 Lake Street debentures at 77.

Bank clearings were $14,754,778; for the year, $4,614,979,203. New-York exchange sold at $1.05 premium. Call money wanted at 5½@6 per cent., and time money at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*43½	..	*43½	..
C. & C. Can. & D'k.	*60	..	60	62
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	*14⅞	..	13⅛	..
Chi. B. & M. pf.	*34¾	..	*33¾	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	*24	..	24	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	*45	..	45	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	*5	..	*5¼	..
Chi. City Ry.	..	300	*298	..
Chi. Telephone	165	175	165	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	123	..	*121	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*21⅜	..	*21	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*14	..	14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*14½	..	13⅞	..
Mil. & Chi. B'w. pf.	*34½	..	*35	..
N. Y. Biscuit	*70	..	*70	..
N. Chi. St. R. R.	*296	..	*303½	..
National Railway	*110	..	110	..
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf.	*14½	..	*14	..
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf.	..	..	58	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*109¾	..	*109	..
Western Stone	..	..	*68	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	99	..	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	..	100	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	60	62	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. ext. 5s	..	41	41	..
Chi. C'y Ry. 4½s	..	100¾	*100½	..
Chi. B'd of T'de 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*90½	..	..	91
Consumers' G. L. 5s	*83	..	83	..
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*77	..	*77	..
Met. Elev. 5s	..	..	..	70
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*105	..	105	..
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	101	100	101
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*101½	..	101½	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*99	..	*99¼	..

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.09
Belcher	.29	.29
Best & Belcher	.85	.84
Bodie Consolidated	.47	.49
Bulwer	.11	.10
Chollar	.63	.64
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.35	2.35
Crown Point	.26	.26
Gould & Curry	.43	.44
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.05
Mexican	.65	.66
Mono	.08	.07
Ophir	1.40	1.40
Potosi	.57	.56
Savage	.32	.30
Sierra Nevada	.52	.52
Union Consolidated	.45	.45
Utah	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.48	.48

COLORADO MINING, Dec. 31.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.51	[illegible]
Anaconda	.73	[illegible]
Portland	1.90	[illegible]
Argentum	.51	.51
Isabella	.60	.57
Union	.37½	.38
Consolidated	.23	.23
Pharmacist	.15	.15½
Work	.25	.22
Alamo	.10	.10¾
Mount Rosa	.18	.18
Blue Bell	.12½	.13
Silver State	.02¾	.02¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 31st day of December, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$83,398,597.13	
Gold Bullion	30,429,430.29	
Total	$113,828,027.42	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,099,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	147,810.00	
Total	$49,952,079.00	
Balance		*$63,875,948.42
Standard silver dollars	$350,151,942.00	
Silver bullion	610,657.26	
Total	$350,762,599.26	
Outstanding silver certificates	345,702,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,235,531.00	
Total	$336,466,973.00	
Balance		14,295,[illegible]
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,769,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$137,771,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,771,280.00	
Balance		[illegible]
United States notes	$115,501,820.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	34,450,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,595,000.00	
Total	$31,855,000.00	
Balance		83,6[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	$21,869,936.00	
National bank notes	6,799,528.38	
Fractional silver coin	12,700,957.18	
Fractional currency	112.27	
Minor coin	1,048,043.43	
Deposits in National banks	14,293,710.62	
Bonds and interest paid	359,945.55	
Total	$57,072,233.38	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,823,072.00	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,311,236.27	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,148,390.88	
Post Office Department account	3,546,622.67	
Miscellaneous items	1,968,240.63	
Total	$41,797,573.45	
Balance		15,274,659.93
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$177,003,054.88

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$334,435.62	$12,169,172.51	$82,341,273.33
Internal revenue	251,796.76	12,750,771.87	76,884,465.17
Miscellaneous	14,282.75	1,369,993.99	8,342,314.98
Total	$600,515.13	$26,288,937.37	$167,568,053.98

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$105,745.16	$6,185,745.16	$45,012,384.28
War	4,251.57	4,424,251.57	30,368,159.61
Navy	922.16	2,563,922.16	13,592,517.69
Indians	20,855.39	925,855.39	5,663,368.02
Pensions	7,699.47	11,363,699.47	71,255,001.26
Interest	6,858.56	283,858.56	17,004,345.20
Total	$146,332.31	$25,747,332.31	$182,895,776.05
Excess of receipts over expenditures	454,182.82	541,605.56	†15,327,722.12

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$15,800.00	$361,994.00	$2,472,573.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	25,215.00	919,859.50	5,173,328.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$345,253,533	$77,117,932	$422,371,465
This f'l year	72,370,904	2,392,992	74,763,896
This month	18,499,172	380,380	18,879,552
This day	357,590	1,825	359,415

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Olympia Theatre.—The fiftieth performance of Rice's production of "Excelsior, Jr.," which occurs on Monday evening, Jan. 6, will be marked by the distribution to the ladies of the audience holding coupon seats of one of the most beautiful, useful, and costly souvenirs ever presented to a theatre audience. Managers Hammerstein and Rice are not divulging the character of the souvenirs, but they say, as their motto is "Excelsior" and the name of the piece is "Excelsior," they propose that the souvenirs shall be in keeping with their motto and the production.

—Standard Theatre.—Although "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," now in its second successful month at the Standard Theatre, is one of the funniest plays ever seen in New-York, its merriment will be still further added to, beginning with the matinée on Saturday of this week, by the introduction of a new scene in the second act. The schoolroom full of pretty girls will be seen, and the fun that will result from the mischievous proclivities of the girls during the temporary absence of their teacher will add still more to the laughter of the audiences.

—To Reorganize for Daly's.—The members of the company supporting Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew at the Harlem Opera House this week have all received the customary two weeks' notice of dismissal. Mrs. Potter's season is not about to close, as this would seem to indicate, but she is engaging an entirely new company to support her in her coming engagement at Daly's, which will begin in March and during which she will play a strictly Shakespearean repertoire. It is said that "Romeo and Juliet" will be the first production.

—John Hare at Abbey's.—John Hare, the English actor, now playing at Abbey's Theatre, will change his bill next week, presenting "A Pair of Spectacles," in which he will appear in his original character of Benjamin Goldfinch, and Charles Groves will be seen as Uncle Gregory. Gilbert Hare and May Harvey will also be in the cast. The play will be preceded by W. S. Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy," in which Julia Neilson and Frederick Terry will be seen to advantage.

—"A Black Sheep."—The principal character in Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" is called Hot Stuff, and is played by Otis Harlan, a comedian of considerable personal humor. The rôle was written by Mr. Hoyt especially to fit this actor's personality and methods. The degree of success which has attended the author's efforts will be determined on Monday next, when "A Black Sheep" will have its first New-York production at Hoyt's.

—Going to Australia.—Hoyt and McKee have arranged with Managers Williamson and Musgrove to take their entire "A Trip to Chinatown" company to Australia next June, to play a Summer tour there. Robert Downing is negotiating with the Australian managers for engagements in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Ballarat next Summer. Australia seems to have unusual attractions for the American actor just at present.

—Mabel Bouton Ill.—Mabel Bouton has retired temporarily from the stage, and gone to the Pacific coast with her mother. She has been suffering from pulmonary complaint for some time, and the physicians finally told her mother and sister that she was afflicted with consumption. Miss Bouton is an admirable burlesque actress, and her loss to the burlesque stage will be seriously felt.

—New Year's Matinées.—As usual, special matinées will be given at nearly all the theatres, in honor of New Year's Day, this afternoon. The attractions will be the running plays of the week, and there is variety enough in them to suit all tastes. The continuous performance houses will open their doors an hour earlier than on ordinary days.

—Stuart Robson at the Garrick.—Stuart Robson has decided to produce "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" at the Garrick Theatre next Tuesday, instead of Monday, night, as at first announced. The play has been very successful in Paris and London, and its production here, it is promised, will be far superior to those abroad.

—Grand Opera House.—[illegible] followed at the Grand Opera House [illegible] Charles Frohman's [illegible] Masqueraders." All the scenery and [illegible] used at the Empire Theatre [illegible] production of the play will be seen.

—Joseph Jefferson Resting.—Joseph Jefferson, the leading actor of the American stage, has closed his season, and gone to the Pacific [illegible] where he intends to indulge in a [illegible] rest from all kinds of work.

Telephone Company [illegible]

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—The [illegible] Telephone Company filed its articles of incorporation to-day in the County Clerk's office. The company will build a line [illegible] telegraphic and telephonic communication between the towns in Essex County. [illegible]

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLMES & CO.,
61 Broadway, New-York.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Receive accounts and deposits of Firms, Individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.

Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton &c.

BRANCH OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, or Boston Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Dec. 30, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under the Preliminary Agreement, has been extended to and including Jan. 17, 1896, after which date deposits will not be received, except upon payment of $10 for each of said Bonds deposited, and $1 per share for said stock.

Negotiable Receipts issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY for Consolidated Bonds and Common Stock have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Co., N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
President Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

STOCKS.
BONDS. GRAIN.
INVESTMENTS.
T. E. WARD & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, CORNER THOMAS STREET.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D STREET.
Call or send for our letter and circulars.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of Nov. 1, 1895, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 991, 1,037, 700, 457, 1,056, 58, 365, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1896, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan may be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.

New-York, December 31st, 1895.
F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1896, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $138,029.82, deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1896, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
January 1, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Holders of Coupons of June 1, 1893, of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1927, desiring to become parties to an arrangement looking toward an early collection of such coupons, are invited to communicate in person or by letter with the committee, representing a majority of such coupons, at the office of The Germania Life Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
CORNELIUS DOREMUS, R. D. WINTHROP, Committee.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Counsel.

Financial.

Financial.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co.

55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Branch Office, The Lisbon, N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS and PROFITS, Dec. 31, 1895 . . 1,273,829.

The strongest and most successful title insurance company in the United States.
Absolute protection to owner and lender.
Why rely on any mere opinion? Why insure excepting with the best insurer?
The company's record is conclusive evidence that it has served the public well.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1889-1895.

	Income from examination and guarantee of titles and from searches.	Surplus accumulations.	Amount of mortgages sold to investors.
1889	$368,434	$350,111	$6,697,288
1890	480,925	441,292	12,919,591
1891	542,609	535,631	13,581,036
1892	621,605	701,084	18,265,318
1893	562,571	861,633	15,077,577
1894	567,052	1,032,069	15,738,842
1895	678,921	1,273,829	21,727,720

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams, Charles A. Peabody, Jr. John T. Martin, William H. Male, Benjamin D. Hicks, John W. Murray, John S. Kennedy, James D. Lynch, Julien T. Davies, Louis Windmuller, Emil Oelbermann, Samuel T. Freeman, Alexander E. Orr, John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost, Charles R. Henderson, Ellis D. Williams, Charles Matlack, William M. Ingraham, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, John D. Hicks, William Trautwine, Charles Richardson,

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

FRANK BAILEY, Vice Pres. LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary. EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Asst. Sec'y. C. D. BURDICK, Asst. Sec'y.

STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

REDEMPTION OF General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14863	29404	36678	46835
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	36858	47077
487	3405	9332	15159	29935	37512	47084
507	3553	9432	15454	30092	37703	47089
559	3639	10001	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10069	15542	30213	37880	48138
600	4172	10074	15989	30509	37906	48248
603	4192	10160	16042	30684	37983	48447
646	4323	10162	16085	30931	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31137	38615	48547
679	4635	10230	16169	31165	38969	48772
821	4640	10514	16170	31184	38970	48909
897	4739	10601	16329	31185	39057	49156
945	4976	10759	16359	31263	39421	49182
1058	5022	10873	16519	31299	39568	49187
1086	5040	10937	16581	31435	39788	49282
1183	5075	11060	16657	31499	41644	49375
1205	5117	11159	16723	31589	41694	49610
1230	5323	11183	16726	31865	41838	49826
1302	5646	11210	17065	32308	42206	49938
1353	5767	11347	17110	32362	42531	49974
1411	5905	11358	17111	32606	42587	50055
1423	5911	11499	17246	32745	42605	50179
1434	5942	11562	17315	33112	43233	50185
1541	6034	11692	17785	33133	43288	50904
1616	6211	12058	17825	33553	43304	50945
1630	6533	12165	17840	33567	43372	51350
1635	6730	12172	18058	33611	43533	51353
1714	6793	12248	18311	33662	43620	51417
1812	6924	12399	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7036	12455	18542	34427	44038	51785
2082	7055	12748	18686	34440	44095	51814
2364	7215	12792	18801	34446	44118	51860
2367	7269	13174	19383	34622	44155	51879
2296	7353	13520	20015	34637	44595	52110
2625	7419	13658	20350	34794	44730	52134
2636	7439	13667	20512	35034	44758	52237
2659	7640	13725	20549	35202	44899	52421
2786	7655	14033	20603	35322	45069	52567
2796	7660	14075	20617	35378	45141	52668
2820	7745	14100	20944	35386	45173	52681
2934	8191	14251	21306	35472	45293	52926
2954	8226	14289	21433	35498	45294	52987
3088	8302	14327	28783	35663	45454	53022
3185	8440	14527	28899	36343	45686	53228
3205	8536	14712	29077	36389	46625	53271
3236	8675	14828	29315	36430	46710	53371
3301	9035	14843	29359			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Thirty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEO. P. ROBBINS,
with Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, December 30th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, under the Preliminary Agreement with this Committee, will expire January 17th, 1896.

Deposit of above securities will not be received after January 17th, 1896, except in the discretion of the committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES FOR COUPONS OF GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.

The coupons due January 1, 1896, from the above described certificates will be paid on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, on and after January 2, 1896.

GEO. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

READING.

Reading junior security holders who are opposed to the present plan are asked to send their names, addresses, and amount of holdings of securities to Room 9, second floor, Mills Building, as immediate action is considered necessary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after January 2, 1896, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing January 1, 1896, from all bonds deposited prior to January 1, 1895, on presentation of certificates (generally known as "Stamped" certificates) at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, or at the FINANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania, 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or at their option to receive in lieu of cash Equitable six per cent. interest Certificates. For the convenience of Certificate holders, arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., whereby holders of such certificates can, at the same time, have noted thereon at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK their assent to the plan of Reorganization issued under date of December 14, 1895.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mtge 7 % Bonds, due January 1, 1896.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

The above-described bonds will be purchased on and after January 2, 1896, at par and accrued interest to January 1st, 1896, by the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, } Committee.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS.

Macy & Pendleton
Removed to
45 Broadway, N. Y.
January 1, 1896

Dividends.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
1 COOPER UNION,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., DEC. 30, 1895.

The Board of Trustees of the above company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. per annum upon the shares respectively entitled thereto, payable Jan. 15, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed upon that date to holders of income and prepaid shares.

JOHN B. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1, to Jan. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 11, due January 1st, 1896, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Financial Agents, New-York.

J. W. GILLULY, Treasurer.
Denver, Colo., Dec. 24th, 1895.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
92D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896. E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1896:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Alton Water Works Co.
Austin Water, Light & Power Co.
Austin City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Brenham Water Co.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central R. R. Co.
Cartersville, City of, Water Bonds.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage.
Centralia & Chester R. R. Co.
Cincinnati & Baltimore R'y.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington R'y.
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Street Railway of Memphis.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
Duluth & Manitoba R'y.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville Brewing Association.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Elec. R'y.
Herkimer Union Free School.
Harlem Lighting Co.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co., Muscatine.
Iowa Water Co. of Ottumwa Receivers' Ctfs. Interest.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mortgage.
Medina Water Works Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust, N. P.
Mosler Safe Co.
Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co.
New-Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer & Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R. R. Co. 1st Cons'd.
Palmyra Water Works Co.
Pennsylvania Plate Glass Co., July, 1895, coupons.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Phelps Water Works Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
Salt Lake & Ogden Gas & Electric Light Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y, Interest on Debenture Scrip.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R.
Waterloo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Westchester County, N. Y., Water Co.

JANUARY 5, 1896.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Dividend.

JANUARY 10, 1896.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JANUARY 15, 1896.

Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka, & Minneapolis Street R'y Co.
Nevada Water Co.
St. Paul City Railway Co.

JANUARY 20, 1896.

Pekin Water Co.

JANUARY 31, 1896.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from the undermentioned bonds will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York City, viz.:

Southern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific R'y First Mtge. 5%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad First Mortgage 7%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Divisional Mortgage 5%.
Knoxville & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 6%.
Alabama Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6%.
Western North Carolina Railroad First Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Columbia & Greenville Railroad First Mortgage 5%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad First Mortgage (extended) 5%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad First Mortgage 5%.
Franklin & Pittsylvania Railroad First Mortgage 6%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., $1.00 per share, payable in cash on January 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896, also an extra dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT., $7.50 per share, payable in cash on March 2, 1896, without interest, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896. The right to participate in said extra dividend will be evidenced by the issue on January 15, 1896, of dividend scrip certificates to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896; said certificates will, at the option of the holders, if exercised on or before February 29, 1896, be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at par, when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof. Checks and dividend scrip certificates will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation either at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, or the MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE:

GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 8s.
RALEIGH & AUGUSTA R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY 5s.

WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1895.

The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 18 Wall St., New-York City.

On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from Colorado Midland Equipment Bonds, Series B, Aspen Short Line 1st Mortgage Bonds, Busk Tunnel 1st Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York. Colorado Midland Equipment Bonds, Series B, drawn for payment on Jan. 1, 1896, numbers whereof have heretofore been advertised, will be paid at the same time and place.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
GEO. W. RISTINE, Receiver.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 19th, 1895.
EIGHTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., }
63 Broadway, }
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895. }

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1896, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1895, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1896.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Jan., 1896, to stockholders of record Jan. 1, 1896.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 26, 1895.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND,
Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF **N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City,**

JANUARY 1.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clarke County, Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Iowa, Funding and Refunding.
Colbert County, Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Col., Sewer and Refunding Water.
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works.
Douglas Co., Ore., School Dist. No. 22, School Bldg.
Elbert County, Ga., Court House and Jail.
Elmwood, Ills., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Drain and Sewer.
Fisher, Minn., Refunding.
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Texas, Street Improvement; Limited Debt.
Harlan, Iowa, Independent School District.
Harrison County, Ind., Refunding.
Heard County, Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, South Dak., School.
Ilwaca, Wash., School District No. 15.
Indianola, Ia., Independent School Dist., Refunding.
King County, Wash., School District No. 3.
King County, Wash., School District No. 18, (Columbia.)
Lake County, South Dak., Refunding.
Linn County, Ore., School District No. 16.
Macon County, Ills., Court House.
Madison, South Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Iowa, Water Works.
Martinville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ills., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula County, Mont., School District No. 59.
Odebolt, Ia., Water Works, Refunding.
Otter Tail County, Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School Dist., School Bldg.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ills., School Building.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 3.
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Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Sac County, Ia., Refunding.
Seattle, Wash., Funding 1st and 2d Series, Sewer and Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spaulding, Ga., Improvement.
Teton County, Mont., Funding Gold.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 23.
Waitsburgh, Wash., Water Works.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
West Hammond, Ind., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., School District Refunding.

JANUARY 2D.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, City Hall.

JANUARY 5TH.

Waukegan, Ills., Funding.

JANUARY 15TH.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Water Works, Refunding.
Riverdale, Cook County, Ills., Village Hall.
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District, School.

JANUARY 16TH.

Lawrence County, Ills., Court House.

JANUARY 18TH.

Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1.

JANUARY 19TH.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works, and Sewerage.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after January 2nd, 1896:

Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation.
Corning Sewers.
Corning School District No. 13.
National Loan & Trust Company.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.
Suffolk Gas Company.
Marlborough Hotel Company.
Mechanical Rubber Company.
Hampton Roads Hotel Company.
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co.
The Sevillia.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co.
Naumkeag Street Railway Company.
The Retsof Mining Company.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Cons. 5s.
Marion Water Company.
Bridgeport Utilization Company.
Lee Construction Co.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
486 Broadway, Cor. Broome St.
Organized 1830.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY,
13 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation, on and after that date, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y. AUGUST BELMONT,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., LIMITED.
15 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the 6 Per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW,
Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
—DIVIDEND.—

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

Eighty-fifth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from December 21 to January 2 inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty St., New-York,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1896, at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, December 21st, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Seventh National Bank have declared from the earnings of the past six months a semi-annual dividend of 3 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1896.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

G. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Dec. 28, 1895.

A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. Transfer books will be closed until that date. A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
December 20, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1896; and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons on the above maturing Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

Dividends.

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1896, on the following Bonds is payable on and after January 2d, 1896, at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, New-York:

Arapahoe Co., Colo., School Districts.
Beatrice, Nebraska.
Bozeman, Mont.
Boone Co., Neb.
Burt Co., Neb.
Buffalo Co., Neb.
Canton, Ohio.
Colorado, State of.
Clay Co., Neb.
Colfax Co., Neb.
Custer Co., Mont.
Dawson Co., Mont.
Durango, Colo.
Dodge Co., Neb.
Douglas Co., Neb.
Eagle Co., Colo.
Falls City, Neb.
Fergus Co., Mont.
Grand Island, Neb.
Gage Co., Neb.
Hastings, Neb.
Helena School Districts, Nos. 1-2, Mont.
Hall Co., Neb.
Idaho, State of.
Idaho Springs, Colo.
Jefferson Co., Neb.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo., Board of Education and School District.
Kootenai Co., Idaho.
Leadville, Colo.
Lincoln, Neb.
La Plata Co., Colo.
Madison Co., Mont.
Mesa Co., Colo.
Montrose Co., Colo.
Nuckolls Co., Neb.
Omaha, Neb.
Omaha, Neb., School District.
Rio Grande Co., Colo.
Saunders Co., Neb.
South Omaha, Neb.
Smith Bros. Loan and Trust Company.
Summit Co., Colo.
Washington Co., Neb.
Wayne Co., Neb.
Weston Co., Wyoming.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
December 24, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d proximo, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Round Island Park for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of Mr. C. A. Johnson, 80 Broadway, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M. CHAS. A. MYERS,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 48 and 49, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, at 2:30 P. M.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND,
Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW,
Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.

An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich St., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the NURSERY and CHILD'S HOSPITAL will be held at the institution, 51st St. and Lexington Av., on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock. Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
First Directress.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Copartnership Notices.

33 WALL STREET,
New-York, December 31st, 1895.

The copartnership heretofore existing between HAMILTON F. KEAN and R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, under the firm name of KEAN & VAN CORTLANDT, expires this day by limitation.

All outstanding contracts will be assumed by the firm of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., to whose announcement below we request your attention.

HAMILTON F. KEAN,
R. B. VAN CORTLANDT.

New-York, January 1st, 1896.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, with offices at 33 Wall Street.

HAMILTON F. KEAN,
R. B. VAN CORTLANDT,
G. L. BOISSEVAIN.

THE FIRM OF BARNES, HUTCHINSON & PIERCE is herewith dissolved by the death of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHINSON. Either surviving partner will sign in liquidation.

CHAS. B. BARNES,
WM. B. PIERCE.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1895.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BARNES, PIERCE & CO., and will continue the business heretofore conducted by BARNES, HUTCHINSON & PIERCE.

CHAS. B. BARNES,
WM. B. PIERCE.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1896.

THE FIRM OF WHITTEMORE, MUSGRAVE & HILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. B. WHITTEMORE.
J. G. MUSGRAVE,
T. OLNEY HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE stock brokerage business under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & HILL. R. B. WHITTEMORE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1896. T. OLNEY HILL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

MR. WILLIAM KOCH retires from our firm this day. F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, December 20, 1895.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD,
FRANK G. STILES, President.
Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, 1896, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 20th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street.
(Near Eighth Avenue.)

60TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Bank direct that interest be paid to depositors for the six months and three months ending December 31st, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20th; interest not called for will be credited to each account as a deposit and entitled to interest.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1896, will draw interest from January 1st, 1896.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, will be allowed and credited to depositors, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months, on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1896, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future interest the same as a deposit.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 Fourth Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **Jan. 1, 1896,** at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **Jan. 10** will draw interest from **Jan. 1.**

George C. Waldo, President.
John C. Griswold, Secretary.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

It Is on the Increase, According to Consul General Karel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Russia has made considerable progress in the sugar-beet industry, according to John Karel, United States Consul General at St. Petersburg, who has written a report of the subject to the State Department. The area under beet culture now amounts to 849,910 acres, a gain of 29,855 acres over last year. From this year's area 6,008,955 tons of beet are expected, and the quantity of sugar yielded is estimated at 717,558 tons, an increase of 115,607 tons over 1894.

Mr. Karel, however, thinks it unlikely that all this crop will be refined into white sugar when the crop is gathered. The price of sugar, he says, has risen considerably, and that is probably the reason why the demand for Russian sugar for export at the Kiev market has increased. The improvement of the international sugar market was caused principally by the rumor that the United States bought at Hamburg 100,000 sacks of raw sugar of last year's stock, and Mr. Karel adds that, in case insurgents should stop entirely the export of sugar from Cuba, there is no doubt that the price of sugar on the European markets would rise considerably, because Cuba furnishes one-third of the total quantity of cane sugar produced by the whole world, and one-seventh of all the sugar in general, and is the principal source of supply of raw sugar for the United States, the largest sugar consumer in the world.

Russia exported, from Sept. 1, 1895, to Nov. 24 last, 19,260 tons of sugar.

POLICEMEN CARRY MONKEY-WRENCHES

The Brooklyn Force Is an Emergency Corps for the Bicyclists.

Owing to the prevalence of bicycles in Brooklyn, the policemen of that town now carry monkey-wrenches as a part of their regular equipment. Policeman 1,170 was passing Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street yesterday, when he saw a boy sitting on a "bike," crying.

"What's the matter, bub?" asked the policeman.

"Me wheel's broke," whimpered the youngster.

"That's all right, sonny, that's what we're here for," said the policeman pulling a monkey-wrench out of his hip pocket. A crowd collected to see the policeman fix the bicycle, and when it was done and the boy moved proudly off, the crowd applauded.

Death of an Old Policeman.

Policeman Christopher Dixon, who for twelve years was attached to the Tombs Court squad, died of pleuro-pneumonia Monday night at his home, 1 Sheriff Street.

Dixon was a widower, fifty-two years old, and leaves a married daughter. His two brothers, Jeremiah and Cornelius, live in this city. He had served twenty-two years on the police force, and was intimately associated with ex-Superintendent Murray in the arrest of the Astoria burglars twenty years ago. The funeral will be held at his home at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

Healthiest Large City in the World.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The annual report of the city Health Department, which was completed to-day, shows that Chicago has the lowest death rate of any city of 200,000 population or more, [illegible] any [illegible] in the world. The rate, based on the revised figures, is 15.11 per 1,000 of population, as compared with [illegible] for last year, [illegible] less than for any previous year in the [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

COLONIAL PRINTERS IN NEW-YORK

SKETCHES OF PRINTERS AND PRINTING IN COLONIAL NEW-YORK. By Charles R. Hildeburn. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.

Book lovers fortunate enough to get one of the few copies of this little book will undoubtedly be the recipients of many congratulations from less fortunate and envious friends. It certainly seems a mistake to print only 375 copies of so interesting and valuable a book as this of Mr. Hildeburn, a book for which there should be at present much demand.

The further we get from the early days of printing and bookmaking, and the more our editions increase from year to year in splendor of letterpress and binding, the more affection for the things of early art increases, and the greater is the desire of the constantly increasing number of hoarders of rare volumes to gather authentic information of their treasures. It is for collectors of volumes of rare historical interest that Mr. Hildeburn has written, and, although his notices of early printers touch to a certain extent upon work done in other cities, his is primarily and above all a history of the earliest days of printing in this city.

The book covers a period of over one hundred years, beginning with William Bradford's press, in April, 1693, and continuing until the beginning of this century. William Bradford, whom he calls the founder of the press in the middle colonies, removed from Philadelphia to New-York in 1693, and established his press here. He was born in England in 1663, was apprenticed to Andrew Soule, the principal London Quaker publisher of his day, and, marrying his daughter, Elizabeth, emigrated to Philadelphia. There Bradford got into trouble and was imprisoned in 1692. He was released in 1693 by Fletcher, and migrated to this city, where he became "Printer to the King."

Here Bradford continued to print and publish until he was eighty years of age, after which he spent his years with his son, at whose house he died May 23, 1752, in the ninetieth year of his age. Many of the title pages of his publications Mr. Hildeburn has reproduced—some in their original size, and others reduced, but with a note showing the original size of the page. They are all exceedingly interesting, and give a clear idea of the work his press was fitted to turn out. All of his more prominent publications are named, and the present ownership and prices at which they were last sold are given.

Bradford's first publication was probably a pamphlet entitled "New-England's Spirit of Persecution Transmitted to Pennsylvania." This was followed by other works of a somewhat similar nature, and the inevitable almanacs that came in those days from every press in the land, one of which, published by Bradford in 1697, sold for $420 at the sale of the third part of the Brinley Library. His "A Letter From a Gentleman of the City of New-York" sold for $320 at the Barlow sale, and the Brinley copy of "Propositions Made by the Five Nations" for $410. They are both dated 1698.

From 1699 to 1710 Bradford's press was busy mainly with public documents and controversial pamphlets. He printed in 1708 Falckner's "Grondlycke Onderricht van Sekere Voorname Hoofd-stucken, der Waren, Loutern, Saligmakenden, Christelycken Leere, Gegrondet op den Grondt van de Apostelen en Propheten, daer Jesus Christus de Hoeck-Steen," the first book printed in Dutch on this side of the Atlantic, so far as is known. At the instance of the Vestry of Trinity Church Bradford printed an American edition of the Book of Common Prayer. It was issued in 1710. Of the first edition only two copies are known to exist, one perfect and one imperfect. The latter sold for $350 at the Brinley sale. Of the second edition only one copy is known to be extant.

Bradford's principal book in 1715 was the "Mohawk Prayer Book," a small quarto printed in the Indian language. He printed in 1724 "Papers Relating to the Indian Trade," which is noted as containing the first map engraved in New-York, a copy of which sold for $685 at the second Brinley sale. The first newspaper printed in New-York, The New-York Gazette, appeared from Bradford's press on Oct. 16, 1725. It was usually printed on a single leaf until 1729. It continued until Nov. 19, 1744, and was succeeded by De Foreest's New-York Evening Post.

Bradford's reputation for probity and ability brought him business and office, and from 1693 to 1742 he printed nearly all the public documents of the Province of New-York and many of those of the Province of New-Jersey. Those printers who followed immediately after Bradford were nearly all at one time or another connected in business with him or learned their trade at his press.

John Peter Zenger, the hero of the most important trial which took place in Colonial America, was born in Germany in 1697. He came here about 1710, and was an apprentice to Bradford. He issued a newspaper in 1733, the second issued in New-York. He opposed and attacked the royal Governor, and on Nov. 2, 1734, Cosby issued an order directing certain issues of the paper to be seized, and publicly "burnt by the hands of the common hangman." Zenger was charged with and tried for seditious libel. The many extraordinary and unprecedented acts that the Governor performed to convict Zenger made his case celebrated. The Court directed the jury to convict Zenger, but it rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Zenger printed a brief narrative of the case in a folio pamphlet in 1736, and it became the most famous publication issued in America before the "Farmer's Letters." Zenger became Public Printer for a time, but never issued many works that had great importance. He died in 1746. His business was continued for a time by his son, John Zenger, and his second wife, Anna Catharine Zenger, but they issued nothing of importance.

James Parker and Samuel Franklin Parker were the next printers of importance, and were followed by Henry De Foreest and Samuel Brown, William Weyman, Samuel Farley, Benjamin Mecom, and Samuel Campbell, who conducted "the minor presses of the middle of the century." They all of them did much public and private work. Aside from his publications, James Parker gained some notoriety after death by the following unique clause which was found in his will:

> "In the name of God. Amen. I, James Parker, of the City of New-York, printer, reflecting on the uncertainty of this life, and being in sound mind and memory, blessed be God! do make this my last will and testament, as follows: Imprimus, my soul an immortal part not so properly my own as another's, believing it to be purchased by the Lord Jesus Christ at the inestimable price of His own Blood, I bequeath to Him, relying firmly that His own name and word's sake He will fulfill His promise and Right against all Malice of the evil one who by his continual attacks on my poor intellectuals has caused me to be defiled from the Crown of my Head to the Soles of my Feet, so that I am unable to help myself."

Hugh Gaine, the Irish printer, became famous by publishing at the outbreak of the Revolution two editions of his newspaper, in which he straddled the issues and printed articles on both sides of the question then at the arbitration of the sword. His press was prolific, and during the half century of his business career he issued many books. Among others was an edition of the Bible in 1792, one of the Book of Common Prayer, in 1793, and in 1790 the first New-York edition of the New Testament.

James Rivington and his "lying gazette" deserve notice because of the enmity that his statements provoked and the fact that his office was twice mobbed. The second time his presses were destroyed and his type converted into bullets for American use. The chapter headed "A Group of Small Fry Prior to the Revolution" includes the printers of less note that conducted presses in New-York, and with the loyalist printers of the Revolution the book is concluded.

All that Mr. Hildeburn has chosen to give in his short notices is of great interest and certainly deserves the delightful setting in which his publishers have placed it, but still it is impossible not to wish that the edition were not a limited one.

LITERARY NOTES

—The new type and paper of The Century have added greatly to the appearance and interest of this ablest of illustrated magazines.

—The publishers of Romance announce that with the new year their magazine, which has heretofore been devoted to fiction entirely, will undergo a complete change. It will be issued as a five-cent magazine, filled with illustrations of a popular kind, the idea being to emphasize the illustrated side rather than the text. There will be forty-eight pages, containing not less than sixty illustrations, printed on the best of paper. There will be pictures of noted painters, of people of the day, of actors and actresses, and of literary individuals at home. Scientific matters will be treated, and also amateur photography.

—Under the title "Old Faiths and New Facts" the Appletons are about to issue a volume by W. W. Kinsley, aiming to show how far the facts brought to light by modern scientific research have modified and how far they have confirmed the chief faiths of Christian believers.

—By Macmillan & Co. will soon be issued "The Number Concept: Its Origin and Development," by Prof. Levi L. Conant of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Prof. Conant aims to give a full and detailed account of the growth of the number concept, both among children and among primitive races, and of the natural formation and development of the various numeral scales employed by savage as well as by civilized peoples.

—The volume on Joan of Arc in the Heroes of the Nations Series has been written by Mrs. Oliphant.

—Under the title, "A London Garland," W. E. Henley has prepared a volume of extracts from Chaucer, Dunbar, Surrey, Spenser, Drayton, and other early poets, which will be published by Macmillan & Co., with 100 illustrations by the Society of Illustrators.

—Since the death of Dumas the chances of Zola for an election to the French Academy are thought to be better than they have ever been before. One of the Paris papers, and one which ought to have known better, the Journal des Débats, in its account of Dumas's funeral said some flowers were sent by English dramatists, among whom were "J. Commins Can, Arthur-W. Piners, R.-C. Cartou, and Robert Buchanau."

—The eleventh volume of The Educational Review, published by Henry Holt & Co., begins with the January number, which will contain the report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, by J. G. Fitch; "Language and Literature," by Thomas R. Price; "Higher Education in the South," by Edwin A. Alderman; "Significance of Herbart for Secondary and Higher Education," by Charles De Garmo, and "Is There a New Education?" by Nicholas Murray Butler.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SCOTTISH FOLK-LORE; OR, REMINISCENCES OF ABERDEENSHIRE FROM PINAFORE TO GOWN. By the Rev. Duncan Anderson. 18mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

A JESUIT OF TO-DAY. By Orange McNeill. 18mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

METAPHORS, SIMILES, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. Compiled from Discourses Reported by T. J. Ellinwood. With introduction by Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D. 18mo. New-York: Andrew J. Graham & Co.

A WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS. By Sophie M. Almon-Hinsley. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING. Published by the American Shipmasters' Association. Small 4to. New-York: 37 William St.

THE NOVELS AND TALES OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. David Balfour, The Merry Men, &c., The Wrong Box and the Ebb Tide, The Wrecker, The Master of Ballantrae, The Black Arrow, &c., six volumes; Ballads and Other Poems, one volume. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CATALOGUE OF YALE UNIVERSITY. 1895-6. 8vo. New-Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press.

ARCHITECTS OF FATE; OR, STEPS TO SUCCESS AND POWER. A book designed to inspire youth to character building, self-culture, and noble achievement. By Orison Swett Marden. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE GHOST OF GUY THYSLE. A realistic romance. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden.

THE SHUTTLE OF FATE. By Caroline Masters. With original illustrations by Lancelot Speed. 8vo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THE FIRST GREEK BOOK. By Clarence W. Gleason and Caroline S. Atherton. With an introduction by William C. Collar. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

LATIN LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS. By E. W. Coy, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

BROWN HEATH AND BLUE BELLS. Being Sketches of Scotland, with Other Papers. By William Winter. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

THE FATHER OF THE FOREST and Other Poems. By William Watson. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

YEAST, A PROBLEM. By Charles Kingsley. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

STORIES FROM AULUS GELLIUS. Edited for Light Reading. By Charles Knapp, Ph. D. 16mo. New-York: American Book Company. 30 Cents.

WEATHERLY LIVED IN THE CELLAR

Arrested at His Sister's Request, Will Be Examined as to His Sanity.

Charles Weatherly of 2 West Thirty-eighth Street was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and committed by Magistrate Kudlich to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for a period not exceeding five days for an examination as to his sanity.

Weatherly was arrested Monday night on a warrant issued at the request of his sister Charlotte. Miss Weatherly told the Magistrate that her brother had been acting queerly for some time, and that about two weeks ago he had announced that he would eat nothing more and would no longer live in the upper part of the house.

The policeman who made the arrest found Mr. Weatherly in the cellar, and persuaded him to come with him only after some discussion. Weatherly showed the effects of his fasting. The prisoner said that he was not insane; that he had gone into the cellar for amusement, and had not eaten because he was not hungry.

Connecticut Savings Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The annual report of the State Bank Commissioners Edward R. Doyle and Sidney W. Crofut, shows that the total assets of the savings banks Oct. 1, 1895, were $152,528,576.03; total deposits,$143,159,123.05; surplus, $5,873,000.08; interest and profit and loss, $3,443,674.45. The statement shows an increase for the year in assets of $6,507,780.55; in deposits of $6,230,264.56, and in surplus of $367,568.30.

Italian Girl Sold for $300.

DUNBAR, Penn., Dec. 31.—The selling of wives by the Italians in this section of the coke region has been revived by the sale of a girl fifteen years old to an Italian for $300. The father of the girl had previously been offered $200. This suitor, however, was overbid, and the father gave his daughter to the man who offered the most for the prize. The ceremony was celebrated yesterday.

CUBA'S LOYALIST GLOOM

Spanish Defeat at Colon the Most Terrible in the Island.

MALCONTENTS AMONG VOLUNTEERS

Government's Scheme for Rebuilding a Navy by Popular Subscriptions—Inevitable Death of Bushwhackers.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—This is a dark and foreboding Christmas for the island. To-day the streets of Havana are filled with people, but there is no merry shout, nor celebrating of any kind. A tension is apparent, for the future of Cuba is clouded. Last night in all the churches of the city prayers for peace were offered. The insurgents are, of course, jubilant over the victory achieved at Colon three days ago, but that great fight is the signal for more bloodshed and unhappiness. Details of the battle are still rigidly suppressed by the Government, and the Havana newspapers publish meagre accounts of it. But witnesses of the battle arriving here confirm the early rumors, and say that the Spanish forces suffered a terrible defeat. It is known that one General was killed and another mortally wounded, but it would be idle to estimate the loss on either side. It is certain that no such battle has ever before been fought in Cuba.

Gen. Martinez Campos had at Colon and vicinity between 18,000 and 20,000 men, horse and foot, with seven batteries of artillery. His position was considered almost impregnable, and no one dreamed that the insurgent army would make an attack. But the attack was made, the flower of the Spanish army was routed, and a part of its artillery fell into the hands of the insurgents. Of course, the rebels will not be able to hold the positions they have taken, because of the immense number of troops hurried forward to reinforce Martinez Campos at his new stand at Jovenillanos, but the moral effect of the victory has weighed against the Government, even in Havana, the stronghold of the loyal party.

New difficulties are thrown in the Government's way by manifestations of discontent among the local volunteers at Havana and other points. These men were enlisted with the understanding that they should do town garrison duty only, and they strongly resent orders to go to the front. Last night rumors were circulated throughout Havana that the volunteers would rise in open revolt. The Governor General sent hurriedly for the officers, and informed them that the Government would hold each of them personally responsible for the actions of their men.

Since the arrest of Father Balles, the patriotic priest of Cobre, who sold the ornaments of his church and house and sent the proceeds to the rebels, the beautiful little chapel has been occupied as a garrison by Spanish troops. On Friday night of last week a large body of rebels made an attack, but, not wishing to destroy the edifice, they did not use their two field guns. The garrison of seventy men made a desperate resistance, but the rebels gained entrance through the doors and windows. The fight was terrible, and quarter was neither asked for nor given. The insurgents became masters and held the church for four hours, but were finally dislodged by a battery of artillery, arriving from Santiago de Cuba, which threw several shells into the edifice. The building itself, having walls thirteen feet thick, was not seriously damaged, but the beautiful interior was a mass of ruins. Under cover of the darkness the rebels must have carried away their wounded, for not a living person was found among the many bodies in the church upon the arrival of the infantry which accompanied the battery.

Wednesday night the rebels rode into the City of Trinidad, killed a number of guards about the jail and liberated twenty-two political prisoners before the Government garrison could be aroused. On the following night the rebels in larger numbers returned and made an attack on the military hospital, which was guarded by thirty men. The hospital is one of the largest in the interior, and the rebels wanted the medicine stores there. These were secured, as only feeble resistance was made. Stray shots killed a number of the sick and wounded soldiers at the hospital.

Gen. Gomez, the rebel leader, has sent word to railroad managers in the Province of Santa Clara that they may repair their lines. He has instructed his lieutenants to offer no resistance to the workmen.

The Spanish Government has a novel scheme for rebuilding its navy. It asks all loyal Spaniards in Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America to agree to subscribe $9 annually each for a period of five years. The circular says that no repayment of the money thus loaned or given will be made, but that all "true sons will find in their pride at again seeing holy Spain a power on the seas" a sufficient reimbursement.

The Cuban bandit, Felix Martel, who several months ago joined the insurgents, returned to his home in Sagua a few days ago and presented himself to the authorities, expressing regret at having taken up arms and asking for pardon. Amnesty was granted to him. On the following night a band of rebels rode to Martel's home, took him from bed, and carried him away again to the woods. There can be no question as to his fate.

Alburne, the coast pilot of the Spanish gunboat Fraders, which was run upon Los Colorados Reef a week ago, after trial by court-martial has been sentenced to be shot. He was charged with being in league with the insurgents. Four months ago he ran the Colon and two days later the Conde de Venadito, both Spanish warships, upon the same reef.

The Spanish warship Ardilla, from Cienfuegos up the San Juan River on a cruise of observation, was attacked by about forty insurgents in small boats. The ship's guns were turned on the rebels. Returning to Fort San Juan at the mouth of the river the Ardilla captured two rebel schooners laden with arms and ammunition. A large batch of Cuban revolutionary correspondence and 50,000 stamps issued by the Junta in New-York were also captured. The stamps are rather crude in design, a poor reproduction of the Cuban flag occupying the centre, with the motto "Republica de Cuba" and "Cuba Libre" above and beneath. The one-cent stamps are yellow; five, green; ten, blue, and twenty, black.

Bushwhackers who did not obey the injunction of Gen. Gomez to join one army or another before Dec. 15 have suffered badly during the past week. Scores of them have been hanged. It does not matter whether they voluntarily present themselves or not—death is certain. Gen. Carillo's men captured a party of seventeen last night in the vicinity of Caibarien, tied them to trees, and cut their throats with the machete.

HORRORS OF THE CUBAN WARS.

Martinez Campos Wounded in the Arm and May Return to Spain.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Dec. 27.—If this is "civilized war," all war is horrible, barbarous, and uncivilized, and freedom, that most precious of gifts, seems too costly. Matanzas is in an excitement bordering on anarchy. In the heart of the city there are crimes without number. The cause is the falling back upon Matanzas of a badly defeated and demoralized army, after days and hours of fierce fighting. Even the higher officers of the army appear panic stricken. When the order was issued that all able-bodied citizens of Matanzas must take up arms in defense of the city the confusion was complete.

Martinez Campos left here by special train last night for Havana, but the object of his mission is not known. It is reported that he will sail for Spain Saturday, and that he has telegraphed to the Queen Regent that he is unequal to the task of quelling the Cuban revolution. Another report says that old wounds on his right arm broke out anew, and that he goes to Havana for treatment. This last is absurd.

Your correspondent knows that Martinez Campos was wounded in the arm as he was leaving Colon last Saturday, Dec. 21, and there is every reason to believe that he got a second wound at Limonar, early this morning.

While the main body of the Spanish army is still at Limonar, there is significance in the fact that Matanzas is being strengthened in every possible way. One would most naturally believe that the Government expected still another defeat, and was preparing Matanzas as a refuge for their beaten army.

Limonar is only two leagues away, and is one of the most valuable strategic points in the whole province, controlling, as it does, the entrance to the beautiful valley of the Yumuri, and the direct road to Havana.

The rebel army is just beyond Limonar, where it has been for two days; but an attack is hourly expected. Of course, slight skirmishing continues, but both armies are tired out after the severe fighting of the past week, and each will rest well before renewing the conflict. Indeed, nothing would please the Spanish troops more at this time than a declaration of peace, although your correspondent can testify as to their true courage on the field of battle. At Colon the fierce yells of the black infantry of Maceo and the sight of thousands of glistening machetes in the hands of men who seemed at the time anything but human, was enough to strike terror into the heart of the bravest soldier. But at those times the Spaniards did not flinch. The lines stood against the rebel charges and the bayonet and machete clashed for hours at close quarters.

In the centre of the line at that famous fight hardly a gun was fired, but the din of cries from 5,000 throats filled the air and rendered inaudible the moans of the dying.

After the first onslaught the armies were as of fiends, not men. It was man to man, but not blow for blow, for the recruit from Spain was no match for the athletic Cuban, who, from boyhood, had wielded the machete at his home, in the canefields, or riding through the brush. It is as much an adjunct to the Cuban boy as the penknife is to the youth of our own country.

From Colon to Matanzas is a trail of blood and fire, and the sky is dark with the smoke of tens of thousands of acres of cane burning for miles around. Here and there along the entire route, in small green patches that escaped the flames, are wounded soldiers in little groups upon the ground, attended by uninjured comrades, while on every hand unburied dead—Spaniards, Cubans, and negroes—lie exposed to the sun.

The rebel army increased in strength as it marched, for hundreds of laborers on the big plantations joined them on the way. Women, children, and feeble men, fearing the worst, had fled before the approach of the rebels, and many excesses were thereby undoubtedly prevented. As they came along the insurgents took cattle and horses that were left on the deserted plantations. The cattle became so numerous that they could not be cared for, and, as the rebels feared they would lose them, the ham-strings of the poor animals were cut, and they were left by the roadside, where they will lie until killed by the soldiers for beef.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL'S LUCK

His Gold Mine in California Promises to Yield Liberally.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—It is reported that ex-Gov. Campbell, as the result of a fortunate mining speculation in California, will soon come into possession of great riches. The deposit is said to have been discovered by Capt. Frank Barrett, formerly of Lancaster, Ohio, and now located in the San Joaquin Valley, California, who returned to Ohio and organized a mining company with quite a large capital, and with Gov. Campbell, Allen W. Thurman, and other Ohio friends as stockholders. Gov. Campbell took one-eighth of the stock. The preliminary work on the mine has just been completed, and Capt. Barrett came yesterday to report to the Directors. It already promises to make fortunes for all the stockholders.

When questioned about the report last night, Gov. Campbell was greatly surprised to know that the news had leaked out. He was not inclined to talk much about it.

"I am here," he said, "in consultation with Capt. Barrett and some friends about oil speculations in California more particularly than about our gold mine. All I can say as to the latter is that it promises well. I had no idea any one knew anything about it. We are not trying to sell stock. I own an eighth interest, but there is no stock for sale. Whatever there may be out there is a legitimate investment, and not a stock-jobbing affair. It is going to prove all its promises."

Held on a Charge of Forgery.

Philip Kaplan, eighteen years old, who lives at 65 Main Street, Brooklyn, with a city address at 1½ Allen Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon, charged with an attempt to negotiate a forged check. He induced Benjamin Levy, thirteen years old, of 36 East Broadway, to try to cash the check. Levy was arrested Monday, and when held, told about Kaplan's connection with the transaction. The check purported to have been drawn by L. Ullman & Co., auctioneers, of 475 Broadway, and was for $20.13. The indorsement was supposed to have been made by A. Sitzky.

Magistrate Deuel held Kaplan for trial, and discharged Levy on the criminal charge but held him as a witness against Kaplan.

A COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED

Charges Against the Administration of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A court of inquiry to investigate charges made against the administration of the engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to-day. The court consists of Commodore R. L. Pythian, Capt. F. J. Higginson, and Chief Engineer David Smith, with Lieut. John J. Knapp as recorder. It will assemble at the Brooklyn yard on Monday next.

The appointment of the court grew out of the charges made involving Master Machinist Howatt and Quarterman Miller, and incidentally Chief Engineer Ayres and Passed Assistant Engineer Hall. A discharge of certain mechanics and a reduction in wages (subsequently restored) brought the matter to the attention of labor unions, and an investigation by these bodies was followed by the filing of allegations, principally against Master Machinist Howatt, who is also accused of ill-treatment of those under him.

Alleged violations of the civil-service rules growing out of the manner of making dismissals and appointments will also be inquired into.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp.

SATURDAY.—At 12 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 4 PM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship George Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Inchbarra, (letters must be directed "per Inchbarra";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West,) Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS ......Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK.....Jan. 22
ST. PAUL ....Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL ....Jan. 29
PARIS ....Jan. 15 | PARIS ....Feb. 5

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
WESTERNL'D, Jan. 15 | NOORDLAND ...Jan. 29
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co. NPier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. | J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES
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SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
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THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
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Fifty Fourth Year.
A select party will leave New York on Jan. 22 by S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," to visit, under personal escort,
EGYPT, THE NILE, AND HOLY LAND, the Levant, the Riviera, Paris, London, etc.
First Class Personally Conducted Parties leave New York for
FLORIDA
Jan. 15, 28, Feb. 5, 18, March 3. Moderate rates.
Annual Spring Tours to
HAWAII AND JAPAN AND CHINA
sail from San Francisco Feb. 6 and 25.
All arrangements strictly First Class. Descriptive Programmes free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM | Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon | Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle...Sat., Jan. 4, 3 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
AFRIDI ....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu......Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO......Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.......................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Jan. 10. | ALLIANCA, Jan. 30.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.........................Wednesday, Jan. 1
ALGONQUIN.........................Friday, Jan. 3
SEMINOLE...........................Monday, Jan. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413, Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Henry J. Newton's Will Filed.

The will of Henry J. Newton, who was killed by a Lexington Avenue cable car on Dec. 23, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

He left an estate valued at $125,000 in real, and $25,000 in personal property. The third of the estate is left to his widow, Mary A. Newton of 128 West Forty-second Street, and the residue is divided between his son, Harvey E. Newton, three grandsons and two granddaughters, who live at Orangetown, Rockland County, N. Y.

Rosenberg Held for Robbing Mails.

Alexander Rosenberg, a clerk in the General Post Office, who was arrested about 9 o'clock Monday night charged with stealing packages from the mails, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning and held in $2,500 bail for trial. Rosenberg, who had been employed in the Post Office for seven or eight years, is said to have confessed his guilt when arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Nov. 17, 1895.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs, 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Caught Writing Policy Slips.

John Farrell, of 30 Gansevoort Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Detective Moore of the Charles Street Police Station, on the charge of running a policy shop. Moore got into Farrell's place on Monday afternoon and saw him writing policy slips. He then arrested him.

Magistrate Kudlich complimented the policeman on the evidence he had secured against Farrell, saying that in policy cases the police generally failed to secure enough evidence to secure a conviction. He then held Farrell in $500 for trial.

Discussing Kindergarten Studies.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Normal School Principals, E. A. Sheldon of Oswego, H. M. Cassett of Buffalo, and J. F. Palmer of Fredonia met informally to-day with Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction, to consider a kindergarten course of study for use in the normal schools of the State.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Project of Eastern Capitalists on the Pacific Coast.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY EXTENSION

A Short Line Out of Tacoma to be Converted into a Far-Reaching System—Coal Fields to be Developed.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 31.—Work on the first railroad to be built in the far West by New-York capitalists since the panic of 1893 will be commenced here early in February. It will be a very important piece of road, inasmuch as there is little doubt that it will eventually form the connecting link between the Burlington or some other transcontinental system and tidewater on the Pacific coast.

Col. William Bailey, a well-known New-York railroad promoter, who has built a number of roads in the South, and a syndicate of New-York and New-England men are back of the project. They have purchased the Tacoma and Lake Park Railway, a narrow-gauge road ten miles in length, connecting this city with a pretty lake suburb. It is to be standard gauged and extended, first fifty miles to the rich Tilton River coal fields and later through Cowlitz Pass to the Columbia River in the vicinity of Walla Walla. The distance to Walla Walla by that route is about 250 miles.

After an eight days' visit here, Col. Bailey has just returned to New-York with detailed reports of the country through which the extension is to be built. He said, on leaving, that the road was certain of being built. His New-York backers are wealthy men who have other interests in the West. Col. Bailey was accompanied here by D. Messmore of New-York, a wealthy timber man; Jesse Boynton of Bristol, R. I., a coal expert, and Tracy Waller of New-London, Conn., a son of ex-Gov. Waller. The party spent five days going over the route of the extension, examining the grades, the coal, and timber. They were surprised particularly with the forests found covering the foothills of Mount Tacoma, where, for many miles, 8,000,000 feet of merchantable fir and cedar timber can be cut from nearly every quarter section. Spruce and hemlock are also found there in abundance. They found the coal from Tilton River to be bituminous and of good quality.

Col. Bailey returns from New-York in January, and his associates here expect that the contracts for the extension will then be let at once.

TO CURE RATE CUTTING.

Remedies Devised by Chairman Midgley of Western Freight Association.

John W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, has an interesting article on "Railroad Rate Wars: Their Cause and Cure," in the January number of The Forum. Commenting on the general rate situation, Mr. Midgley says that "even an approximate maintenance of agreed rates between American railroads for a protracted period is practically unknown."

The cures suggested by Commissioner Midgley for the existing deplorable state of affairs are summarized under five heads, as follows:

1. Create a board of financiers which shall mark for disapproval properties that are unwisely administered.
2. Appoint a standing committee, consisting of one Director from each prominent railroad system in a given territory, which shall promptly inquire into and locate the responsibility for any rate war that may occur.
3. Concentrate the rate-making authority on all competitive traffic in the hands of one man upon each system or railroad, and provide for its exclusive exercise by such officer.
4. Form comprehensive associations in each well-defined group for the proper consideration of questions of common interest, the several members to be adequately represented in the deliberations.
5. Provide for the prompt arbitration of all disagreements, as they arise, between any two or more parties to a traffic association.

The proposed "board of financiers," according to Mr. Midgley, will be composed of bankers representing investors in corporate properties.

The New Traffic Agreement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The opinion among Western railroad managers is that the Trunk Line magnates will pay no attention to the action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and will put the new trust in effect to-morrow unless the United States District Attorney in New-York should obtain a restraining order between now and then, which is not considered probable. It has been the intention of the Western roads to put in effect the Western trunk line pool on freight traffic between Chicago and Missouri River points, but action has been postponed. The fact that the Western Trunk Line Committee has adjourned sine die indicates that no immediate attempt will be made to put the pool in effect.

The articles of agreement of the new Joint Traffic Association provide primarily that standard rates shall be maintained on and after Jan. 1, 1896. The published uniform schedules of rates now in existence are to be adopted as the "standard rates," and whether or not they are to be maintained rests upon the "honor and good faith" of the parties to the agreement. No formal action on the part of the new association is necessary at present.

Chicago Elevated Road Contest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The fight between the Lake Street Elevated Company and William Zeigler is now in the Circuit Court, with the road as the attacking party. A bill has been filed by the road seeking an accounting against Zeigler and a conveyance by him to the road of all the stock he holds in the concern on payment by the company of just what it cost him. It is supposed that Zeigler holds $625,000 worth of stock, and if the allegations be true it did not cost him a cent, but was acquired by him through a fraudulent deal with the firm of Underwood & Green, the promoters of the road. Judge Gibbons has issued an injunction on the bill restraining Zeigler from disposing of any of his stock and bonds, from collecting any interest, or from commencing an action to foreclose on a trust deed given to secure the bonds. It is also sought to get possession of $500,000 worth of bonds of the road held by Zeigler. It is not charged, however, that he acquired these bonds for nothing, but that they were purchased in carrying out the alleged fraudulent deal with the builders of the road.

Southern Railway Service.

An entirely new freight service has been arranged by the progressive management of the Southern Railway Company. Taking effect yesterday, this company will operate both south and north bound in connection with the Old Dominion Steamship Company, from Pier 26, North River, New-York City, via Norfolk, (Pinner's Point) Va., instead of via West Point Va., as heretofore. While this change in itself is a manifest advantage, the company has also introduced a daily steamer service from and to this port, which will be the means of their being able to make from twelve to twenty-four hours less on all freights to any point in the South and Southwest, as former service was only a tri-weekly one. The freight lines thus operated are the Piedmont Air and Paint Rock lines, both popular for years past as fast freight lines South.

R. D. Carpenter at 271 Broadway is the general agent of the Southern Railway in this city.

Decision in Favor of Lackawanna.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—Vice Chancellor Bird filed his decision to-day in the case of Breckinridge, representing the United States Pipe Line Company against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, denying the motion of the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the railroad company from executing a threat to tear up and remove two lines of oil pipe. The pipe line company, in establishing a subway to the Atlantic coast, has laid the two lines of pipe in question across the lands of the railroad company, the title to which is in dispute. The Vice Chancellor in his opinion says:

"When the views of writers of the most acknowledged ability and of the Judges of our own courts whose opinions are of greatest weight are considered it seems to be impossible to sustain the prayer of the complainant, however desirable it may be in the interests of trade and commerce [illegible] do of however imaginary the damage to the railroad company may be. When property rights are established and certain rules have long been laid down as a guide for the courts in protecting such rights, both the rights and the rules must be respected by the courts."

Tom Johnson in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The Common Council to-day granted a thirty-year franchise to the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, of which ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson is the controlling spirit. The ordinance provides for eight tickets for 25 cents, good at all hours, with a 5-cent fare for a transfer. The passage of this ordinance is a slap by the retiring Council at Mayor Pingree, who has declared unequivocally for a three-cent fare, with universal transfers. If the Council fails to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance passed to-night there is no question that the Mayor will veto it. It will require twenty-two votes to pass the measure over his veto, and to-night it is asserted that his opponents cannot possibly rally more than twenty-one votes. The settlement of the street-car question would then go over to the new Council, which Mayor Pingree controls absolutely.

Default in Reading Interest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The sixth default in the interest on the Reading general mortgage will be made to-morrow, and the accruing interest coupon will be paid by the Finance Committee of Pennsylvania upon all bonds deposited under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894. While about $38,000,000 of the $44,575,000 general mortgage bonds have been deposited under the agreement, the interest coupons of only $32,000,000 are purchased, the other $6,000,000 not having been deposited in time to participate. It is doubtful, however, whether any considerable number of the bondholders will, upon this occasion, accept the cash for their coupons as heretofore, as under the terms of the pending reorganization plan all equitable interest certificates heretofore issued will be paid in cash at 105 per cent. and interest on or before the completion of the reorganization, and any bondholder accepting cash for an interest coupon will forfeit that advantage.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the Senate to enlarge the scope of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by providing for one member from each State in the Union. These members are to select an Executive Committee of five, the present number of the commission. This Executive Committee will receive the same salary as the present commission, and the new members will receive only a per diem compensation and expenses, their meetings being limited to four each year.

—The announcement of the retirement of the Vandalia officials has given Terre Haute a fit of the blues. It means that the Vandalia will be absorbed by the Pennsylvania system, and be operated as are other divisions west of Pittsburg, which will be a loss to Terre Haute ultimately of $50,000 a month in the pay roll. J. J. Turner, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pan Handle, will probably be General Manager.

—It is quite probable that the low-fare concession of 2 cents per mile recently made to parties of ten or more traveling between Chicago and the Missouri River will soon be withdrawn on account of the trouble that has sprung up among the roads running between Chicago and St. Paul. It has been discovered that scalpers have been reaping a large profit on these tickets issued by the Wisconsin Central line.

—J. N. Ross, Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Southern Railway, between Birmingham, Ala., and Meridian, Miss., resigned yesterday, to take effect Jan. 1. His successor has not been appointed.

—J. M. Booth retires from the post of Freight Agent of the Erie Road in Cleveland on Jan. 1. He has held that place with honorable distinction for about thirty years.

—Plans are in preparation for an extension of the New-England Railroad from Allyn's Point into New-London, where important terminals will be located.

—W. A. Garrett resigns as Superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association to accept the Superintendency of the Western Division of the Wabash.

—C. M. Hays takes charge of the Grand Trunk Railway as General Manager today.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY

Dr. Arthur's Successful Scheme for Reducing It to a Minimum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The army is greatly interested in some experiments which have been conducted by an army surgeon in an effort to discourage drunkenness among the soldiers. The doctor is Assistant Surgeon W. H. Arthur, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, which last year had the distinction of having, out of all army posts, the highest rate for drunkenness. This year the maximum record attaches to Fort Ontario, a small garrison post near Oswego, N. Y. At that post the hospital rate for absolute drunkenness was 339 per 1,000 of strength. This was exceptional, 11 per cent. being about the highest rate hitherto attained. Dr. Arthur's experiments have been followed with some success, for he has reduced the statistics of alcoholism at Vancouver Barracks, and his method may be of service to those interested in such matters. Dr. Arthur, in a report to the Surgeon General of the Army, writes:

"I may say here that such cases are in my experience very rare, and that a mistaken pity for a man suffering from the effects of a debauch is liable very often to lead a too indulgent post surgeon to excuse him from duty when the guardhouse, and not the hospital, is the proper place for him. I am confident that this mistaken kindness has done a great deal in the past to encourage drunkenness. Each man who has reported at the hospital in any stage of simple alcoholism is treated as a case of alcoholic poisoning, taken immediately to the operating room, his stomach emptied by the use of the stomach pump, and thoroughly washed out with warm 2 per cent. soda solution. After this he is given a bowl of hot beef extract, with cayenne pepper, allowed an hour's rest, after which he is generally perfectly able, however unwilling, to do his duty. If the weather is severe, either very hot or very cold, it might not be safe in his depressed condition to force a man to work out of doors immediately after this procedure, but at this post the extremes are not great, and it has in no case resulted prejudicially to the patient. Occasionally some resistance is met with, but two, or at most three, able-bodied hospital corps men and a perforated wooden gag, such as comes with the stomach pump, will, with patience and determination, overcome almost any ordinary opposition."

Dr. Arthur's success may lead to the adoption of the treatment at other posts where there is an excess of alcoholism.

APPEAL FOR HELP FOR THE NEEDY

Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor Asks for Aid.

William H. Tolman, general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has issued the following appeal for aid in its work:

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor asks earnestly for help in the work, and looks to all Christmas lovers and New-Year altruists to aid the practical philanthropy which this association has for so many years diligently carried out.

University Extension is good, but Christmas extension is better, for it means this other and much more, namely, the aplication of practical philanthropy to those who need it most.

The association has opened a Free Labor Bureau at 15 Cooper Union, and is also operating the People's Baths at 9 Centre Market Place. The relief department affords shelter, food and clothing to those who are truly in need. The above agencies are a heavy drain on the resources of the association, because they cannot be, in the nature of things, self-supporting. The demands for relief of various kinds are very heavy, and the association needs the support of the public.

Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, and may be sent to him or W. H. Tolman, general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The association has recently issued its Annual, in which is given a brief outlining of its work during 1895.

Changes in the Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday it was decided to put the New-York Fire Department in operation in the villages and towns in Westchester County recently annexed to New-York City. It will be called the country, or annexed, department, and will be known as the Fourteenth Battalion.

Chief Ahearn of the Fourth Battalion is likely to be made Chief of the new battalion.

The Commissioners next month expect to appoint seven Captains, twelve Assistant Foremen, and ten firemen.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Lease Which Means Improvement—Extensions to B. Altman & Co.'s Store—The Sales at Auction.

Messrs. Harrison C. Dyar and P. N. Knopf have leased to Robert Valentine, as trustee of the United Society of Shakers of New-Lebanon, for sixty-three years, at an average rent of $16,000 per year, the property at 599 Broadway, extending to 172 Mercer Street, and 15 and 17 West Houston Street. The plot measures 25 feet on Broadway by 200 feet by 127 feet on Mercer by 50 feet on Houston. A twelve-story business building will be erected on the site.

Mr. William E. Finn has sold, at $22,000, the four-story dwelling 159 West Sixty-fourth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.5.

Messrs. W. P. Jones & Son have sold for Amelia Strakosch to Maria S. Simpson, at $10,000, the four-story English basement brick dwelling 481 West Twenty-second Street, 15.8¼ by 50 by 98.9, and has resold the contract at $11,000 to a Mr. Stephens.

Plans will be filed in a few days by architects Kimball & Thompson for the improvement of the lots recently bought in West Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, adjoining the establishment of Messrs. B. Altman & Co. The plot, 150 by 184, extending through the block immediately in the rear of the present store, will be improved by the erection of a six-story and basement fireproof structure. An additional story will also be put on the present building, and other alterations will be made, so as to give the firm three times as much space as it now has. On the Eighteenth Street side, also, west of the proposed addition, a plot 175 by 92 will be improved by the erection of a fireproof stable and power house.

Edward J. Sause has sold the northwest corner of Cedar and William Streets, for the New-York Realty Company, for about $350,000. The property is 41 feet on William Street by 70 feet on Cedar Street. Last Spring this piece was sold for $250,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to Samuel Strasbourger, at $12,684, the five-story brick tenement 409 East Sixty-third Street, north side, 156 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5. By trustee's order, Mr. Meyer sold to Ferdinand A. Thomson, as attorney, at $17,100, the square at Babylon, L. I., bounded by Montgomery and Penataquit Avenues and Second and Third Courts, with dwelling.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold, under foreclosure, at $1,325.33, to Mary Dymock, a one-eighth interest in the three four-story brick dwellings at 247 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 226 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.11 by 92 by irregular.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the New-York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, at $1,800, the frame dwelling and lot on the southeast side of Fulton Street, between Kossuth and Westchester Avenues, Wakefield, 33.0¼ by 151.5.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $27,400, to Dr. John P. Davin, the four-story brownstone dwelling 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 162 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2.

The only sale at auction set down for to-morrow at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Robert D. Murray, referee, northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100.33 by 120.50 by 125 by about 143.03. Due on judgment, $1,700; on prior mortgage, $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 458 feet north of Freeman Street, by Adam C. Rentelu of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $3,000.

303 to 307 East Sixty-first Street, by A. B. Yetter of 222 East Sixty-second Street, for a ten-story brick storage warehouse; cost, $200,000.

10 to 14 East Ninety-seventh Street, by Max Levy of 306 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $54,000.

437 East Seventy-seventh Street, by Mary McGee of 437 East Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story brick stable and dwelling; cost, $8,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Franciszo Safone of 2356 Hoffman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling (rear;) cost, $900.

Bremer Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Devoe Street, by John Jefferson of 322 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 37.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, by J. C. R. Eckerson of Montclair, N. J., for a two-story brick office and sample room; cost, $1,100.

Sixty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, northwest corner, by August Jacob of 260 East Seventy-eighth Street, for four five-story brick stores and flats; cost, $79,000.

117 to 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Andrew Soher, alterations to a three-story brick store, &c; cost, $100.

119 to 123 East Eleventh Street, by Charles Goldstein, alterations to a three-story brick meeting room; cost, $75.

927 Broadway, by Emanuel Waller, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling and stores; cost, $500.

105 Macdougal Street, by Joseph Leammler, alterations to a three-story brick store and tenement; cost, $50.

241 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Nathan Bass, alterations to two, four, and three story (brick) front and rear tenements; cost, $16,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Prospect Park West, west side, 22 feet north of Seventeenth Street, three four-story brick double apartment houses, 26 by 55, tin roof, for eight families each, cost $21,000; T. Brown, owner.

Prospect Park West and Seventeenth Street, northwest corner, one four-story brick double apartment house, 22 by 65, tin roof, for seven families, cost $10,000; T. Brown, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 188 feet west of Thirteenth Avenue, a one-story frame house, 22 by 30, shingle roof, for one family, cost $3,800; H. C. Bull, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

WEST END AV, 814; Martha W. Horgan and Fanny G. Slattery to Robert Main	$37,000
INTERIOR LOT, centre line, 187th and 138th Sts, 80 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 22.6x12.6; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Louis M. Bailey	....
138TH ST, s s, 102.6 ft e of 8th Av, 23x99.11; Louis M. Bailey to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	10
138TH ST, s s, 79 ft e of 8th Av, 11x99.11; same to same	10
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 10.8 ft n from s w corner Lot 95, old map of Manhattanville, 39.4x100x34x101.4; William J. Marrin, Referee, to Andrew Shields, correction deed	....
JOHN ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Gold St, 20.3x40.9x19.10x42.1, and property in Williamsburg and Islip, L. I.; Mary Ann Folger to William J. Pell, Jr., and another	1
SAME PROPERTY; Lee Folger Nutting to Mary A. Folger	1
148TH ST, s s, 540 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Elizabeth M. Barry to John J. Barry	1
149TH ST, 526, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Giovanna Damiane to Giuseppe Tacinelli and another	10,000
WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25x75; George H. John and wife to Mathias Goeren and wife	1
KELLY ST, s s, 154 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x70.9; Patrick Nolan to Margaret Clarke	1
JEFFERSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 50x100; William F. Vonderheide and wife to Charles Pitchle	1
PROSPECT AV, old line, s e s, 294.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, widened, 26x150.2; William N. Penney to Ellen E. Austin	1
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 125 ft s of boundary line of land of T. O. Woolf, 25x112.6; M. Van Meter to Raymond Von H. Schramm	1
CAMBRELING AV, w s, 133.4 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x87.6; Charles Pitchle and wife to William F. Vonderheide	1
VILLA AV, w s, 313.4 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Adaline B. Elting to Felix Grimley	1,300
COGAN'S ALLEY, n s, 148.10 ft e of Riverdale Av, 19.3x irregular; Dennis Mulligan to James Mulligan and wife	300
LYON AV, n w corner of Grace Av, 50x100; William H. Bingham and wife and James Bingham and wife to Domenico Peloso	1,400
LYON AV, n s, 50 ft w of Grace Av, 25x100; same to Giuseppe Arnone	600
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 324 ft s of 2d St, 90x132; Margaret Flynn to Margaret Flynn	1
LYON AV, s e corner of Parker Av, 50x100; Anna E. Lyon to James T. Lane	1,100
PARKER AV, e s, 208.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Anna E. Lyon to James T. Lane	1,050
LOT 409, map of 478 lots, Haight estate; Sarah E. Burtnett to William H. Blewett	(Omitted)
100TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William J. Brown to Emma Meier	10
[illegible]	1,000
LOTS 371 and 372, map of part of Hunt [illegible] Av.; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Dennis J. Delly, ½ part	10
MAIN ST, w s, 250.3 ft s of Prospect St, 29.6x100; John P. Hawkins to Jane M. Hawkins	1,500
16TH AV, s s, Lot 893, map of Wakefield; John H. Maloy and wife to William Stokes	2,000
LOT 333, map of Arden property; Louis B. Jennings to M. E. Alderdice	1,000
46TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Charles Martin to Theodore Schunke and wife	16,000
44TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Theodore Schunke and wife to Charles Martin	21,000
6TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue C, 19.8x97; Herman Scherr to Hannah Freeman	1
128TH ST, 135, n w corner of Lexington Av, 25x99.11; Annie M. Harrison and another to John Hickey	1
129TH ST, s s, 399.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17x99.11; Louis M. Bailey to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	10
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 128th St, 99.11x30; Judson S. Todd to John Hickey	10
113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; Richard W. Hawkes to David Steinfeld	10
107TH ST, s s, 288.1 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; Adolph Sommer and wife to Columba Rondanina	9,850
8TH AV, w s, 25.3 ft s of 117th St, 75.8x100; William R. Hutton and another, trustees, to Frederick P. Forster	45,000
MORNINGSIDE AV, 34 East, 75 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Auguste Ruehl	100
100TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William J. Brown to James Walsh	27,500
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 57; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to Charles Kervan	1
104TH ST, n s, 66.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x100.11; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Frederick E. Roemer	1
MANHATTAN AV and 121ST ST, s e corner, 25.11x95; Louis Schoolherr and wife to Albert Wagner	1
88TH ST, 310, s s of 103d St, w of West End Av, 20x100.8; James F. Duhig to William King	1
1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 76th St, 25x78; Anton Kuns to Katharina Kuns	1
58TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Lewis Z. Bach to I. C. Biglin	1
91ST ST, n s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 19.8x100.8; Eugene Sanchez to Louise P. Sanchez	1
47TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Sarah J. Coffey to Elizabeth J. Cuttle	1
47TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Margaret Cummings to Sarah J. Coffey	1
74TH ST, 125, n s, 153.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2; John T. Pearson and wife to William V. Lawrence	18,000
MADISON AV, 1,227; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Henry Frank and another	54,750
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; William F. Wenisch and wife to Marie La Marasche	14,700
74TH ST, 120, s s, 206.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x102.2; Rebecca Mendel to Marx Rubinsky	18,000
121ST ST, 233 to 237 East, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Edward Tousky and others to Edward Leoine	1
132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick	1
12TH ST, 61, n s, 90.10 ft e of Broadway, 35x irregular; Josef Steiner and wife to Jacob Hirsch	1
MERCER ST, s e corner of West 3d St, 25x100; Charles E. Runk and wife to Herman Wronkow	10
ELDRIDGE ST, 135, w s, 25.9x25.10x—; Emma Eckstein and another to Isaac Gelles	20,950
27TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 6th Av, 22.6x98.9; Francis McCabe to Gustav Cimiotti	1
IRVING PLACE, e s, 79 ft s of 18th St, 26x107.3; Herman Wronkow and wife to Eliza J. Smith	10
26TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; also n s of 26th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Francis McCabe	1
19TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x96.8; Joseph Kucher and wife to Arabella L. Wyant	56,500
89TH ST, 319 East; Margaret Bradell to Ludwig Renbold	1
90TH ST, 109, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Cornelius J. Donovan and wife to H. B. Beatty	32,500
76TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Charles Buek and wife to David Marx	1
81ST ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x27.4x irregular; Edward Hirsch and wife to Charles Buek	1
66TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Michael H. Donovan and wife to H. J. McCreery	1
FULTON and Nassau Sts, s e corner, 51x31x51.8x31.2; Dorthea Wolff to Abraham Wolff	1
MADISON ST, 328, and 27 Scammel St; Hattie Adler to Annie Greenberg	10
BROADWAY, e s, 180.3 ft s of Grand St, 444, and 10 and 12 Crosby St; Max Nathan and wife to William Hyams and another	1
BLEECKER ST, 112 and 114, s s, 150 ft e of Wooster St, 51x100; James C. Smith and wife to Louis M. Jones	1
GREENE ST, s w corner of West 4th St, 76.2x irregular; Louis M. Jones and wife to James C. Smith	1
GREAT JONES ST, 47; Jonas Weil and others to Benedict A. Klein	1
LEROY ST, 47; 25x90; Margaret Golding and others to Abram Banta	5
12TH ST, n s, 293 ft w of Broadway, 27.11x84.7; also s s of 13th St, 100 ft e of University Place, 40.9x110.8x42.5x110.5; Emil Bloch and wife to Jacob Hirsh	1
13TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of University Place, 40.9x110.8x42.5x122.4; also n s of 12th St, 293.1 ft w of Broadway, 27.11x84.7x29.1x92.8; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Albert Wagner	1
7TH ST, 256, s s, 314.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18x90.10; Lewis Leining to William E. Baker	10

Recorded Leases.

FREUND, Sophie, to F. M. Lupton and others; 35 Bowery, 3 1-3 years	$3,600
FINCK, John, to George Wallasch and another; 100 East 54th St, 5 years	660, 720
LANGHORST, F. W., to W. H. Lilienthal; 1,080 Park Av, 5 1-3 years	1,500
MORRIS, Henry L., and others, trustees, to Herman Wronkow; s s of 46th St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, 20 years	350
RATHANSKI, Carl, to Henry Arnstein; 348 East 76th St, 3 years	1,200
STRAUS, Nathan, and Hugh J. Grant to George Grieve and another; 269 to 275 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	7,000
SKLAMBERG, Hyman, to Marcus Baltuk; 14 Norfolk St, 3½ years	1,104

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to Herman Wronkow; s s of 46th St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, (lease,) 3 years	$5,000
ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 87th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, (5 mortgages)	140,000
SAME to Alfred T. Leward; 27 to 31 West 87th St, 1 year	16,000
SAME to Frederick Zittel; n s of 87th St, 370 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	3,000
BAILEY, Louis M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 138th St, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 15 months	25,000
SAME to same; n s of 136th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 15 months	35,000
BARRY, John J., and wife to Gustav H. Schwab and another, executors, &c., of Gustav Schwab; s s of 148th St, 97.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years	11,000
SAME to Catharine E. Schwab; s s of 148th St, 122.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years	11,000
BRUNNER, Lena, to the Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; w s of 2d Av, 110.5 ft s of 49th St, installments	6,600
BOYLE, Kate F., and Daniel P., to George B. Lowerre; s s of 6th Av, east ½ of Lot 394, map of Wakefield, 3 years	2,400
SAME, to Ronald K. Brown; s s of 6th Av, Lot 394, map of Wakefield, 3 years	100
BUEK, Charles, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 81st St, 1 year	45,000
BRULL, Joseph, to Caroline K. Brull; n s of 1st St, 243.9 ft e of Avenue A, lease	8,000
BRODHEAD, Jessie, to trustee of Robert O. Colt, deceased; s s of 29th St, 192 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years	5,000
CLEARWATER, Edward, and wife to Adolph and Anthony Wallach; s s of 162d St, 97.6 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 5 years	12,000
COREY, Edwin F., and wife to Isabella Jex; n s of 125th St, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years	70,000
CUTTLE, Elizabeth J., to Sarah J. Coffey; s s of 47th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	3,000
CHASE, Sarah H., to Caroline W. Sarles; 17th Av, s s, being Lot 231, map of Wakefield, 4 years	1,000
CUDLIPP, Annie M., Florence C., and George D. Sprould, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; east ½ of Lot 26, map by William Bridges, containing 36 acres on e s of Greenwich Road, &c., 5 years	5,000
CIMIOTTI, Gustav, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42 West 27th St, 3 years	25,000
DUNSHEE, Mary E., Sophia V. Y., Julia A., and Lillie Donald, and Mary E. Dunshee, committee for Ella Dunshee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 140th St, 75 ft w of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 2 years	17,000
DORR, William, to Cyrille Carreau; 118 East 116th St, 13 months	1,200
FORSTER, Frederick P., to William R. Hutton and another, trustees of Charles G. Hutton; 8th Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of 117th St, 5 years	44,900
GOEREN, Mathias, and wife to George H. John and wife; e s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 137th St, 1 year	1,000
GILLES, Isaac, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 173 Eldridge St, (two mortgages,) installments	16,000
HAVENS, James H., to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 106th St, 1 year	44,000
HICKEY, John, to Annie M. Harrison; Lexington Av, n w corner of 128th St, 1 year	12,000
HOPPER, Garet, and wife to Lois H. Lyman; e s of Tinton Av, 280 ft s of Home St, (two mortgages,) 5 years	8,000
SAME to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Tinton Av, 210 ft s of Home St, 5 years	4,000
HILL, George H. B., to Bank for Savings of New-York; n s of 51st St, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	40,000
HYAMS, William, and Max Danziger to Max Nathan; 444 Broadway and 10 and 12 Crosby St, 5 years	100,000
HIRSH, Jacob, to Josef Steiner; 61 East 12th St, 3 years	12,750
[illegible] Av, s e corner of 128th St, 1 [illegible]	[illegible]
JONES, Louis M., to United States Trust Company of New-York; 112 and 114 Bleecker St, 1 year	60,000
KLOPPER, Louis, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Crescent Av, Lot 61, map of Belmont Village, 1 year	4,500
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Mary J. Walker; s s of Great Jones St, 153.7 ft w of Bowery, 5 years	50,000
LEVINE, Edward, to Edward Yausky; 233 to 237 East 121st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years	9,000
LYON, Anna E., to Franklin B. Lord; Lyon Av, s e corner of Glebe Av, and other property, 3 months	5,500
SAME to Elizabeth Heilman; same property, 9 months	3,000
LOEWER, Valentine, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 41st St, 62 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year	3,500
McCREERY, Hannah J., to Michael H. Donovan; 209 West 66th St, 1 year	2,000
NEHRBAS, Anna E., to John M. Bowers, trustee; s s of 135th St, 466.6 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years	7,000
PFLUGER, Annie, to Margaret C. Conlan; 34 Edgecombe Av, 1 year	5,000
POLIDORI, Jacobini and Vincenzo, to Michell Valentine; s s of 4th St, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	8,000
SAME to Robert J. Dickie; same property, 3 years	500
RIEDERS, Morris H., to the American Tobacco Company; w s of 3d Av, 80 ft n of 64th St, lease, demand	7,515
RUEHL, Auguste and Adolph, to the John Kress Brewing Company; e s of Morningside Av, 75 ft w of 117th St, 1 year	4,000
RUSSELL, Archibald D., and wife to Alfred C. Clark, guardian of Robert S. Clark; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years	25,000
RUVANE, Julia, to Harlem Savings Bank; 138th St, s s, 130 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year	1,100
ROONEY, Christopher, and wife to George Ehret; s e corner of 2d Av and 70th St, 1 year	18,000
RUBINSKY, Marx, to Rebecca Mendel; s s of 74th St, 206.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years	15,000
REILLY, Kate R., Mary A., and Margaret M., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 19th St, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	7,000
REICHERTER, Katherine, to Simon Gerber; n s of 14th St, 181.9 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year	1,800
SAME to Ulrich Roethlisberger; same property, 1 year	1,000
SPERRY, John J., and wife to Daniel D Bailey, Trustee, w s of 8th Av, 99.11 ft s of 133d St, 3 years	13,000
SHIELDS, Andrew, executor, &c., to Henry M. Collyer; s e corner Broadway and 103d St, demand	2,500
SEICKENDICK, Charles, to Ellen P. Kellogg and another, executors, &c.; n s of 132d St, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years	22,000
SHADY, John, and wife to George Hill; s w corner of Crescent Av and 187th St, 2 years	2,500
SAME to executors of Gustav Schwab; n e corner of West End Av and 94th St, 5 years	2,000
SALZMAN, Esther, to Henry A. Boger, Trustee, for M. A. Steward and F. S. Draper; e s of Suffolk St, 150 ft n of Hester St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	25,000
SAME to Caroline E. Robert; same property, installments	4,000
SCHMITT, Jacob, and wife to Jane Oothout; 602 East 17th St, 5 years	5,000
SALZMAN, Israel, and wife to Peter Herter; 18 Suffolk St, to secure rent on lease	350
THOMAS, Caroline R., to the executors of Frederick Butterfield; n s of 56th St, 158.4 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	15,000
THEISS, George and John, and wives to E. Heller & Co.; s s of 14th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	10,000
VONDERHEIDE, William F., and wife to Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; w s of Cambreling Av, 133.4 ft n of Bayard St, installments	2,250
WALSH, Kate A., to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Jefferson Av, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, demand	1,900
WEEKS, Martha D., to Franz Seelig; s s of 62d St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years	10,000
WAGNER, Albert, to Jacob Hirsch; s s of 13th St, 100 ft e of University Place, (two mortgages,) 1½ years	112,500
WYANT, Arabella L., and Annie D. and Mary, to Joseph Kucher; n s of 19th St, 312.6 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIERSTADT, Oscar A., committee of J. H. Turner, to Annie T. Bierstadt, administrator, (two assignments)	$2
BROWNING, John H., to J. Joseph Bennett	35,000
CHOLWELL, William A., administrator, to Emma J. and Matilda H. Douglass	1
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to Julia Hoffmann	28,000
HORN, Amalie, to Samuel Cohen	1
HILL, George, to Maria L. Kendall, (two assignments)	3,600
MILLER, George M., and another, trustees, to Mary Hitchcock	6,500
McMANUS, Mary, to Josephine Wandell	1,848
SCHWAB, Maggie, administrator, to Maggie Schwab	1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the trustees of James H. Wright, deceased	25,000
THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Julia Hoffmann	45,000
TAUSKY, Edward, to German Exchange Bank	9,000
WILCOX, Franklin A., to Salomon Wormser	1

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25 ft front; Gilman Collamore against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Joseph Wood against William G. Leeson and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LOT, containing about 11 acres, adjoining lands of Valentine Stevens, Westchester; Sophia M. Mallett against Jacob Buehre and others, (partition.)

18TH ST, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 20 ft front; Philip Bohnet against Nathan Stimmel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

5TH AV, w s, 28.4 ft s of 28th St, 31.4 ft front; 28th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Mary Paget and others, trustees, against Ellen S. Melcher and others, (partition.)

64TH ST, 28 to 32 West; C. Elliott Minor against Luther F. Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

128TH ST, 158 East; William Oothout against Aaron Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.9 ft s of 102d St, 16.7 ft front; George M. Miller and others, trustees, against Bridget Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

65TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of 1st Av, 54 ft front; Edward R. De Grove against Margaret A. Lloyd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

86TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 20 ft front; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against John G. Prague and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FORSYTH ST, 147; Samuel Kempner against Chester F. Sparling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

VILLA AV, w s, 434.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Olaf Bergmark against Lorenzo Scinto and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50 ft front; Manchester & Hookey against Samuel Burmeister, owner and contractor	$600
98TH ST, 113 to 125 West; Joseph Molloy against Jacob Jung and Joseph Mohr, owners; Theodore Huls, contractors	4,250
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; William Algea against William V. O'Callaghan and others, owners and contractors	277
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 325 ft s of 181st St, 21x97; Henry Schopper against Frederick V. Burkhardt, owner	423
145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Harry Brown against Osborne & Morris, owners and contractors	1,019
MANHATTAN AV and 102D ST, n e corner, 95x100.11; G. Olsen & Co., against Van Orden Brothers, contractors	175
92D ST, 117 East; Murray & Hill against Charles Dempsey, owner; Selfridge Brothers, contractors	352
190TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 260 ft front; George N. Robinson against Charles and Dora Eiseman, owners and contractors	570

CHRISTMAS JOYS AT WEST POINT

Elaborate Entertainment for the Amusement of the Children.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 31.—During the Christmas holidays the officers of the Military Academy never fail to get up elaborate entertainments for the soldiers' children. The ladies of the post invariably manage these affairs, which are always highly successful. Christmas trees laden with presents for the youngsters are placed in the post school and there are high old times. Along toward the new year magic lantern shows are given. This year a Punch and Judy show was on the card. Lieuts. Cole and Brown managed the show. Prof. Peter M. Michie handled the stereopticon exhibition with marked success.

The professor bears a marked resemblance to the late Gen. Grant. While the General lived, Prof. Michie could never enter a strange place without the loungers remarking: "There goes Gen. Grant."

Saturday night the children gave their annual Christmas entertainment. It was a pronounced success. Col. and Mrs. Ernst and the Misses Ernst take great interest in these amusements.

Thinks the Fire Incendiary.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in a lot of rubbish in the cellar under Martin H. Finck's grocery, 1,640 Second Avenue, corner of Eighty-fifth Street, and was extinguished without damage. A fire occurred in the same house Dec. 23. This fire was also discovered before it had made headway, and was distinguished with trifling damage.

Mr. Finck thinks that both of these fires were of incendiary origin, for the reason that a clerk whom he discharged Dec. 20 threatened that he would get square and would make it hot for his employer.

Real Estate at Auction.

BY THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.
83 MILL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate
AT NEWPORT, R. I.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,

The Estate of the Late Walter Langdon, Sunnyside Place, with Cottage House, 34,290 square feet of land, According to city survey.

The cottage has all the modern improvements, good drainage, elegantly located, either for a Summer or a Winter residence, in the centre of the city. Has to be seen to be appreciated. The key can be had of the auctioneer, 83 Mill Street, for inspection of the property.

By order of WALTER L. KANE and DELANCEY A. KANE, Executors. To close the estate.

STRONG & IRELAND,
60 Liberty St.,
J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer.
Auction Sale
of
STOCK AND BONDS,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3D, 1896,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, at 12:30 P. M.
5 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
1 sh. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
1 sh. American Exchange Nat. Bank.
1 sh. Metropolitan Trust Co.
19 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
2 shs. National City Bank.
33 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct.,
sells at auction, Friday, January 3, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
161 and 163 Lewis St.,
near 4th; plot, 47.6x100, with 4 and 5 story front and rear brick tenements and stores.
FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.
PETER CONDON, Attorney.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction at 12 M. on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1896, AT
New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
by order of
S. L. H. WARD, REFEREE,
248 WEST BROADWAY,
next corner of BEACH ST.
Maps, &c., JAMES BLEECKER & SON, 149 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 and 6 Warren St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WATER FRONT, not less than 100 feet on bulkhead, or less than 10 lots adjoining it, above 50th St. on North, East or Harlem Rivers. Principals please send 5-year leasing terms, with selling price for cash, and itemized particulars of property to PRINCIPAL, 155 Herald, Down Town.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENT, 24 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Pet cat and birds. J. H. SMALL, 21 Cortlandt St.

LIMIT ON BROOKLYN TROLLEY SPEED

Justice Cullen Decides in Favor of the City Ordinance.

Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn decided yesterday that the ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 13, 1895, limiting the speed of the trolley cars to six miles an hour within a mile and a half of the City Hall, and to eight miles an hour any other place in the city limits, was valid and binding. He denied the application of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad for an injunction restraining the city from enforcing the ordinance. Justice Cullen said:

The provision of the ordinance limiting the rate of speed to six miles an hour within a distance of one and a half miles from the City Hall or two miles from the Broadway ferries is justly subject to criticism. That in a large portion of the territory so defined the speed should or might reasonably be so restricted I think is apparent. But the condition of other parts of the territory is substantially similar to the territory lying beyond the prescribed limits. The ordinance is not framed with that discrimination which should have marked it. But, granting that to my mind a better form of ordinance could have been enacted, it must be borne in mind that the original discretion is vested in the Common Council, not in the courts. To justify the interference of the court, it must appear that there has been a plain abuse of discretion, and that the action of the Common Council is unreasonable, not merely that it has erred in the disposition of a question that admits of a fair difference of opinion. Tested by this rule, I cannot say that this provision of the ordinance is void, but the plaintiff must be left to apply to the Common Council for such modification as it deems proper.

The question of trolley car speed had been in the courts a long time.

New Bond and Record Clerk.

Harvey H. Alexander, the Mayor's bond and record clerk, has resigned, and Frederick J. Phillips of 83 East Fifty-fifth Street has been appointed to the place at a salary of $2,500 a year.

Mr. Alexander has been appointed a stenographer in one of the parts of the Supreme Court.

Almshouse Inmates Entertained.

William Heard, steward of the Almshouse at Blackwell's Island, gave a concert for the benefit of the inmates of the institution Monday night, at which many professional entertainers appeared. The affair was so successful that Mr. Heard plans another early next month.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, and MASSACHUSETTS, fair weather, slightly cooler, westerly winds. RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair weather, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly colder in the northern portion, westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair weather, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair weather, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly warmer, light westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and warmer, westerly winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair weather, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, westerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, westerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, and warmer, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in central and western portions, west to northwest winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Boston and sections to Eastport.

The pressure has fallen in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain districts, and in New-England, and has risen in all other portions of the country. The storm central this morning in the St. Lawrence Valley has passed down the valley to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pressure continues high in the Southwest, South Rocky Mountain regions, and on the South Pacific coast.

The temperature has fallen in New-England, the Middle States, and on the immediate coast to the southward. Light snowfalls are reported at scattered points in the lower lake regions, and in the Ohio and Missouri Valleys.

Fair weather is indicated in eastern and southern districts, with slowly rising temperature in the lake regions and the Northwest. Partly cloudy weather will prevail probably with little or no precipitation, and with nearly stationary temperature in the lake region, and rising temperature to the westward.

Surrogate's Notices.

DOWNES, DAVID.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline W. Downes, Robert [illegible] Downes, Salina Richardson, William Downes, Emma Thorp, Carrie Culling, Mary A. Burrows, Henry David Downes, alias David Downes, alias David Williams, Hestilia Williams, alias Estelle Williams, alias Hestilia Downes, alias Estelle Downes, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert A. Downes of the City of Newark, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID DOWNES, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MILLER & MILLER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. ja1-1aw6wW

LAWRANCE, MARY LOUISA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Horatio I. Lawrance, Ella Louise Romain, Mary E. L. Lawrance, Anna Morris Lawrance, Elliott Wagstaff Lawrance, Mary Louise Lawrance, Grace R. Lawrance, and John H. Rochester, as executor of the last will and testament of MARY LOUISA LAWRANCE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Horatio I. Lawrance, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d11-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

SPECIAL PREMIUMS
FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

FIXING DOYLE'S SHORTAGE

An Expert Finds the Books in a Tangled Condition.

THE EXAMINATION IS INCOMPLETE

State Fish, Game and Forest Commission Receives a Report on the Affairs of the Former Secretary.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The State Fish, Game and Forest Commission met this afternoon. Charles A. Taylor, the expert employed by the commission to look over the accounts of Edward P. Doyle of Staten Island, who was Secretary of the old Fish Commission, submitted a report showing the ascertained shortages of the late Secretary in the several accounts of the commission to be as follows:

Maintenance account	$1,991
Black bass account	85
Pleasant Valley construction account	194
Water supply	34
Shad hatching, surveying, &c.	1,182
Oyster franchise account	1,819
Fines and penalties account	4,799
Pleasant Valley completion account	2,772
Special appropriation, Chapter 438, Laws of 1894	229
Total ascertained shortage on completed examinations	$13,108
Less amount returned by the late Secretary	7,928
Balance due the State	5,180

The commission has recently received from the late Secretary vouchers for disbursements and services amounting to $1,263 which have not yet been approved.

The accounts the examination of which is uncompleted are the oyster franchise, or shellfish account, from January, 1888, to date, and the maintenance account from January, 1888, to July, 1893. In his report Mr. Taylor further says:

> I have been engaged since Dec. 5 in examination of the account of moneys received and disbursed by the late Secretary of your commission on account of fines and penalties from May, 1892, to Dec. 15, 1895.
>
> The moneys belonging to this account are the proceeds of fines imposed upon persons who have been convicted of violating the State laws for the protection and preservation of fish, game, and forests. The account is debited with the amount received in each case, less the costs of prosecution. One-half of this net amount is paid to the game protector or other person furnishing the information on which conviction is had. The account is credited with these payments, which are called moieties. The records of your office show that in several cases the amount recovered as fines was much less than the expense incurred; other cases failed in the courts and nothing was recovered. The expenses of prosecution in these and similar cases are payable from moneys belonging to this account. Game protectors and foresters are required by law to make monthly reports to the chief protector of all actions for penalties brought within their respective districts, and the chief protector is required to issue his certificates for the payment of moieties and all other expenses incurred in these actions, and no disbursement of moneys belonging to this fund legally can be made, except on such certificate.
>
> The examination shows that in the disbursing of moneys belonging to this account the requirements of the statute have been generally disregarded. Numerous cases are found in which the amount recovered was paid over to the late Secretary. The moieties and sometimes the costs of the case were paid by him without the certificate or the knowledge of the chief protector, and in many cases neither the amount received nor the amount disbursed was entered in the account. The monthly reports of game protectors, the checks drawn by the Secretary for the payment of moieties and expenses of prosecutions, together with the receipts of the payees, furnish evidence of fifty-one such cases, the aggregate amount of receipts thus traced being $2,609.68.
>
> The examination shows that disbursements of money belonging to this account were not only made without the certificate of the chief protector, but also for purposes other than that specified in the section quoted. Large amounts have been disbursed from this account for drafting amendments to game code, consultation with Commissioners, services for attendance before committees at Albany, attending a Albany before the Governor, boat hire, putting up signs on fishways, &c.
>
> The examination shows that during the period covered by this account the receipts from fines and penalties were $22,648.97; the disbursements, $17,849.63, the balance, therefore, being $4,799.63.
>
> The late Secretary since July 8, 1895, has paid over to your commission on account of this deficiency $1,842. Amounts which were charged in the account as having been paid, but which were not paid prior to July 8, 1895, have been since paid by the late Secretary to the persons to whom they were due, aggregating $649, making a total of $2,491 that has been repaid on this account by the late Secretary since July 8, 1895. Charging up the errors and crediting disbursements not previously entered, the account shows a balance due the State of $2,308.
>
> The account is very much confused as to dates, and the cases appear to have been entered without regard to the order in which they occurred. In many cases no date is given; in others the locality where the action was brought is not stated. Much difficulty has been experienced in the search for vouchers covering the numerous disbursements. Of the several hundred checks found few, except those drawn for the payment of moieties, give any information as to the purpose for which they were drawn. The stubs of ten give only the amount and name of payee, while eighty-one are entirely blank.

The future course to be pursued by the commission has not been determined.

RESIGNATION OF CHARLES D. KELLOGG

As Secretary of Charity Organization Society—Second Vice President.

An important change in the executive department of the Charity Organization Society will take place in January. Charles D. Kellogg, its General Secretary from its inauguration, fourteen years ago, has resigned his position and has been elected Second Vice President, Charles S. Fairchild continuing as First Vice President. This change relieves Mr. Kellogg of the oversight of the administrative details of the society, which has grown to such dimensions since the enterprise has become so important a factor in the city's charitable system as to require the undivided attention of one officer, and enables him to devote himself to strengthening and extending its external connections. No General Secretary has yet been selected, but George L. Cheney has consented to act temporarily in that capacity.

The Central Council at its last meeting adopted and placed on its records the following minute:

> The Central Council of the Charity Organization Society in accepting the resignation of Charles D. Kellogg as General Secretary, desires to record its appreciation of his services in the cause of enlightened charity. Mr. Kellogg has been identified with this society since its foundation. As Secretary, he took a prominent part in its organization, and he has continued its chief executive officer for nearly fourteen years, during which it has steadily grown in influence and prosperity. To his enthusiasm for the principles upon which it was founded and the devotion of his life and strength to its interests, as well as to his executive and organizing ability, is due in large measure its success.
>
> The Central Council is glad to know that his connection with the society will not be severed, but that, as Second Vice President, he will continue his services to the society and the public.

In view of Mr. Kellogg's service, the Executive Committee has tendered to him a trip to Europe for rest and change. He expects to sail for Genoa shortly after the middle of January, returning early in April.

JOHN J. MERIAN'S MILLIONS

The Greater Part for Heirs in Switzerland—Bequests for Local Charity.

The will of John J. Merian, who died Dec. 22 at his home, 22 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, was filed yesterday with Surrogate Abbott of Kings County. Most of the estate, valued at several millions of dollars, is left to residents of Switzerland, of which country Mr. Merian was a native.

Among the bequests are $3,000 to the Swiss Benevolent Society of New-York, $2,000 to the Brooklyn Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $2,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, $1,000 to the Trustees of the Church of the Saviour, and $1,000 to the Long Island Historical Society. To Alfred Merian, a nephew, of 274 Henry Street, Brooklyn, is left $90,000; to Mrs. Matilda Bange, Emily Jackson, and Mrs. Indiana Giberson, all of Brooklyn, $45,000 each; to Rhoda Thompson of Brooklyn, $10,000; to Mrs. Louisa Korbett of Hoboken, $4,000, and to six relatives in Switzerland, $90,000 each. The house on Pierrepont Street was left to his son-in-law, John Daniel Brez.

Sickness Led Him to Suicide.

Charles J. Kolsch, living with his wife, three children, and his brother-in-law, Frederick Cornell, on the third floor of the tenement house, 219 East Eighty-ninth Street, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at an early hour yesterday morning. Kolsch had been ill and unable to work for some time, and it is thought that despondency over his condition led him to suicide.

JUDGE ALLISON IS HONORED

SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Gen. Tracy, Col. Fellows, and W. F. Howe Praise the Work of the Retiring General Sessions Judge.

The term of Judge Thomas Allison of the Court of General Sessions expired yesterday. His friends among the members of the bar expressed their appreciation of his career as a Judge by presenting him with a handsome solid silver tea service, consisting of six pieces, made by Reed & Barton of Union Square. Each piece bears the initial "A" in script, and the inscription:

> Presented to the Hon. Thomas Allison, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, New-York County, by the members of the bar, in acknowledgment of his courtesy, integrity, learning, and ability, Dec. 31, 1895.

The committee of the members of the bar making the presentation to Judge Allison was represented by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Abraham Levy.

The presentation was made by Gen. Tracy after the business of the court had been finished for the day.

Judge Allison went to his chambers at 2 o'clock and was met by Judges Cowing and Fitzgerald, Recorder Goff, Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly, Judge Bischoff, Judges-elect Newburger and McMahon, District Attorney Fellows, Assistants Davis, McIntyre, Oliver, Hennessy, and Lewis; Edward Lauterbach, W. F. Howe, and the members of the committee, all of whom escorted him to the bench.

Judge Cowing presided, and called upon Gen. Tracy to make the presentation. This Gen. Tracy did in the following words:

"Judge Allison: On the eve of your vacating the place upon the bench which you have so worthily filled, we, the members of the bar who have practiced before you, and who have experienced your great courtesy and kindness while endeavoring to perform our duty to our clients, beg to present you this magnificent service as a slight testimonial of our high esteem and regard. You have not been long upon the bench, but you have been there long enough to cause us all sincerely to regret that you are to leave it.

"It would perhaps be presumptuous for a lawyer to give a bill of particulars of the qualities essential to make a good Judge. But every practicing lawyer knows the qualities that he likes to find in a Judge. First, then, we all like a Judge to be courteous and judicial. We want him to listen with attention and interest, to investigate with patience and without partiality, and to give us the best result of which he is capable.

"That, surely, is not much, but it is all the true lawyer ever asks of any Judge. These qualities we have all abundantly experienced at your hands. No member of the bar has ever suffered rudeness from the court over which you presided. No case has ever failed to receive from you the attention its importance demanded, and your decisions have been rendered without fear or favor.

"The great defect in our judicial system, as at present administered, undoubtedly is the haste and want of care with which cases are tried. Nowhere is greater ability required in a Judge than in the hearing and disposition of cases in the first instance. We are all too much in a hurry.

"Judges are often impatient of delay, and deem it a reflection upon their ability if they are not able to decide a question before it has been fully stated. A case well tried is a case ended. No appeal follows from such a case, with a reversal and a new trial, to be followed again by another appeal, and, possibly, another reversal, and so on, the same case continuing to consume the time of the Court year after year, until it is finally disposed of.

"Want of due deliberation has never been attributed to you as a fault. You have always heard patiently, and decided after careful reflection impartially and without prejudice. For these qualities the members of the bar respect and esteem you, and this service they now present as a suitable testimonial of that regard and esteem, expressing the hope that it may ever prove a source of gratification to you and a source of pride and pleasure to your friends and to your family."

The presentation speech was warmly applauded, and Judge Allison was visibly affected when he arose to reply.

"I deeply appreciate the action that has been performed," he said, "and the feeling that has animated you gentlemen who have performed it.

"It was a difficult task for me to succeed, eight months ago, him whom death had removed from the bench, after he had established such a high reputation in conducting the affairs of this court. It was with considerable misgiving that I attempted to fill his place, and be associated with those so well fitted and qualified to administer the law.

"I was, however, received with such frankness by my newly found associates, and was so generously and generally assisted by them that, although during my thirty-four years of practice I had never had a criminal case, and had no knowledge of criminal law, I was at once put at my ease, and it seemed as though my whole thirty-four years of civil practice were blotted out.

"Whatever success I have won is due to the assistance that I have received from all with whom I have had to do; it is due to the unfailing courtesy, respect, and kindness of those with whom my duties called me in contact.

"A wrong idea prevails among the members of the bar who do not practice in the criminal courts. In the civil courts it is a question of dollars; in the criminal courts it is a question of human life, honor, and liberty. The humanity that is involved in the practice of criminal law appeals to me, and I regret the end of my term, but we must take things as they are.

"I wish you all very many happy new years, and thank you for your kindness."

District Attorney Fellows spoke of the feelings which animated and dominated the members of the bar, and of Judge Allison's ability as a Judge, and the respect in which all who had appeared before him held him.

William F. Howe, in a few words, assured Judge Allison of the appreciation which all the practitioners in his court had for him.

At the suggestion of Judge Cowing, it was decided that a record of the proceedings be transcribed in the minutes of the court.

The clerks and attendants in the Court of General Sessions presented Judge Allison with a great horseshoe of flowers yesterday morning. It was placed at his right on the bench, and Capt. Looney of the court squad expressed the regret of its givers at the Judge's retiring.

Judge Allison was appointed last Spring by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Randolph B. Martine. He was on the combination ticket last Fall, but was not elected to succeed himself.

JUDGE SEDGWICK COMPLIMENTED.

His Associates in the Superior Court Unite in Thanking Him.

The Judges of the Superior Court sent the following letter to Chief Judge Sedgwick of the Superior Court last night:

> New-York Superior Court,
> Judges' Chambers, New Court House,
> NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1895.
>
> Hon. John Sedgwick, Chief Judge Superior Court:
>
> As the court over which you have for many years presided terminated its functions Dec. 31, 1895, we cannot allow the occasion to pass without thanking you for the uniform courtesy and assistance extended to us by you during our connection with the court.
>
> With best wishes for the future from your former associates, we remain,
>
> JOHN J. FREEDMAN,
> P. HENRY DUGRO,
> DAVID McADAM,
> H. A. GILDERSLEEVE,
> HENRY R. BEEKMAN.

Judge Sedgwick has been on the Superior Court bench since 1871. He now goes to the Supreme Court.

Chief Clerk Wagstaff Thanked.

The officials of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday presented to Col. Alfred Wagstaff a written testimonial, as follows:

> Sir: We, the undersigned attachés of the New-York Court of Common Pleas, appreciating the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to us during your incumbency of the Chief Clerkship of this old and historic court, and being desirous of placing on permanent record our expression of that esteem which the recollection of your association will ever awaken in our memories, do heartily unite in asking that you accept this token as an enduring embodiment of our sentiment.
>
> We wish you continued happiness and prosperity, and trust that your useful life will long be spared the community, and that each succeeding year will forge a new link in the chain of our regard for you.

Col. Wagstaff has for many years been Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He becomes Chief Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day.

Shot His Father Dead out of Revenge.

HENDERSON, Ky., Dec. 31.—Near Beech Grove, Tony Golf, thirteen, a negro, was whipped by his father for having stolen the old gentleman's penknife yesterday. Last night, when the rest of the family were asleep, the boy crept from his pallet, and, securing his father's pistol, placed it against the head of the unconscious sleeper and sent a ball into his brain, causing instant death.

MISS KATE DAVIS'S SUIT

David Belasco Says She Caused Trouble in "Miss Helyett."

ANNOYED MRS. CARTER VERY MUCH

The Actress Wants $5,800 Damages for Alleged Breach of Contract—No Jealousy on the Stage.

The hearing in the suit of Kate Davis, an actress, who is suing Charles Frohman and David Belasco to recover $5,800 damages for alleged breach of contract, was resumed yesterday morning before Referee Ernest Hall, at 62 William Street.

Mr. Rosebault, counsel for Messrs. Frohman and Belasco, called Isaac B. Rich, the head of the firm of Rich & Harris of Boston, to the stand. Mr. Rich is lessee of the Hollis Strreet Theatre, Boston, where Miss Davis played "Miss Helyett" in December, 1892. He testified that on one occasion Miss Davis in a very excitable manner rushed up to him and said that she would resign.

"What did she say to you?" asked Mr. Rosebault.

"He said: 'I resign. I will play no more after to-night.' I was in my office at the time talking to Mr. Belasco."

"What did you say?"

"I said I was not the manager of the play, and then she addressed herself to Mr. Belasco, saying the same thing."

William C. Burr, who represented Miss Davis cross-examined Mr. Rich, but did not elicit anything of importance.

Mr. Belasco, who was on the stand when the case was adjourned last Friday, was then cross-examined by Mr. Burr.

"My business," said Mr. Belasco, "was here in New-York, but I was frequently compelled to go to the company on account of Miss Davis's antics."

"Oh, dear!" said Miss Davis, as she laughed heartily.

"Do you believe that a play must possess the three unities?" asked Mr. Burr.

"The three what?" ejaculated Mr. Belasco.

"Oh, don't you know the three unities—of time, place, and action?"

Mr. Belasco ran his hand through his long, black hair as if he were trying to think of the Greek unities and what they were.

"Well," he said, "I think 'Miss Helyett' didn't require the unities."

"Who took the leading part in 'Miss Helyet'?" Mr. Burr asked.

"Well, I did a good deal for Miss Davis, and—"

"I am not asking you what you did for Miss Davis. Who took the principal part?" said Mr. Burr.

"All were equal. There were no principal parts. The play was no vehicle for any one actress."

"When did the trouble begin?"

"Oh, the trouble was all the season."

"Every time you left New-York to join the company you went to see that Miss Davis performed her part properly?" asked Mr. Burr.

"Yes, Sir," answered Mr. Belasco.

"Does jealousy exist on the stage?"

"There is no such thing as jealousy between rival actors. I have never heard of jealousy between dramatic artistes, but I have heard of it between prima donnas," said Mr. Belasco, with a smile.

"Now, was not Mrs. Leslie Carter jealous of Miss Davis?" asked Mr. Burr.

"No, Sir. Why, Miss Davis had no better friend than Mrs. Carter. There never was a bit of jealousy between them," replied Mr. Belasco.

Miss Davis shook her head in a very significant manner as she heard these remarks, and looked daggers at Mr. Belasco.

"Miss Davis," continued the witness, "dared and defied me. Once when I sent her word not to anticipate Mr. Burnham's fall she stared audaciously and disobeyed my orders."

Mr. Belasco said that he did not remember what salary he paid Mrs. Leslie Carter, or who was paid the highest salary in the company.

"You testified that Miss Davis tore up her stage costume on one occasion?" said Mr. Burr.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Belasco.

"Now, was not that the same costume that Miss Davis used two years before at the Star Theatre in this city?"

"I do not know."

"Do you consider yourself a dramatist or an adaptor?" asked Mr. Burr suddenly.

"A dramatist, Sir," replied Mr. Belasco in a dignified manner.

Mr. Belasco said that he took a great interest in Mrs. Leslie Carter. "I trained Mrs. Carter, and coached her for the stage."

"Did you not take a greater interest in Mrs. Carter than in Miss Davis?"

"No, Sir, not at all," Mr. Belasco said emphatically.

"Was not Miss Davis's performance the life and soul of the play?"

Mr. Belasco paused a moment, and then answered in a rather sarcastic manner: "She was not the life and soul of the play by any means, Sir: but she gave a very fine performance—very fine, indeed, Sir."

Mr. Belasco then stated that Miss Davis was in the habit of kicking chairs and tables around the stage and delaying the performance by long waits.

"In the midst of a very fine duet," he said, "in the second act, in which William Carter sang, Miss Davis used to emit all sorts of squeaks and make all kinds of noises to divert the attention of the audience. Mr. Carter, who was a novice at the time, was very much annoyed."

"Can Mr. Carter act?" Mr. Burr asked.

"Go to see 'The Heart of Maryland,'" replied Mr. Belasco, blandly.

"Was Miss Davis ever fined?"

"I was afraid to fine her, lest she might take offense and leave the company altogether."

The hearing will be resumed Friday morning.

THE GORDON ARSON TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Charles I. Champagne by the Prosecution.

The trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer, of 21 Walker Street, for arson, was resumed yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

One of the witnesses called by ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, was Charles I. Champagne, lawyer. He testified that Samuel Milch came to him after the Gordon fire and asked for a letter of introduction to Gordon, recommending the latter to employ him as an adjuster.

Assistant District Attorney Davis sharply cross-examined the witness, and asked him if he did not know before the indictment was filed that Milch had been indicted. The witness said he did not.

"Did you not visit Milch when he was in hiding from the authorities?" Mr. Davis asked.

"I believe I did," said the witness.

"Did you visit Milch when he was concealed in Columbus Avenue?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"Did not you know that Milch was going under an assumed name?"

"No," said the witness.

"Did not you know that there he went by the name of Cohen?" Mr. Davis continued.

"Oh, yes."

"Was there not a woman with him?"

"I believe there was; his mother."

Mr. Davis asked the witness if he did not visit him (Mr. Davis) with an offer from Milch to turn State's evidence against Gordon.

Mr. Curtis objected, and the objection was sustained.

The court adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M. until Thursday morning.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON CITY COURT.

Max Herman's Suit Against Canary & Lederer on Notes for $500.

Justice H. C. Botty performed his last official act yesterday as a member of the City Court, to which he was appointed last Summer by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice S. M. Ehrlich.

He signed an order for Max Herman, placing a cause he has against Canary & Lederer on the short cause calendar.

Mr. Herman's suit is brought to recover $500 from the defendants on promissory notes which he holds. When the motion was made by Oppenheim & Severance some time ago to place the cause on the short cause calendar George Lederer made an affidavit that Mr. Herman was not a bona fide holder of the notes, and that they were given to Sydney Rosenfeld for royalties on "The Passing Show," and that the notes were to be paid only if Rosenfeld made certain corrections in the play. He affirmed that Rosenfeld did not make these corrections, and therefore the notes should not be paid. The motion to place the cause on the short cause calendar was denied.

Mr. Oppenheim then filed an affidavit by Rosenfeld saying that he never saw the notes, which were made to the order of Canary & Lederer and indorsed by them, and that Mr. Lederer's affidavit was false.

A motion to reargue the motion was made yesterday morning before Justice Botty, and he gave Lederer until 1 o'clock P. M. to make another affidavit reaffirming his former one. No affidavit being made at that hour, Justice Botty made an order placing the cause on the calendar for the first Monday in January, on the ground that there had been fraud practiced on the court by false affidavits.

THE BELLI COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Government Agents Hopeful of Discovering Makers of Spurious Notes.

There was a hearing yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields in the case of Frank Belli, accused of having attempted to pass a counterfeit five-dollar bill in the store of Louis Marks, at 42 Catharine Street, on Saturday night.

Secret Service Agent Boggs testified that the prisoner said he had worked for John Rose, a barber at 408 Second Avenue.

Rose testified that he had never seen the prisoner before.

Belli was placed on the stand and said he had known Rose for six months.

"There is something more in this case than appears upon the surface," said Commissioner Shields. "I will adjourn the case until next Friday at 3 o'clock, to give us a chance to look further into it."

The Government officials entertain hopes of reaching, through Belli, the maker or makers of the spurious five-dollar bills which have been circulating extensively of late.

Charged with Misappropriation.

Louis C. Raegener was appointed receiver for Engelbrect & Konsbruck, importers of wines at 834 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday, by Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, in an action brought by Eugene Konsbruck against his partner, Adam Engelbrect, for a dissolution of the copartnership.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant has misappropriated at least $3,500 of the firm's money. The plaintiff alleges that he entered into a copartnership with the defendant to purchase wines abroad and sell them in this country. He says that under the articles of agreement he was to collect all the money due the firm. Konsbruck says that Englebrect, in violation of this agreement, has drawn drafts on customers for money not yet due and has collected and misappropriated $3,500 of the money.

Judge Dugro also granted an injunction restraining either partner from interfering with the business of the firm in any way.

It was stated yesterday that the firm has considerable assets here, consisting of a stock of wines and bills receivable for $15,000.

Mrs. Leah Frank Not in Contempt.

The contempt proceedings against Mrs. Leah Frank of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street were dismissed yesterday by Justice McCarthy in the City Court.

Mrs. Frank was cited to appear to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained by David B. Sickels, receiver of the Harlem River Bank. Myer J. Stein, counsel for Mrs. Frank, said the affidavit submitted signed by Mrs. Mary E. Baker, declaring that she served Mrs. Frank personally with the order to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings, was false.

Mrs. Baker, who said that her proper name was Stewart, testified that she went to Mrs. Frank's house on Dec. 11, and when Mrs. Frank opened the front door she handed her the notice to appear.

Solomon Frank and Lena Frank, the son and daughter of the defendant, testified that on the day in question their mother was confined to her bed. She is still in bed, they said.

Justice McCarthy then dismissed the contempt proceedings against Mrs. Frank, holding that she had not been properly served.

Indicted Clerks Released.

On motion of Abraham Levy yesterday Judge Allison, in the General Sessions Court dismissed the indictments for larceny against Louis I. Musliner and Alfred Katz, clerks in the Register's office, and discharged them.

The men were arrested at the instance of the Commissioners of Accounts early in October. Each was accused of retaining $1.10 when handed a two-dollar bill to pay a ninety-cent fee.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that he did not think a conviction could be had.

A Tale from Ashantee.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An extraordinary story has been brought from the Koranza country by Capt. H. D. Larymore of the Gold Coast Constabulary, who has just returned from service there. The region beyond the Koranzas to the northeast is yet unexplored by white men, but the native caravans are constantly passing through the district, which is declared by those who have visited it to be inhabited by a race of white men living in caves. All accounts agree in stating that these cave dwellers have light hair and blue eyes, and a Mohammedan priest and hadji who had seen them told Capt. Larymore that they were a strong and fearless, but exclusive, race, and did all in their power to prevent strangers from passing through their territory. Capt. Larymore says he believes the story is founded on fact.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judgment for $22,225 was entered yesterday against Lombard & Ayres, oil and lumber merchants, at 12 Broadway, in favor of William Dickson on three of their notes, which fell due on July 21, and were for $40,000 in Mexican silver dollars, payable at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mr. Dickson also entered judgment for $9,357 against the Seaboard Lumber Company, on a note dated Dec. 31, 1892, and drawn to the order of Lombard & Ayres for $16,315 in Mexican silver dollars, payable on demand at the City of Mexico.

—Judgment was entered here yesterday against Moses Schwartz, wholesale liquor dealer at 35 South William Street, in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of Louisville, Ky., for $10,718 as indorser on eight notes of firms in Louisville and Nashville, Tenn., and on his own bills of exchange. Mr. Schwartz was formerly in the wholesale liquor business in Louisville, and also President of the Louisville Deposit Bank.

—An attachment has been obtained here against the Bay State Distilling Company of Boston for $25,004, in favor of the Third National Bank of this city, on three notes made by the company in August and September, 1894, which have gone to protest. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New-Jersey corporation. The company went into the Great White Spirit Company of Boston in January, 1895.

—A keeper has been placed by the Sheriff in the place of business of Harry McLoughlin, manufacturer of carriages, at Broadway and Fifty-first Street. Mr. McLoughlin allowed judgments to be taken against him yesterday in favor of Samuel K. Page, for $14,273, Mary J. Scott for $2,519, Daniel Dill for $2,359, and Clara McLoughlin for $1,819. Mr. McLoughlin is reported to owe $40,000.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Pelletreau Lithographing Company of 18 to 22 Desbrosses Street for $3,100, and an execution for $4,067. The attachment is in favor of E. Frank Reed of Buffalo, and the execution is in favor of Emma A. Fulton, to whom the company confessed judgment under date of Oct. 22.

—Moses Herrman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Herman Danzig, cloak manufacturer at 512 Broadway, on the application of M. Warley Platzek, representing Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brother. Mr. Danzig did business under the style of the Mercantile Cloak Company, and failed on Oct. 29, with liabilities of $125,000.

—The Sheriff has received attachments against Isaiah Kaufmann, doing business as the American Steam Packing Box Manufactory at 73 to 75 Mangin Street, in favor of William E. Marsh & Co., for $1,983, and Richard Lamb, for $758; also a judgment in favor of Douglas L. White & Co. of Albany for $322.

—William L. Sommer and Charles A. Winans, doing business as the Gotham Manufacturing Company, which manufactures toys at 106 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Lorenz Zeller, without preference.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Mrs. Sophia A. Jaeger, caterer, for $10,261, in favor of Leo Schlesinger and Joseph Hecht, for seven months' rent of the Jaeger Building, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

—The store of Melina Levy, butcher, at 452 Ninth Avenue, has been closed by the Sheriff on an attachment for $911 in favor of Franklin T. Mink. The perishable poultry and meats and a horse will be sold by the Sheriff to-morrow.

—The place of business of Samuel Metzger, wholesale dealer in tobacco, at 131 Water Street, is closed, and it is stated that all his stock was removed on Monday. The trade estimates his liabilities at from $20,000 to $40,000.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against the American New System Carbonating and Dispensing Apparatus Company of 217 Grand Street for $7,611, in favor of Spektorsky Brothers, for money loaned to the company.

—The Sheriff has received another attachment against Porter Brothers & Co., dried-fruit merchants, of San Francisco, for $4,562, in favor of Hartwig & Bennett, for balance due on bills of exchange.

—The schedules of Wiepert & Schmidt, manufacturers of furs at 14 West Fourth Street, show liabilities of $144,768, nominal assets of $183,082, and actual assets of $97,488.

—The big glove firm of Dixon & Wilkins at Mayfield, N. Y., has assigned. Liabilities, $90,000; assets much less.

REPORT ON STATE BANKS

The Institutions of New-York Make a Splendid Showing—The Standing of This City's Banks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the State Banking Department has compiled the financial reports of the condition of the 216 State banks of discount and deposit in the State on the morning of Dec. 2. The aggregate of resources and liabilities of the banks on that date was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$176,694,373
Liabilities of Directors as makers	6,165,950
Overdrafts	192,526
Due from trust companies and banks	26,749,266
Real estate	8,248,450
Bonds and mortgages	8,130,179
Stocks and bonds	15,908,187
Specie	16,445,648
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes	16592,035
Cash items	12,578,757
Loss and expense accounts	1,122,788
Other assets	1,069,662
Add for cents	747
Total	$285,407,997

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$31,667,930
Surplus fund	17,836,776
Undivided profits	11,412,160
Due depositors on demand	188,755,119
Due to trust companies and banks	21,495,379
Due to other than banks and depositors	343,898
United States savings banks	12,891,421
Due Treasurer State of New-York	151,287
Other liabilities	353,624
Add for cents	343
Total	$285,407,997

The total liabilities and resources of the forty-three State banks of discount and deposit in New-York city on the same day were:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$15,272,700
Surplus fund	10,632,109
Undivided profits	5,239,557
Due depositors on demand	109,953,226
Due trust companies, National and private banks and brokers	15,400,630
Due others than banks and depositors	140,333
Due savings banks	8,269,096
Due Treasurer New-York State	97,097
Amount due not included under above heads	231,152
Total	$165,255,952

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$97,488,239
Liability of Directors as makers	2,529,034
Overdrafts	34,570
Due from trust companies, State, National, and private banks and brokers	12,481,590
Real estate	4,966,205
Bonds and mortgages	633,110
Stocks and bonds	8,195,852
Specie	13,518,081
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	12,737,519
Cash items	11,015,302
Loss and expense account	544,749
Assets not included under any of above heads	1,116,395
Total	$165,255,952

Superintendent Preston regards this as a splendid showing for the institutions under the supervision of his department.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS

Estimates Made by the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Director of the Mint has estimated and the Secretary of the Treasury proclaimed the value of foreign coins to be used in valuation of merchandise exported from foreign countries to the United States Jan. 1, 1896. The changes in the value as estimated Oct. 1, 1895, are as follows:

	Value.	
Country and Coins.	Oct. 1, '95.	Jan. 1, '96.
Boliviano of Bolivia	.486	.491
Sucra of Ecuador	.486	.491
Peso of Cent. American States	.486	.491
Peso of Colombia	.486	.491
Sol of Peru	.486	.491
Tael Shanghai of China	.718	.725
Tael Haikwan of China	.800	.808
Tael Tientsin of China	.762	.769
Tael Chefoo of China	.752	.759
Rupee of India	.231	.233
Yen of Japan	.524	.529
Peso of Mexico	.528	.533
Ruble of Russia	.389	.393
Mahbub of Tripoli	.438	.443

African Elephants Not Untamable.

From The London Daily News.

In a letter from a lady in South Africa, a suggestion was thrown out of the use of which the African elephant might be made in place of slaughtering these animals as now. I beg to draw attention to the following passage in a note by the late Sir Edward H. Bunbury, in his work on the "History of Ancient Geography":

"It is well known that at the present day the African elephant is generally reputed to be untamable. * * * Yet it is certain that not only were the Ptolemies able to train the elephants of Ethiopia for purposes both of war and trade, but their example was quickly followed by the Carthagenians, who employed elephants in Sicily as early as the first Punic war, before the death of Ptolemy Philadelphus. All the elephants used by them, including those carried by Hannibal into Italy, were undoubtedly of African origin. The elephants also which are represented on Roman coins and monuments belong in all cases to the African, and not to the Indian variety, the very large size of the ears constituting a criterion by which they are easily recognized."

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, also understands plain dressmaking; willing and obliging; moderate salary expected. Lindbeck, 1,503 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly, competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; first-class city reference. M. G., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl for chamberwork and waiting or assist with sewing, 236 West 16th St., Mrs. Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; most willing and obliging; best city reference. C., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; best city references. 103 East 39th St., present employer's.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined lady as companion to elderly lady or mother's assistant; in city, country, or going South; best references. H. F. T., 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as thorough private family cook and baker; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, creams; can carve, if required; country preferred; references; wages, $25. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. M., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a neat, competent German as good economical cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—Thorough English cook; all kinds of French cooking and catering and marketing; city or country; best city reference. B. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; in a private family; best city references. French Couple, 154 West 32d St.

COOK—VALET.—By French couple; highest references; in private family; wife a first-class cook, cordon bleu; man as valet. Pomé, Box 1,638 New-York Post Office.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; can furnish best references. E. R., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French woman; all kinds of cooking; best city references. 108 East 39th St., present employer's.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, Latin, music, drawing; highest references. A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By educated visiting governess; first-class teacher; diplomée, médaillée of Paris; gives French lessons, private and class; rapid method. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, diplomée of Academy of Paris, as governess in Christian family; French, German, and music; excellent references. Mlle. F., 75 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework in small family; city references. 726 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable, competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer and packer; understands hairdressing; willing and obliging; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands all kinds of dressmaking; three years' best references. 103 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress or assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. M. Q., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; willing to assist with other work; city reference. K. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl; understands dressmaking; city reference. M. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family, thoroughly understanding her business; best city references. 134 West 28th St., three flights.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; six years' city references. Call at 335 West 21st St.; ring Kilkenny's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; ladies' or gentlemen's and family washing; dozen or month. 152 East 39th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; from birth or young children; patient, fond of children; excellent seamstress; willing, obliging; personal references. M. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French girl; 18; highest references; in private family as nurse or governess. Marie Sarbie, 130 Clinton Place.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; eleven years' references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; first-class American family; very good dressmaker; understands any kind of plain sewing as well. Seamstress, 202 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS and DO LIGHT CHAMBERwork.—Wages, $20; competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. H. H., 135 E. 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Frenchwoman; good seamstress and dressmaker; work by day; best references. M. D., 209 West 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference; city or country. L. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a colored woman at home; yard drying; no pulleys; city reference. K. Harris, 307 West 68th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE.—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours; references. Box 173 152 6th Av.

TWO GIRLS; one experienced as seamstress and dressmaker, willing to assist with other work; other as chambermaid and waitress. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; twelve years' experience; trustworthy, sober, intelligent man; tall, neat; four years one place; last employer can be seen; excellent references. L. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss German; single, with many years' experience in private families; can furnish good city references. J. Umberecht, 151 East 26th St.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly experienced; is neat, temperate, willing, and trustworthy; personal city reference. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife as butler and cook; just from England; town or country please state wages; good reference. P., 16 Jane St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent in every respect; age, 35; long city personal reference; with parlormaid or second man. Jones, Grant Av., East 164th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Italian butler from Rome; private family; competent man; moderate wages; city reference; speaks Spanish and French. M. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; competent man; moderate wages; city reference. V. D. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; age 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; age, 25; understands his work; good reference; city or country. Good Worker, Box 328 Times, up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; best city references. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; four years in last place; first-class references. Butler, 161 Newtown Av., Astoria, L. I.

BUTLER.—By a single man; age, 32; thoroughly experienced; willing, obliging; highest personal references. Thomas O'Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and steady man; first-class references. Julius, 406 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—For dinner parties and housecleaning; first-class city references. Rey & Dupraz, 143 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of his position; strictly honest and sober, as reference will certify. O'Connor, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; will make himself useful. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference; country preferred. A. B., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F., Mason's stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good appearance; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best of letters and references. B. J., 125 West 89th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best city references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city reference; good city driver; late employers seen. G., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going South wishes to find place for his coachman, whom he has had for three years; personal reference given. Coachman, Knickerbocker Stables, 238 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is good, careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St. W. B.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; thoroughly experienced; temperate, obliging, respectful; stylish appearance. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; unsurpassed recommendations, personal and written; moderate expectations. N. T., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; stylish appearance; obliging, temperate, trustworthy. Conway, 155 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman of good appearance; disengaged on account of family going abroad; twelve years' unquestionable references. T. C., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; unexceptionable references as to capabilities and sobriety; city or country; country preferred. S. G., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single Englishman; first-class references as to sobriety and capability; city or country; country preferred. A. B. C., Martin & Martin, harness agency, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 5 feet 9 inches; good, careful driver; first-class personal and written reference. P. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single man; good personal references; country preferred. P. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR PORTER.—By a respectable colored man as coachman or porter in store. J. T. 309 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a position for his second coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Present employer, 685 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; Winter wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Care of furnaces and sidewalks near 40th St.; references. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Knows his business thoroughly, being four years with last employer; city or country. Groom, 587 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Scotchman as first-class second man or single-handed; thoroughly understands household duties. W. R., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By butler; thoroughly competent; excellent city references. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Useful, if required; single; 22; good references. Carlson, 111 West 24th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Good houseworker, kitchen and furnace man, and window cleaner; porter, elevator runner; references from private families and others; work rather than wages. Box 31, 470 4th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam boilers, elevators, valeting, and all other kinds of housework; six years' city personal reference. M. R., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man; city or country; in private family. Gust, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By Englishman; thorough and experienced traveling valet; knows Europe, Egypt, and the East; personal city references. A. Wilcox, 202 West 24th St.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; best of references. W. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By Frenchman; first-class dish mounter and pastry cook; in family; good reference. Franc, 130 West 27th St.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

HAT FORMING MILL.—Position to take charge of forming mill by one with experience on all kinds of work. A. L. C., 348 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

HANDY MAN.—By a middle-aged German; painter and carpenter, with tools; place as janitor preferred. A. Tammen, 187 Franklin St.

NEW-ENGLAND MAN.

Energetic, experienced man would represent live New-York house. A. B., Broadway, Central Hotel.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By experienced, well-educated man as trained nurse to attend invalid gentleman; best references as to character and ability; city or country or travel. K. K., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

WILL SOME ONE GIVE A POSITION TO AN educated man, conversant with various languages, and thereby relieve the sufferings of a refined family with three little children, no home, on the verge of starvation? Address Third Floor, 1,029 Tiffany St., New-York City.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) good education, wishes engagement in foreign service of firm or private party; South America or Africa preferred. Barnnoth, Box 145 Times.

The Trades.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, formerly with Marcotte, would work at your house re-upholstering furniture; spring and hair mattresses made over. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

JANITRESS.—To take care of halls of a house and an apartment, who can cook breakfast; one preferred who has a husband employed during the day or evening, but who can do the work of a valet for two hours during the day. Apply to B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In a widower's family, out of town, an accomplished, refined, and well-recommended person as resident governess and companion to two girls; must be a thorough musician; competent to teach the elementary and more advanced branches, drawing, needlework, &c. Address, giving particulars, salary expected, to X., 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class, capable laundress. Apply, with references, between 9 and 1, 15 West 49th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—In private family, second man; one who understands his work thoroughly; must have very best references; none others noticed. State particulars, to A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A smart, active renting clerk to rent down-town offices; wages, $1,200; also a man to show offices; wages, $12 per week. Address, stating past experience, Renter, Box 190 Times.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

At the Circus.

From The Detroit Free Press.

There was a circus and menagerie in a small town on the North Carolina line, and among the people who had traveled ten or twelve miles to behold the wonders of earth and witness the performance was an old man with gray hair hanging down on his shoulders, and his son Jim, a young man of twenty. After wandering around for a while, they sold four coonskins at a grocery for cash enough to let them into the tent. The first thing they came across was a drove of camels, a half dozen or more, and as they paused to look them over the old man said:

"Jim, I never seed a mewl got up in that shape befo'!"

"That's a camel, dad," was the reply. "That critter can go 100 miles a day, and he don't haf to drink but once a week."

"Shoo! Is that in the books, Jim?"

"Yes."

"Then I'll hev to swaller it, but it's a powerful tough yarn. What does he want to go dry a hull week fur?"

"Dunno."

"What's the pertickler object of that hump?"

"Dunno. Some camels hev one hump, and some hev two," answered Jim, as if reading from a book.

"The onery critter, Jim, I've took a dislike to him. He hain't neither a hoss nor a mewl. You kin tell by the looks of him that he's most too lazy to eat. Whoop! I'm goin' to upsot him! I've got ter, Jim—got to upsot that onery critter—or I kin never look another decent mewl in the face!"

"Yo'll git in a muss if yo' do. Put on yo'r coat and cum an' see the hyenas."

"Not a hyena, Jim, till that crook-necked, hump-backed, long-nosed critter has bin upsot! No use to argy with yer dad. If I treed a coon and sot out to chop him down, I'd stay thar fo' weeks but what I'd git him. Whoopee! I wish he was as big as a hill!"

Jim was holding on to him, but he wrenched himself loose, cracked his heels, and whooped, and next minute he was mixed up with the camel. A cloud of dust and hay and hair half-blinded the spectators, but the old man suddenly shot out of it, rolled over and over under the cage of the Bengal tiger, and finally brought up against a sacred bull of India, and was badly stepped on before two circus men picked him up and chucked him out doors. Jim followed and got him under the band wagon and fanned him with his hat. In about ten minutes the old man opened his eyes and asked:

"Jim, whar was I at when I quit bizness?"

"Tryin' to upsot the camel, dad."

"Yes, I remember. Jim, was that a one humped camel?"

"Yes."

"And I've been pulverized, paralyzed, and laid up for six months?"

"Yo' hev."

"Great Scott, my son, but what a narrer escape yer old dad has made of it! S'posin' I'd pitched into a two-humped critter instead!"

What It Wanted.

From Brooklyn Life.

Young Housekeeper (anxiously)—Is the mince pie good? Now, tell me frankly. It's the first I ever made.

Her Husband (promptly)—Yes, indeed; it's splendid, Helen; excellent; not quite spice enough, perhaps.

Her Father—Very good, my daughter; but a dash of brandy will improve it. It seems dry, rather.

Her Mother—You've done wonderfully well, dear. The crust needs a little more shortening. Did you put any salt in it?

Her Sister—You needn't be ashamed, I'm sure, for first attempt. But, goodness, why didn't you let me chop the raisins?

Her Brother—O. K., Nell—first rate; only, what's the matter with the bottom of it. It tastes like dough.

Young Housekeeper (with sarcasm)—Thank you all very much. I'm delighted to know that my pie is such a complete success.

Absurdly Similar.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Yabsley—I saw another one of those stories about a man losing his watch and not finding it for two years, and when he did find it it was still running.

Mudge—Well, I know I found a tailor's bill I had mislaid seven years ago, and it was still running.

Resented It.

From The Washington Star.

"No, Sir," he said, indignantly, as he turned from the electric light in his room; "I won't stop here. The idee of the hotel's puttin' gas in a glass case, jest as ef I didn't know enough not to blow it out!"

Couldn't Find It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"How is it I never see you killing time?" asked an idle person.

"I can't find the time," said the busy man, in perfect innocence.

He Noticed That.

From The Chicago Record.

Husband—Really, I didn't notice the dresses. Mrs. Brown, though, wore her gown en traine.

Wife—It's a wonder you noticed that much.

Husband—Couldn't help it—I stepped on the